

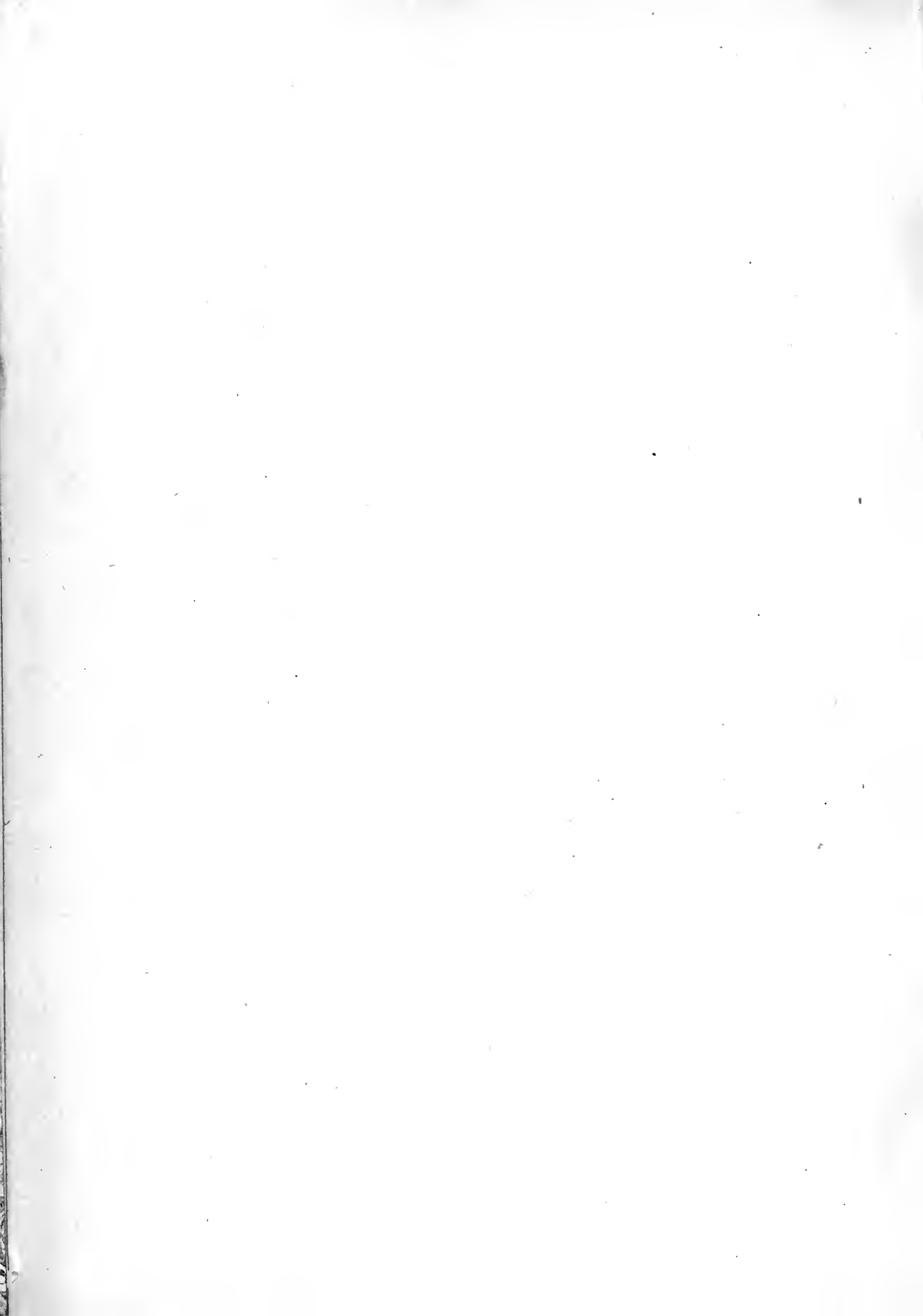
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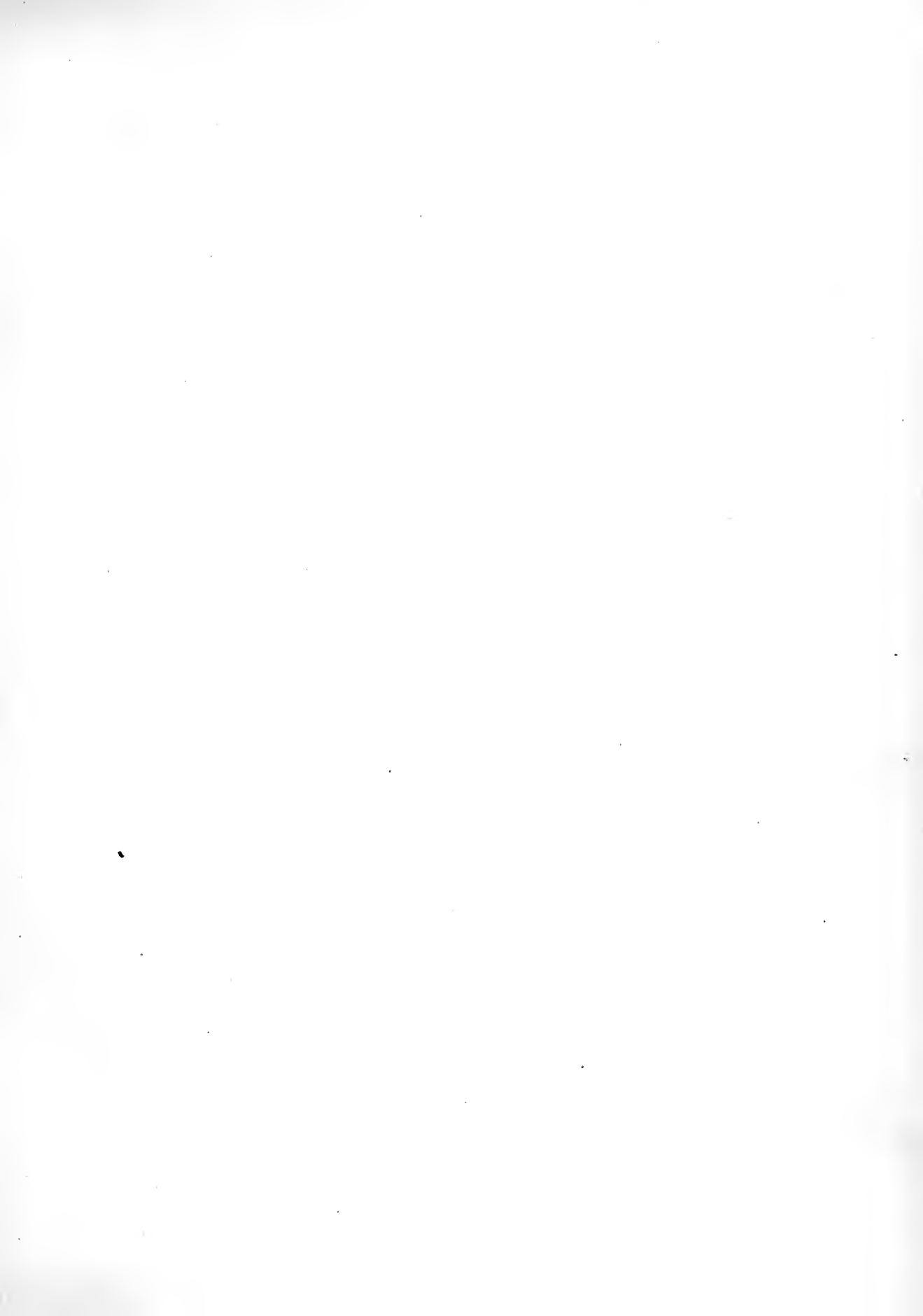


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A. H. Lathrop.

W. S. Southworth & Co. Boston.

ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE

HISTORY OF MISSOURI,

A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
FOR READY REFERENCE.

EDITED BY

HOWARD L. CONARD.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS:
THE SOUTHERN HISTORY COMPANY,

HALDEMAN, CONARD & CO., PROPRIETORS.

1901.

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THE SOUTHERN HISTORY CO.

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They who lived in history seemed to walk the earth again.
—*Longfellow.*

We may gather out of history a policy no less wise than eternal.
—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Histories make men wise.—*Bacon.*

Truth comes to us from the past as gold is washed down to us from the mountains of Sierra Nevada, in minute but precious particles.—*Bovee.*

Examine history, for it is “philosophy teaching by example.”—*Carlyle.*

History is the essence of innumerable biographies.—*Carlyle.*

Biography is the most universally pleasant, the most universally profitable, of all reading.—*Carlyle.*

Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance.—*Thucydides.*

“If history is important, biography is equally so, for biography is but history individualized. In the former we have the episodes and events illustrated by communities, peoples, states, nations. In the latter we have the lives and characters of individual men shaping events, and becoming instructors of future generations.”

Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.

G

Garner, James W., lawyer, was born in Ray County, Missouri, September 2, 1852. His father, C. T. Garner, was born in Howard County, Missouri, removed to Richmond, Ray County, and there studied law in the office of George W. Dunn. For fifty years he practiced his profession in Ray County, becoming one of the strongest legal advocates and counselors in the State, as well as a foremost citizen and man of prominence in all important affairs. The mother of J. W. Garner was a daughter of James Mosby, of Callaway County, Missouri, and was born at Fulton. Mr. Garner is a descendant of the Triggs and Clarks, noted families of Kentucky and Virginia. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Ray County, Missouri, and later graduated from Richmond College, located at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri. He followed his literary training with a course of careful legal reading of which he availed himself in the office of Garner & Doniphan. This firm was one of noted strength, the senior member being the father of the young man, and the other member being General A. W. Doniphan, one of Missouri's most celebrated men. After his admission to the bar of Missouri Mr. Garner practiced law in partnership with his father. Having read for four years before applying to the Circuit Court of Ray County for admission, he was thoroughly prepared for his professional career. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Ray County and served four years. Since that public service he has never been a candidate for political office. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Garner removed from Richmond to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been a resident and active practitioner of that place. During his term of office as prosecuting attorney of Ray County, Mr. Garner tried the celebrated case of the State of Missouri against the Ford boys, for the murder of Wood Hite, the trial lasting about two weeks and being one of

the most noted in the history of Missouri crime. In Jackson County Mr. Garner has appeared in many important legal battles, including the celebrated election contest case in Jackson County. As a criminal lawyer he stands at the head of the bar, having successfully defended, among other clients, Blanche Connors for murder in the first degree, B. F. Cates, also charged with murder in the first degree, and Jennie Hendrick, accused of murder. The cases attracted widespread attention at the time of their trial in the courts of Jackson County, and added materially to the reputation of the lawyer who so successfully defended the prisoners at bar. He has appeared in many other murder cases of less importance, and has established a steadfast reputation as a trial lawyer, as well as in the careful preparation of cases. Mr. Garner has always been a Democrat politically, but in the election of 1896 he found himself unable to accept the principles enunciated by the leaders of his party. He, therefore, supported Palmer and Buckner, on the national ticket, and canvassed the State of Missouri in the interest of those candidates for the highest offices within the gift of the people. For a number of years Mr. Garner was a member of the Democratic central committee of Jackson County. He is a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, Kansas City, and was for a number of years a member of the vestry of that church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Garner was married, in April, 1873, to Miss Leonora Snoddy, daughter of Samuel Snoddy, of Howard County, Missouri, and after her death was married to Miss Carrie Cotes, of Galesburg, Illinois. Of the last union three children have been born. The head of the family is recognized as an able lawyer, and he is highly respected as a patriotic, public-spirited citizen, a true friend to the worthy cause and

a warm supporter of every movement that will advance the interests of his locality and the State of which he has been a part since his birth.

Garrison, Daniel R., manufacturer and railroad manager, was born November 23, 1815, in Orange County, New York. He learned the machinist's trade as a boy, and worked at it in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, prior to his coming to St. Louis. He located in that city in 1835 and took employment in the foundry and engine works of Kingsland, Lightner & Co. Five years later he formed a partnership with his brother, Oliver Garrison, and began the manufacture of steam engines and steam machinery of all kinds. This enterprise proved successful, and in 1840 the brothers sold out their foundry and machine works and retired from this branch of industry with handsome fortunes. When the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad enterprise was set on foot, Daniel R. Garrison became identified with it and was one of the moving spirits in advancing the road to completion. Afterward he took the vice presidency and general management of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and occupied that position during the Civil War, and until 1870. When the Missouri Pacific and the Atlantic & Pacific roads were consolidated he was made vice president and general manager of the consolidated interests, and served in that capacity until the property passed into the hands of Jay Gould. Later he built the Vulcan Iron Works of South St. Louis, and in company with others the Jupiter Iron Works, which were afterward consolidated as the Vulcan Iron and Bessemer Steel Works.

Garrison, James Harvey, clergyman, editor and author, was born on the 2d day of February, 1842, near Ozark, in what was then Greene—now Christian—County, Missouri. His maternal grandfather, Robert Kyle, was an Irishman, who migrated to this country from the North of Ireland soon after the Revolution, and located in Virginia. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died of sickness contracted in the army. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Garrison, was a North Carolinian, who migrated to east Tennessee about the beginning of the past century. His parents, James and Diana (Kyle) Garrison, moved from Hawkins County, east Ten-

nessee, about the year 1835, and located in southwest Missouri, at the place above mentioned. In his early youth, James Harvey Garrison attended school at Ozark and became an adept in reading and spelling at a very early age. When eleven years old, his parents moved to a new and then unsettled part of the country, near where Billings is located. Here school advantages were scant, and hard work in opening a new farm took the place of study for a few years. At the age of fifteen years he made a public profession of religion, and united with the Baptist Church, of which his parents and grandparents before him were members, and began to take an active part in religious meetings. About this time a Yankee school-teacher, C. P. Hall, came into the neighborhood, and taught an excellent school for several terms, of which the subject of this sketch was a constant member, missing only a part of one term, to teach a district school, when he was sixteen years of age. The outbreak of the war found him again at Ozark, attending a high school, taught by the Yankee teacher above referred to. The excitement following the firing on Fort Sumter caused the discontinuance of the school, and he identified himself with a company of home guards, whose rendezvous was Springfield. After the battle of Wilson's Creek, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, was soon promoted to the rank of first sergeant, and was wounded quite severely on the evening of the second day of the battle of Pea Ridge, in March, 1862. He raised a company for the Eighth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers as soon as he was able to perform active duty, and was commissioned as captain September 15, 1862. He continued his services in the Union Army until the close of the war, participating in several battles, acting as assistant inspector general of his brigade for more than a year, and being promoted to the rank of major for meritorious service during the last year of the war. When mustered out of the army in St. Louis, in 1865, he entered Abingdon College, in Abingdon, Illinois, and graduated in 1868 as bachelor of arts. One week after his graduation he was married to Miss Judith E. Garrett, of Camp Point, Illinois, who graduated in the same class with him, and who has been to him all that a faithful and affectionate wife can be to her husband. He entered college

for the purpose of devoting himself to the law, but during his college course he changed his denominational allegiance and identified himself with the Disciples of Christ, a fact which changed all his plans. He at once began preaching, and in the autumn of 1868 located with the church at Macomb, Illinois, to share the pulpit with J. C. Reynolds, who was publishing and editing "The Gospel Echo" at that place. A partnership was formed with Mr. Reynolds, beginning with January 1, 1869, by which he became one of the editors and publishers of that magazine. This was the beginning of his editorial career, which continues to the present. In 1871 "The Christian," of Kansas City, Missouri, was consolidated with "The Gospel Echo," and Mr. Garrison moved to Quincy, Illinois, where he published the consolidated paper under the title of "Gospel Echo and Christian," at first, later as "The Christian," and still later as "The Christian-Evangelist." In the year 1873 a joint stock company was organized and incorporated as "The Christian Publishing Company," and "The Christian" was moved to St. Louis, and was issued from that city from January 1, 1874, under the auspices of the Christian Publishing Company, with J. H. Garrison as editor-in-chief. He has resided in St. Louis ever since, with the exception of two years spent in England, when he was pastor of the church at Southport in 1881 and 1882, and almost two years spent in charge of a church in Boston, in 1885 and 1886. His connection with "The Christian-Evangelist," however, has never ceased. His temporary absences from the office were the result of ill health brought on by too close confinement to office work. He is also the author of several popular works, as "The Heavenward Way," a book for young Christians; "Alone with God," a devotional work, which has had a remarkable sale; "The Old Faith Restated," and "Half-Hour Studies at the Cross," besides a number of smaller booklets.

Dr. Garrison is editor of the "Christian-Evangelist," and president of the Christian Publishing Company. He travels extensively, but his residence is now and has been for many years in St. Louis.

Gasconade.—A town at the mouth of the Gasconade River, in Gasconade County,

seven miles west of Hermann, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is one of the old settled points in the State. It has one church, a public school and a general store. Population, 1899 (estimated), 100.

Gasconade Bridge Disaster.—The completion of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City was an event of great importance to the people of St. Louis, and arrangements were made to celebrate it in a fitting manner. Accordingly, on November 1, 1855, an excursion train bearing the railway officials, the mayor and city council of St. Louis, two military companies and a large number of the most prominent people in the city, started for the State capital, where a grand public dinner was to be served, and the opening of the road celebrated with due ceremony. What was intended to be a joyous demonstration was, however, turned into a season of general mourning by an accident at Gasconade River. The bridge spanning that stream, which had not been fully completed, but which, it was thought, would carry the train safely over, gave way under the strain put upon it, and precipitated the locomotive and all but one of fourteen passenger cars into the water, thirty feet below. The result was appalling, twenty-eight persons being killed outright and more than thirty seriously injured. Among the killed were Thomas O'Sullivan, chief engineer of the Pacific Railroad; Rev. Dr. Bullard, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and Rev. John Teasdale, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, of St. Louis; Mann Butler, the eminent Kentucky historian; Henry Chouteau, E. C. Yosti, E. Church Blackburn, and other prominent citizens of St. Louis. Immediately following the crash, and while the work of extricating the dead and wounded from the wreck was going on, a heavy rain and thunder storm prevailed, and survivors of the catastrophe remembered the scene as one weird and awful beyond description.

Gasconade Caves.—There are many caves in the bluffs fronting on the Gasconade River, nearly all of them abounding in deposits of saltpeter, which has been turned to profit in the manufacture of gunpowder. In some of the caves have been found stone axes and other implements.

Gasconade County.—A county a little east of the center of the State, bounded on the north by the Missouri River, which separates it from Montgomery and Warren Counties; east by Franklin and Crawford, south by Crawford and Phelps, and west by Maries and Osage Counties; area, 330,000 acres. The surface of the county is irregular, ranging from level prairie and bottom lands to ridges, hills and precipitous bluffs. The northern part is rough for some distance south of the Missouri River, with numerous valleys and rolling lands. The southern part is mostly table land, with numerous small prairies. Through the northwest section the Gasconade River winds in a devious course to the Missouri. The Bourbeuse River flows in an irregular course in a northwesterly direction through the southern part. The chief tributaries of the Gasconade are First, Second, Third and Pin Creeks, and of the Bourbeuse Dry Fork is the chief feeder, with numerous smaller streams. In the northern part Coal and Frene Creeks rise and flow into the Missouri River. In the northeastern part of the county are Boeuf, Berger and Little Berger Creeks. Numerous springs abound throughout the county. The valleys and bottom lands are rich, the soil a dark sandy loam of great productiveness. The prairie land in the southern part is generally good, containing a clayey soil that produces well by careful cultivation. The hills and uplands have a light covering of clayey soil over gravel, and are good grass and fruit lands. The hills and valleys along the streams are generally covered with growths of timber, consisting chiefly of the different oaks, hickory, elm, walnut, cottonwood, etc. Much of the timber in the valleys has been cleared away and the land converted into farms. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the remainder being in timber and grazing lands. Wheat and corn are the chief cereal productions, the average yield per acre of the former being twenty bushels and the latter fifty bushels. All the vegetables grow well, particularly potatoes, which average 150 bushels to the acre. The surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 192 head; hogs, 12,880 head; sheep, 262 head; horses and mules, 19 head; wheat, 146,757 bushels; corn, 28,423 bushels; flour, 996,080 pounds; corn meal, 4,320 pounds; shipstuff, 103,040 pounds; clover

seed, 180,000 pounds; lumber, 51,500 feet; walnut logs, 6,000 feet; cross-ties, 172,066 cooerage, 13 cars; wool, 13,574 pounds; poultry, 219,783 pounds; eggs, 379,290 dozen; butter, 18,340 pounds; dressed meats, 7,837 pounds; game and fish, 8,658 pounds; lard and tallow, 18,452 pounds; hides and pelts, 90,150 pounds; apples, 497 barrels; fresh fruits, 3,070 pounds; dried fruit, 38,919 pounds; vegetables, 61,330 pounds; onions, 2,829 bushels; whisky and wine, 196,081 gallons; nuts, 7,840 pounds; nursery stock, 3,460 pounds; furs, 1,910 pounds; feathers, 2,428 pounds. The most profitable products are wheat, corn, stock and fruit. Wine manufacture is an important industry in Gasconade County. There are over one hundred wine-growers in the county, producing annually from 200 to 20,000 gallons of wine, not including the large manufacturers at Hermann. While the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is here given as official, the output of wine from Gasconade County annually is several times the amount given in the report. Iron in considerable quantities is found in the western and southern portions of the county, and in the southern part lead and zinc exist in considerable deposits. Some years ago a lead mine was opened up on the Bourbeuse, but was abandoned because of difficulty experienced in excluding the water. Lately the lead and zinc of the county have been attracting considerable attention, with promise of much activity in mining operations. Silicate and coal have been discovered, but no attempt to develop the deposits have been made. There is plenty of good building stone in all parts of the county. Along the Gasconade are numerous caves, some of which have in them deposits of saltpeter, which in the early history of the county was gathered and shipped to St. Louis, where it was used in the manufacture of gunpowder. When these caves were first discovered, in some of them were found rude stone axes and hammers, which gave evidence that in remote periods they had been occupied for some purpose by Indians, or a race preceding them. Near one of the caves on the Gasconade are the ruins of an ancient town, only small traces of which now remain. Dr. Beck, in his "Gazetteer," published in 1821, gave a description of the town, which appears to have been laid out with considerable regularity in squares, and

at that time the stone walls of houses could be traced. On the west side of Gasconade, in the neighborhood of Mount Sterling, a wall of stone about twenty-five feet square, which gave evidence of being constructed with a marked degree of regularity, occupied a prominent position on a bluff overlooking the country. From this ruin a footpath, well defined, ran in a devious course down the cliff to the entrance of the cave, where was found a quantity of ashes and charcoal. All that remain of these ruins now are a few mounds, apparently Indian graves. Many relics, bones, axes, tomahawks, arrow heads, etc., have been found. On Dry Fork is an interesting cave—Bear Cave—so called by the early hunters, who believed it to be the lurking place of those animals. Also on Dry Fork is Beaver Pond, the margin of which is dotted with small islands, said to be the work of beavers. Long before Lewis and Clark ascended the Missouri River venture-some hunters and trappers had visited Gasconade County, but it is not recorded that any of them became permanent settlers. The names of those who had the distinction of first becoming residents of the territory now within the limits of the county are lost even to tradition. It is recorded that in 1812 Henry Reed settled on a tract of land near the Bourbeuse, in what is now Brush Creek Township. Prior to that date James Roark had settled on land about three miles southeast of the present site of Hermann, and William West, Isaac Perkins, G. Packett and James Kegans and a few others were hunters and trappers along the Gasconade River, and seemed to have lived on the friendliest terms with the Shawnee Indians, who then made that country their hunting ground. In 1818 Philip Tacket entered a tract of land on the Gasconade River, and became the first real estate owner in the county. Only one incident in early history is recorded of any unfriendly demonstration on the part of the Indians. Isaac Best ran a horse mill on the Gasconade, in what is now the northeastern part of the county. For protection, he had a block house and kept a number of cur dogs, trained to bark upon the approach of Indians. One day, while working at his mill along with a man named Callahan, the barking of his dogs attracted his attention. Both men going outside the stockade were shot at from ambush by the

Indians and Callahan was disabled. The Indians succeeded in securing the horses belonging to both men. Best and Callahan abandoned the mill, and in a canoe made their way down the river to the nearest settlement. Gasconade County was organized by legislative act, approved November 25, 1820. It was erected out of Franklin County, and attached to it was all the unorganized territory of the State to the south and west, and, like Wayne County, it was called, in a jocular way, the "State of Gasconade." It was named after its principal river, which, when the county was organized, flowed through it from south to north. The territory included in it was reduced by organization of other counties until it nearly reached its present limits in 1835. In 1869 the last change was made, when thirty-six square miles were taken from it and added to Crawford County. The first county seat was called Bartonville, and later the name was changed to Mount Sterling. The village is now in the southwest corner of Boulware Township, near the western line, twenty-four miles from Hermann. When the county was organized (1820) it had a population of 1,174; in 1830, 1,545. After 1830 its settlement was more rapid, and in 1836 within its borders were 3,012, and in 1840 the number was swelled to 5,330. January 15, 1821, the first county court for Gasconade County was organized, at the residence of John G. Heath, with Honorable John Woollans, presiding judge; William Dodds and Moses Welton, associate justices. The court appointed Samuel Owens clerk, and Daniel Waldo produced his credentials and furnished bond as sheriff. The home of Heath was the regular meeting place of both the circuit and county courts until 1825. For the next three years the courts met at the house of Isaac Perkins, and from 1828 to 1832 at the house of David Waldo, at Shockley's Bluff, or, as it was later called, Mount Sterling, which place, in 1828 was voted upon and made the permanent county seat. In 1832 a small log courthouse, one story in height, was built on a fifty-acre tract, which was donated to the county by Shockley and Isaac Perkins. This tract was laid out in town lots and became known as Mount Sterling. A small log cabin was rented for jail purposes. Mount Sterling remained the county seat until 1842, when, by vote, it

was changed to the town of Hermann, which, a few years before, had been founded by a colony of Germans. The people of Hermann gave \$3,000 toward the building of a courthouse, which, in 1840, was completed at a cost of \$4,000. The building was located on the mound which is now the public square, and upon which the present magnificent courthouse stands. This tract of land, in 1818, was purchased by Robert Heath for one barrel of salt. When the county seat was changed the county paid the residents of Mount Sterling, by way of damages on account of the removal of the seat of justice, \$2,724, and they relinquished their rights to the town lots of the fifty-acre tract. This tract was sold by Robert Cooper, who was appointed to adjust the claims of the county in the matter, to Rebecca Perkins for \$408, which amount was used to pay damages to those who relinquished their rights to town lots, the balance required for this purpose being paid by the county in scrip, which was then worth only twenty-five cents on the dollar. For many years the county has been out of debt, and is in high financial condition. A few attempts have been made to remove the county seat. But, through the munificence of a prominent citizen, Charles D. Eitzen, the county seat has been perpetually located at Hermann. Mr. Eitzen died January 1, 1894, and in his will, among other bequests, he left \$50,000 for the building of a courthouse. His will provided that the courthouse should be built on the mound occupied by the old courthouse at Hermann. In compliance with the provisions of his will, the county court accepted the gift, and, in 1896, a courthouse, which is one of the most substantial and artistic in the State, was built. Mr. Eitzen, who had accumulated considerable wealth in the mercantile business in Hermann, also bequeathed \$1,000 to each of the three churches in Hermann; \$5,000 to the school, and \$500 to the public park. The first circuit court for Gasconade County met on the fourth Monday in January, 1821, Honorable Rufus Pettibone, judge of the Second Judicial District, presiding. There was no important business before the first court. At the second session, May 28, 1821, the first grand jury was appointed. The first attorney to present his license and to get permission to practice before the courts of the county was Stephen W. Fore-

man. The first case tried by the court was the State vs. John McDonal, for assaulting Hiram Scott. In this case the complaining witness, Scott, was compelled to pay the costs. The first divorce case, and the third case to be tried in the court, was Nancy Eads vs. John Eads, and the prayer of the petitioner was granted. Before the earliest sessions of the court there were few important cases, the records showing that "assault and battery," "for stealing fish gig," etc., were the principal charges the court was required to pass upon. The first indictment for manslaughter was returned by the grand jury Thursday, October 4, 1827, against John Tacket for slaying Samuel Gibson. Tacket was found guilty and sentenced to jail for one year and one day and fined \$50. The first newspaper published in Gasconade County was the "Wochenblatt," started at Hermann by Edward Meuhl and C. P. Strehli, in 1843. Mr. Meuhl died in 1854, and that year the paper was published by Mr. Jacob Graf, who changed the name to the "Volksblatt." In 1870 Mr. Graf died, and his widow continued to publish the paper, with Rudolph Hirzel editor. In 1873 Mrs. Graf sold the paper to Charles Eberhardt, and at the end of the year purchased it back, and also the "Gasconade County Advertiser," which had been started by Eberhardt. These publications were published by Mrs. Graf, in company with Joseph Leising, until 1880, when her two sons, under the firm name of Graf Brothers, succeeded to the ownership of both papers. In 1874 the "Gasconade Courier" was started. This, in 1877, was acquired by the Graf brothers, who consolidated it with the "Advertiser," under the name of "Advertiser-Courier," and it is still published by them, as is also the "Volksblatt." A few years ago the "Republican Banner" was established. Gasconade County has few papers. It has a county poor farm, but all the county poor are sustained at a cost to the taxpayers of less than \$400 a year. Gasconade County is divided into eight townships, named, respectively, Boeuf, Boulware, Bourboir, Brush Creek, Canaan, Richland, Roark, and Third Creek. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1900 was \$2,050,017; estimated full value, \$4,500,000; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,295,268; estimated

full value, \$1,500,000; assessed value of railroads, \$297,199. There are 16.50 miles of the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad crossing the northern part of the county. The condition of the public roads is far above the average in the counties of the State; in fact, few parts of Missouri can boast of roads kept in better condition. In 1899 there were 58 public schools in the county, 64 teachers; 4,268 pupils; the permanent county school fund amounted to \$12,548.80, and township permanent school fund \$15,067.22. The population in 1900 was 12,298.

Gasconade River.—The river bearing this name has its origin in three forks—the Lick Fork, the Piney Fork and the Osage Fork—which rise in Wright, Texas and Webster Counties. Lick Fork and Osage Fork unite in Laclede County, and Piney Fork flows into the stream in Pulaski County; thence the main river flows north through Maries, Osage and Gasconade Counties, into the Missouri at Gasconade City. It is 200 miles long and navigable for flatboats, barges and rafts.

Gatch, Elias S., mine-operator and manufacturer of pig lead and zinc spelter, was born February 14, 1859, at Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, son of John Newton and Georgianna (Hutchinson) Gatch. His father, John N. Gatch, was a son of Lewis Gatch and grandson of Nicholas Gatch, both natives of Maryland. Philip Gatch, an uncle of Lewis, came, in the year 1798, from Baltimore to Newtown, Ohio, and was the first Methodist circuit rider to invade what was then a new country. He introduced Methodism into what was known at that time as the Northwest Territory. Afterward he was a member of the First Constitutional Convention of Ohio, and was the first probate judge of Clermont County in that State. Georgianna Hutchinson, the mother of Elias S. Gatch, was a granddaughter of David Hutchinson, of Milford, New Hampshire, and a member of the famous family of singers of that name. David Hutchinson, who was the eldest of thirteen children, married Betsy Hayward, who was a member of an old New Hampshire family. In his boyhood Elias S. Gatch attended the public schools of Milford, Ohio, and later was a student at the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and at the Wes-

leyan University of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, graduating from the last named institution in the class of 1882. Soon after leaving school he took charge of large coal-mining interests in northern Missouri, and some time later established himself in business at St. Joseph, in this State, where he remained for six or seven years. In 1894 he came to St. Louis to become connected with the Granby Mining & Smelting Company as its secretary. Two years later he was made general manager of the company's affairs, as well as its secretary, and he has since filled both positions. The Granby Mining & Smelting Company dates its origin from 1853, when Peter E. Blow and F. B. Kennett formed a partnership for the purpose of engaging in lead-mining at Granby. In 1865 Mr. Kennett retired, and the Granby Company was organized, with Peter E. Blow, James B. Eads, Henry T. Blow, Charles K. Dickson and Barton Bates as stockholders. These men were among the noted business men of St. Louis in their day, and the reputation of at least one of them was national. Since he has been connected with this corporation Mr. Gatch has resided in St. Louis, but twice each month he visits Granby, Joplin and Oronogo to look after the interests of the corporation. A staunch believer in Democratic principles, he was an active member of the Jefferson Club of St. Joseph for many years, and has frequently served his party as a public speaker and otherwise in political campaigns. He has, however, been content with efforts to advance the principles of his party and the interests of his political friends, and has never aspired to office himself. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for some time has served as superintendent of the Sunday school connected with St. George's Episcopal Church in St. Louis. June 7, 1887, he was married to Miss Katherine Burnes, daughter of Honorable Daniel D. and Virginia (Winn) Burnes, of St. Joseph. Their children are James Nelson Burnes Gatch, Hayward Hutchinson Gatch, Katherine Gatch and Calvin Fletcher Gatch.

Gates, E. Clyde, president of the Gates & Coomber Pressed Brick Manufacturing Company, was born June 25, 1866, in Greene, Trumbull County, Ohio. His father, Freeman Gates, was a silent partner in the firm of Brooks & Coomber, in Kansas City, and

the subject of this sketch, before his removal to Missouri, was engaged in the manufacture of machinery. In 1893 he removed to Kansas City and associated himself with the company of which he is now the head. George F. Coomber, who is associated with him in the company heretofore referred to, is a native of England, and came to this country in 1870, going direct to Kansas City and arriving there May 31st, of the same year. He was engaged in commercial pursuits of a varied nature for several years, but his prime object in coming to this country was to engage in the manufacture of brick. Accordingly, in 1887, he organized the Diamond Vitrified Brick Company, the yards being located on the Blue River, east of Kansas City. He continued with that company until 1891, when he associated himself with D. E. Brooks. The firm of Brooks & Coomber was in existence until 1893, when Mr. Brooks sold his interest to E. C. Gates. The company now owns four acres of valuable shale land at Twenty-seventh and Woodland Streets and the enterprise is one of the most flourishing of its kind in the West. The annual output is about four million brick. Twenty-five hands are employed and every modern device and essential fixture for the manufacture of dry pressed brick of superior quality is brought into service. The dry process of making brick results in a much harder, denser and less absorbent brick than the common clay variety. The yard now used by this company was purchased by Brooks & Coomber when the business was begun in 1891. Up to the time that Mr. Coomber went to Kansas City for the purpose of putting a valuable idea into practice, the manufacture of brick from shale rock had never been considered possible. The result has been highly satisfactory, and the man who originated the process has had the pleasure of seeing his experiment develop into a great industry. Both members of this firm are members of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City and of the Master Builders' Association.

Gates, Edward P., lawyer and jurist, was born March 5, 1845, at Lunenburg, Vermont. He was descended from a most honorable ancestry. Stephen Gates, founder of the Gates family in America, came from England in 1638, and settled in Massa-

chusetts, where he was one of the founders of Hingham, named for his native town; he was also among the founders of the town of Lancaster, in the same State. His great-grandson, Captain Silas Gates, served with Massachusetts troops during the Revolutionary War, and Samuel Gates, son of the last named, rendered military service at a later day. George W. Gates, a native of Vermont, was a man of great ability; he served as United States marshal in Vermont under President Van Buren; in 1850 he removed to Illinois, and in 1865 to Independence, Missouri, where he attained considerable prominence. In 1868-9, he was presiding judge of the county court, and in 1871-2, he was a member of the Missouri Legislature. His wife was Sarah D. Todd, a native of Portland, Maine, and a school-mate of the poet, Henry W. Longfellow. Their son, Edward P., was but five years old when his parents removed to Illinois, where he received his literary education. After attending Port Byron Academy, he pursued a full classical course in Knox College, at Galesburg, from which he was graduated with the highest honors in 1867. He then rejoined his parents, who had removed to Independence, Missouri. There he diligently applied himself to a course of law study under the tutorship of Comingo & Slover, thorough lawyers of the old school, and men of wide discernment and great force of character. He could not have had better training, and he has frequently expressed his deep obligation for their friendly interest in him at a critical time. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice. In 1877 he became associated with William H. Wallace, and their partnership under the firm name of Gates & Wallace was pleasantly and profitably maintained for about twenty years. Their business soon became large and important, and for a period of fifteen years they appeared in the greater number of cases involving large interests, originating in Kansas City or tried in its courts. At other times, John A. Sea and T. B. Wallace were associated in membership with the firm, which was finally dissolved January 1, 1896. Mr. Gates acquitted himself so admirably and successfully in his personal practice, that he came to occupy a prominent place in public estimation, and he was called to the position of counselor of Jackson County, when that

office was created in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888. His services in this capacity were marked by conspicuous ability and unimpeachable fidelity to public interests. An interesting incident transpired when he successfully prosecuted a case involving the validity of the oleomargarine law, opposed by the great lawyer and statesman Roscoe Conkling. In 1888 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, before which he appeared in much important litigation, among other cases being those involving county and township liability for railroad and other gratuity bonds, in which he pleaded the cause of the people with masterly force and ability. In 1896 he was elected circuit judge for the Sixteenth Judicial District, comprising Kansas City and Jackson County. In this highly important position, in which he is called upon to deal with issues as momentous as are pressed upon the attention of any court in the State, the bar, by common accord, concede his pre-eminent judicial qualities in deep knowledge of law, comprehension of issues, and equable personal temperament which eliminates the individual and extraneous matter, taking cognizance only of the cause. A marvelous memory retains the most apparently insignificant fact, and no misstatement, whether intentional or accidental, escapes his attention. While his mental processes are unusually rapid, they are at the same time entirely accurate, the product of a mind trained to exact logical methods. In rulings from the bench, or in speech, his language is well chosen, admitting of no misconstruction, and his manner of delivery attests his confidence in the truthfulness of his utterance. For several years he rendered valuable public service as a member of the Board of Managers of Insane Asylum No. 2, at St. Joseph, to which position he was appointed by Governor David R. Francis in 1890, and reappointed by Governor William J. Stone; in the second year of the latter term he voluntarily relinquished the office on account of the exactions of his professional calling. Taking a sincere interest in young men desirous of entering the profession, he affords substantial aid to the Kansas City School of Law, and was for a time a member of its faculty, but withdrew on account of his labors on the bench. He

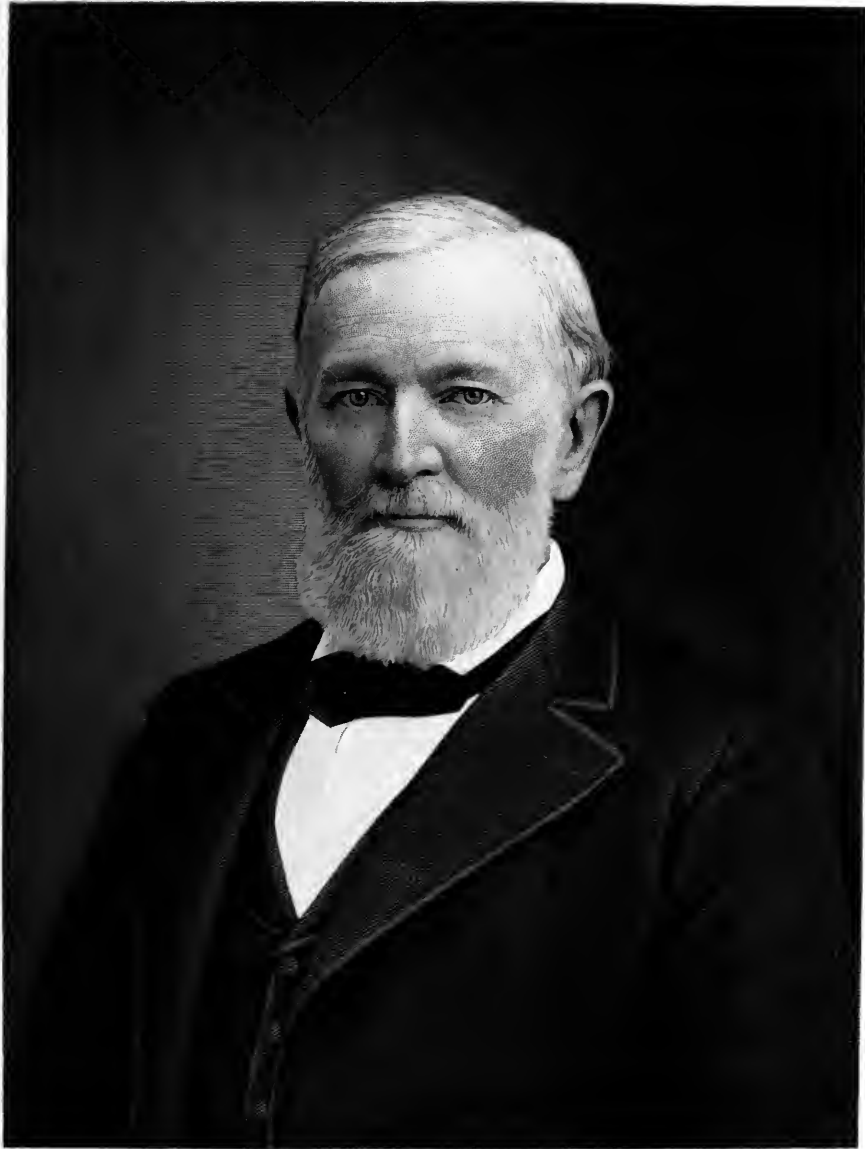
is well versed in the best of literature, French and German as well as English, and his private library is one of the choicest in the city. Of companionable disposition, he is a favorite in intellectual circles. His recreation is in part in field and forest, where his enjoyment is complete. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the order of Knights of Pythias, and of the society of Sons of the American Revolution, his connection with the last named being derived through the services of distinguished ancestors. Firmly grounded in the principles of Democracy, he was for many years an earnest and able advocate of his party principles, but since his elevation to the bench he has taken no active part in political affairs. Judge Gates was married November 4, 1886, to Miss Pattie Field Embrey, of Richmond, Kentucky, daughter of William and Mary Embrey. She is an intelligent and cultivated lady and comes of an influential and wealthy family connected with the well known Clays and Fields of Kentucky.

Gaty, Samuel, pioneer manufacturer, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, August 10, 1811. He came of German ancestry, and his forefathers, who spelled the name Getty, were the founders of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was left an orphan at an early age, ran away from the farmer to whom he had been "bound out," when he was ten years of age, went to Louisville, Kentucky, and there apprenticed himself to a firm of machinists and iron founders. He mastered this trade, and by carefully hoarding his earnings, had managed to save something more than two hundred dollars when he was sixteen years of age. He came to St. Louis in 1828, and in company with two other young men, started a small iron foundry, near the corner of Second and Cherry Streets. This venture did not prove successful, and toward the close of 1829 he returned to Louisville. After working there for a time as a journeyman, he returned to St. Louis and assisted in establishing another iron foundry. He was subsequently head of the firms of Gaty & Coonce, Gaty, Coonce & Morton, Gaty, Coonce & Beltshoover, Gaty, Coonce & Glasby, Gaty, McCune & Glasby, and Gaty, McCune & Co. He became widely known as an iron manufacturer and was a

pioneer in various fields of enterprise. He married Eliza J. Burbridge, and reared a large family of children.

Gay, Edward J., merchant, planter and Congressman, was born February 3, 1816, in Liberty, Bedford County, Virginia, and died May 30, 1889, at his beautiful home on the St. Louis plantation, in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. He was the eldest son of John H. and Sophia (Mitchell) Gay, and came with his parents from Virginia to Illinois when he was three years of age. He was educated at the private school of Mr. Henry Dennis, near Belleville, Illinois, and at Augusta College, in Kentucky. At the age of eighteen years, he engaged in commercial life with his father, who was then a leading merchant in St. Louis. He evinced remarkable aptitude for this business from the beginning, and when he was only twenty-two years of age evidenced his sagacity and enterprise in becoming the first St. Louis merchant to import coffee direct, in large quantities. Splendid success combined with probity and integrity to give him an enviable position among the merchants of the country, during the years that he was engaged in this business in the chief city of Missouri. Alluding to this portion of his career, many years afterward, in a debate in Congress, the late Governor Gear, of Iowa, gave expression to this sentiment: "Mr. Gay's career as a merchant in St. Louis, before the war, had made his name a synonym of honesty, integrity and honest dealing throughout the whole Mississippi Valley." This was the reputation which he bore to the end of his business career. He was rigidly honest, and strictly conscientious. In 1840, Mr. Gay married Miss Lavinia Hynes, daughter of Colonel Andrew Hynes, of Nashville, Tennessee. Fifteen years after his marriage, Mr. Gay was called upon to take charge of the large planting interests of Colonel Hynes in Louisiana, and that occasioned the transfer of his residence from Missouri to Louisiana. He continued, however, to have large property interests in St. Louis, and to take an active part in the improvement and upbuilding of the city. In 1882 he erected, at the corner of Third and Pine Streets in that city, the Gay Building, which was the pioneer office building of the city, and the Meyer Brothers' Drug Building and the Becktold Building are other im-

provements for which St. Louis is indebted to Mr. Gay. He had unbounded faith in the development of St. Louis into one of the great commercial centers of the world and made large investments in real estate in that city. The appreciation in the value of this property added largely to his fortune and at the time of his death, although a non-resident of St. Louis, he was one of the city's largest taxpayers. The city of New Orleans also felt the vivifying efforts of his energy and enterprise, and he was the first president of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, organized in that city and opened June 3, 1884. His life as a planter, in the far South, began many years before the culmination in Civil War of the strife between the Northern and Southern States concerning the institution of slavery. He was an opponent of secession, as long as he felt that this opposition would avail anything, but when the die was cast, he sided with his people. He himself was unfitted for military service by reason of injuries which he had received years before, but his son entered the Southern army and fought through the long struggle which ensued. Mr. Gay was witness to the ruin and destruction that followed in the wake of the armies, and his heart bled for the victims of that appeal to arms. When peace came, however, he wasted no time in vain regrets but gave his best thought and energies to the repairment of the ravages that war had made. His influence and example, and that of men like him, revived the drooping spirits of the people of Louisiana and "barriers to the floods were rebuilt, fields were replanted, factories arose from their ashes, the land regained the beauty that had gone, and peace and plenty smiled where want and desolation stalked in many a home before." He was no less successful as a planter than he had been as a merchant, and in all matters affecting the welfare of the agricultural community in which he lived he was foremost as a promoter of progress and advancement. In a memorial address delivered before the House of Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Wilkinson, of New Orleans, who had been one of his colleagues, alluded to this portion of his life and summarized the events of his subsequent career as follows: "Of all the avocations he ever followed, I believe Mr. Gay was fondest of agriculture, or of that combination of agriculture and



For Southern History Co.

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manufactures which prevails on every large sugar plantation in Louisiana. He loved that calling in all its phases. He loved to see the mellow earth turn from the shining share. He loved to see the tender shoots of cane mark the long brown rows with tints of early spring and then grow on until they hid the earth with a continuous canopy of green. He loved to view the fields when under summer suns they lay like a sea at calm, or were stirred by the breeze into emerald waves of loveliness and grace. And when the autumn was well along, and the harvest came, to him whose life had always been an active one, there was certain excitement in the busy grinding time, when he saw the skillful cutters stretched in line, with rapid blow and gleaming knife, strip and top and fell the standing canes and cast the purple stalks in even rows and piles ready for the wagon's load; when above the sounds of rustling leaves and ringing steel, of rumbling carts and teamster's urgent words, there came the cheery voices of contented labor, which burst at times into a work-song, weird and wild, but full of melody. He loved to see without his factory walls the ruddy glare of furnace fires, and within, the engines go on and on by night and day; and massive rolls crush out the liquid sweets, the amber juices foam and dance with heat and steam, the machines revolve with lightning speed, from which at last emerge the pure and sparkling crystals, the finished product of twelve long months of cost and toil. And thus, Mr. Speaker, in 1884, amid these rural scenes, the future appeared to him as quiet and serene as the placid calm of evening after storms have ceased and clouds have passed away. But the merchant who had laid aside the cares of his calling, the planter who at almost the allotted three score years and ten looked forward to spending his declining years at peace in the society of his loved ones and amid the comforts of his home, received an urgent summons to bear his people's standard in one of the most hotly contested political conflicts of the time. Mr. Gay was averse to accepting the nomination unani- mously tendered him, and to entering political life in his declining years, but the summons that came to him with such in- sistance he would not and did not disregard. Elected in that campaign to the Forty-ninth Congress against an opponent of great

ability and with great patronage at his back, he was re-elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, each time against a different competitor—for no man was found to enter the lists against him the second time—and each time with increased majorities, because each time he not only held the friends he had, but won others who had opposed him before. He was particularly averse to accepting a third nomination on account of ill health and need of rest, but saying: "I am willing to do my part," did that part—a noble one indeed—unto death itself. The seat to which he was elected the last time, he was destined alas! never to fill. Nearly three months after his second term was over, at home and sur- rounded by those he loved, he passed peace- fully away. Mr. Gay's career as a legislator crowned a long life of honor and usefulness. He had the faculty of expressing what he de- sired to say in words that were simple, clear, and full of force and thought. Implicitly did his people trust in him, and well was that trust bestowed, for if ever Representative filled the measure of faithfulness to his peo- ple, it was Edward J. Gay."

On the occasion of these memorial services in the House of Representatives, Governor Gear, of Iowa, then a member of the House spoke as follows: "I am glad to join my fellow members in paying my tribute to the worth of our departed friend. It is an old adage, '*Nil mortuis nisi bonum.*' There are few men whom I have ever met who more truly illustrated in their lives the truth of the quotation. My acquaintance with Mr. Gay probably antedates that of any person here to-day. The first time I met him was in June, 1846. He was then engaged in busi- ness as a wholesale grocery merchant. St. Louis at that time commanded not only the trade of the Northwest, but extended also to Mexico on the southwest. Mr. Gay possessed in an eminent degree the essential qualities which make the successful business man, and was at the head of a firm whose trade ex- tended throughout that country from New Orleans to the sources of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. By the fair and honest methods with which he transacted business his firm soon came to the front as the leading business concern of the Mississippi Valley, the reputation of which is to-day a pleasant remembrance to the old merchants of that section. During a long and active business

career, great and wonderful changes came over the country, to much of which he contributed both by his enterprise and his purse. During his career as a merchant in St. Louis two great financial crises swept over the country, which involved the merchants and traders alike in bankruptcy. By his sagacity, he foresaw the portent of the times, and by his ability he carried his firm safely through those great financial storms and emerged therefrom with enhanced credit. His spoken word was not only his bond, but when once given was scrupulously kept. His mind was equitable in the largest degree. This quality may be illustrated by a remark he once made to one of his clerks, who himself is now one of the leading business men of the West. He said: 'John, always make it a rule when you are trusted to act for another to exercise your judgment in his behalf.' Thus, he honestly believed and put into practice in his every-day business, the golden rule, 'whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' As you, his fellow-members, knew and appreciated him as you met him here day by day, so he was known and appreciated by all who transacted business with him during his long and active business life. Honest and upright in his daily walk and in his dealings, he especially impressed all with his kind and gentle manners. He was a manly man and a gentleman in the fullest meaning of the word. His character in this regard is idealized in the language of England's sweet poet:

There are some spirits truly just,
Unwarped by pelf or pride;
Great in the calm, but greater still
When pressed by adverse tide.

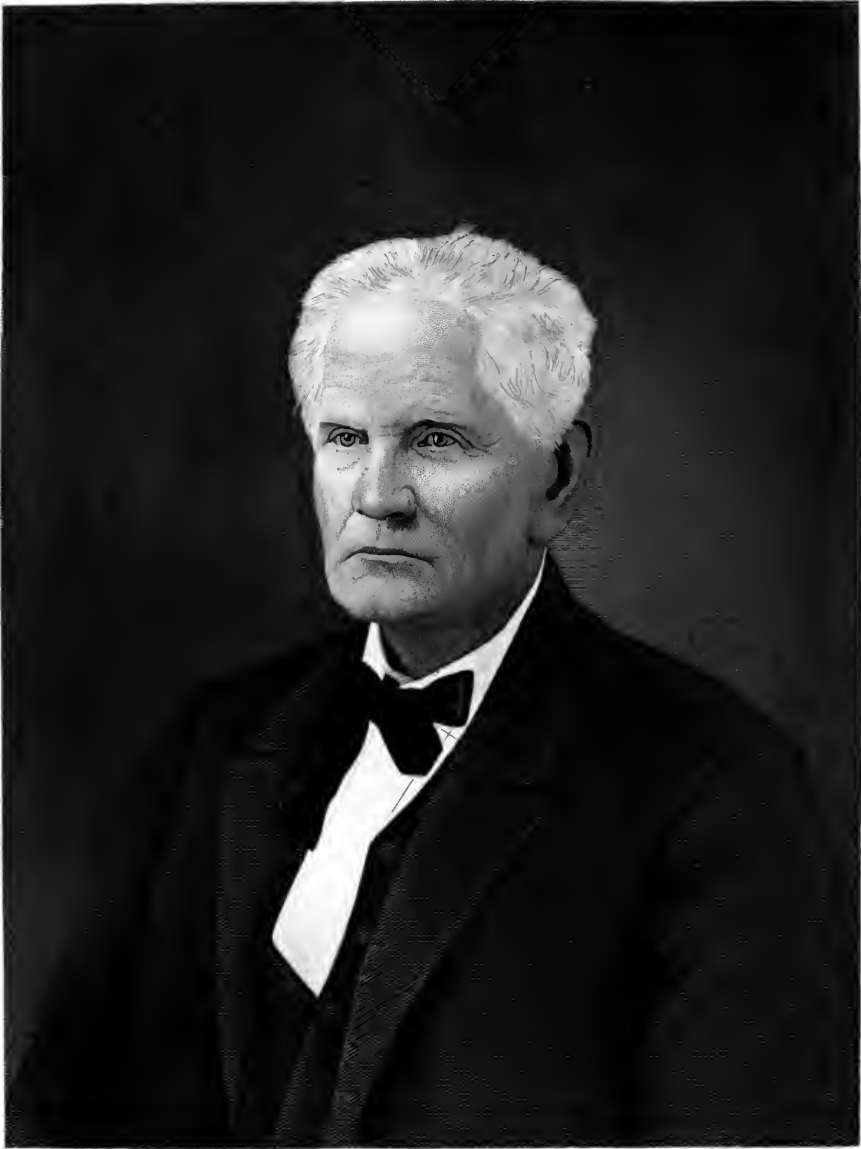
These hold the rank no king can give,
No station can disgrace;
Nature puts forth her gentlemen,
And monarchs must give place.

"The reputation he enjoyed for honesty of purpose, integrity in his business transactions, and as a conscientious Christian gentleman, is to his children a legacy more precious by far, than the ample fortune he bequeathed them."

Similar tributes to his virtues and ability, were paid by Mr. Heard and Mr. Kinsey, of Missouri; Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana; Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee; Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina; Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio; Mr. Bynum, of Indiana; Mr. Clements, of Georgia; and

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, in the House, and by Senators Gibson and Eustis, of Louisiana, and Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, in the Senate. Senator Cockrell's estimate of his character and public services was as follows:

"In all the relations of life he was a worthy exemplar, and the true gentleman in the broadest and best sense of the term. As a father he was patient, affectionate and kind, mindful of his responsibilities and watchful of the interests and success of his children. As a husband, he was gentle, tender, devoted and faithful. As a Christian and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he was humble, exemplary, liberal, and generous, without ostentation, and was not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, nor to be called a follower of the meek and lowly Saviour, and in his dying moments could conscientiously and triumphantly exclaim: 'I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith.' As a citizen of this great country, he recognized fully his responsibilities and duties, and took an active and intelligent interest in all public affairs, and sought to wield a worthy influence in behalf of honest government and honorable and legitimate methods. As a public official, a Representative in the Congress of the United States, he was honest, faithful, painstaking and devoted, and recognized fully that he was the agent, servant and representative of the people of his district and of the nation, and made all of his personal private affairs and interests, however important and exacting, subservient to his official public duties, and never attempted to use his official position for the enhancement of his private interests. He was not ambitious for political distinction, honors or preferment. His nomination for Representative in Congress was offered to him in the sixty-eighth year of his age, unsolicited by him directly or indirectly. Although a gentleman possessed of a large fortune, he never attempted to use his means for the purchase or procurement of political preferment or official position. He set an example worthy of emulation by all in official life and seeking official preferment. In the record of his life's work we have an impressive illustration of the many attainments which can be secured by citizens of our great country under our unequalled institutions, which afford to every citizen an open pathway to



Wm. H. Ingham

Yours Truly,

John H. Young

every position in business, social and political life. Without entering into the details of his eventful, successful, and honorable career in all the relations of life, which have been so faithfully given by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, who has just addressed the Senate, suffice it to say that the good people of Missouri will ever hold in sacred remembrance his illustrious name and unsullied life and character, and guard with zealous care his mortal remains now sleeping in Bellefontaine Cemetery—the beautiful city of the dead—under the monument erected by loving hands to his memory, and will ever point with just pride to his successful life as an example to follow and not to deter.”

The children born to Edward J. and Lavinia Hynes Gay were seven in number. Those living in 1900 were Andrew H. Gay, of Iberville Parish, Louisiana; Sophia Mitchell Crow, wife of Philip A. Crow, of St. Louis; John Henderson Gay, of San Diego, California, and Anna Margaret Price, wife of Andrew Price, of La Fourche Parish, Louisiana. Mary Susan Gay died the wife of L. L. Butler; Edward James Gay, Jr., died September 18, 1878, and William Gay died in infancy.

Gay, John Henderson, one of the noted pioneer merchants of St. Louis, was born October 7, 1787, near Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, and died at his home in St. Louis, September 9, 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His parents were Henry and Rebecca (Henderson) Gay, both of whom died when he was very young, leaving him to the care of his grandmother and an uncle, who resided in Augusta County, Virginia, and with whom he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He then started out to make his own way in the world, equipped with such education as the schools of that early day in Virginia afforded. Brought up on a farm, he had received careful industrial training, and had been taught to regard economy and integrity as cardinal virtues. He left the town of Staunton, Virginia, in 1809, and at that time the entire amount of his worldly possessions was thirteen dollars, which he carried in his pocket. He had learned the trade of tanner and currier, and began work at this calling in the town of Amsterdam, Botetourt County, Virginia. There he built up a good business as

a result of his sagacity, perseverance and industry, and in the course of a few years he became the owner of a store, which was a prosperous commercial institution. In 1813 he married Miss Sophia Mitchell, daughter of Rev. Edward Mitchell, of Botetourt County. The brothers, Edward and Samuel Mitchell, were noted local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that portion of central Virginia, and they were recognized as men of intelligence, strict integrity and unswerving patriotism. Edward, who was the older of the two brothers, resided in Botetourt County, and Samuel lived near Salem, in Wythe County. In early life they had become Methodists, and both possessing unusual mental endowments, they exercised them as local preachers in that church. They served in the Revolutionary Army as American Minute Men, and, although they remained in service throughout the entire struggle, neither would ever accept any office or emolument. Having inherited comfortable fortunes, they had no need of help from their struggling country. Both married and had large families, their sons becoming prominent as professional men and merchants, and their daughters marrying equally prominent merchants, agriculturists and physicians. At the close of the Revolution the brothers returned to their farms, and, having numerous servants, they cultivated lands extensively, at the same time giving a large share of their attention to church work and the preaching of the gospel. They were among the earliest of prominent Virginians to accept the views of John Wesley, relative to domestic slavery, and as a result they determined to remove with their families to a free State. In pursuance of this idea, about the year 1818, they sold their possessions in Virginia and emigrated to Illinois, establishing their homes at a settlement then known as Turkey Hill, in St. Clair County, near Belleville. They had manumitted all such of their slaves as could be settled in Virginia, and, at their own expense, brought the rest to Illinois, where they furnished most of them with homes. In Illinois, the brothers soon became prominent, and their superior abilities as preachers were recognized and appreciated to such an extent that their services as clergymen were in constant demand in St. Clair and adjoining counties. Their wives were the typical old-time Virginia matrons,

ideal housewives and lovable characters in every sense of the term. The coming of the Mitchells to Illinois brought to that State, in 1819, John H. Gay and his wife. In the spring of 1815 Mr. Gay had removed to Bedford County, Virginia, where he conducted a tannery and a store, and also traded profitably in cattle, adding materially to his resources and his capital. When he came to Illinois he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1823 his brother died in the South, and Mr. Gay settled up his estate. In doing this a large amount of sugar, coffee, etc., came into his hands, and, in order to realize the best results from the sale of these products, he concluded to open a grocery house in St. Louis. This he did in 1824, taking into partnership with himself his brother-in-law, Mr. Estes. The firm of Gay & Estes began business on Main Street, near Market Street, dealing in both groceries and dry goods. St. Louis had then something like 5,000 inhabitants, and extended only three or four squares westward from the river. Their patronage came principally from Illinois, and extended as far as one hundred miles into the interior of the State. It soon developed that Mr. Gay was destined to become an eminently successful merchant, and that as a business man he had few equals. His innate sagacity and superior judgment enabled him to plan successfully for the extension of trade and to attract patrons, while his partner attended to the indoor concerns and details of the business of the house. Each of the partners supplemented the other in such a way that their business prospered continuously, and had grown to large proportions when Mr. Estes died. After the death of his partner, Mr. Gay's health became impaired, as a result of the close confinement which the conduct of the business necessitated, and in 1833 he sold the establishment to two young men who were engaged in the store, furnishing them with capital and credit and enabling them to continue the business on the original plan. A man of keen foresight, he invested his profits largely in real estate in Illinois and St. Louis, which he purchased at a low figure. So judicious were his investments in St. Louis that the growth of the city made him very wealthy. He established his sons in mercantile pursuits and materially assisted them in building up commercial names and houses as honorable as

his own. In all the enterprises calculated to build up and bring permanent prosperity to St. Louis, John H. Gay took an active interest. He was a large stockholder in various railroad lines, in the Wiggins Ferry Company, and in the St. Louis Gas Company. He was also a stockholder in some of the first insurance companies organized in St. Louis, and was a director in the branch of the United States Bank, which had a creditable and useful existence in that city. A devout member of the Methodist Church throughout almost his entire life, he was one of the founders of Centenary Church of St. Louis, located then at the corner of Fifth and Pine Streets, and was one of the first stewards and trustees of that church. Regular in his attendance at all services of the church, he was a generous contributor, also, in aid of every movement to promote its upbuilding. During the later years of his life, on account of his removal from his old home, located in what had become the business portion of the city, to Union Avenue, he was a member, communicant and regular attendant of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church South, at the corner of Ewing and Locust Streets, of which church he was a founder. In politics Mr. Gay was reared an old-line Whig and affiliated with that party until it passed out of existence. Thereafter he was a member of the Democratic party, holding liberal views and reserving to himself the right of independent action when he deemed it for the best interests of the public. His wife died September 14, 1869, after living in sweet companionship with her husband for fifty-six years. One who has written of Mrs. Gay says: "She was a rare woman; a 'keeper at home,' devoted to her church, her husband, her children and her household, reverencing the memory of her parents, whom she loved with an unusually ardent affection; a sister as well as 'a mother in Israel.' Her house was ever open to the ministers of the gospel, their special rooms being always ready, and it was her delight to make them feel it was home." Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gay, two sons, Edward J. and William T. Gay, survived them. Their eldest daughter, Eliza M. Gay, married Dr. Meredith Martin, of St. Louis, and died August 1, 1862. William T. Gay married Miss Sallie Bass, daughter of Ely E. Bass, of Boone County, Missouri. Edward J. Gay, who

achieved great distinction, is the subject of an extended sketch in this connection. Among the direct descendants of this worthy couple are Mrs. Philip A. Crow and family, of St. Louis; Mrs. Anna M. Gay Price, of La Fourche Parish, Louisiana; Andrew H. Gay, of Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, Louisiana; and John H. Gay, Jr., of San Diego, California. Other descendants live in Ohio and Virginia. In his long and not uneventful career, John H. Gay did not leave a line, a speech, a word or an act recorded against his integrity as a merchant, or against his character as a man. Few men have had such pure and unsullied records at the end of almost a century of life. Relying upon himself, he made for himself and his family an honored and esteemed name, and when he passed to a good man's reward the world was better for his having lived.

Gaylord, Samuel A., was born March 29, 1832, in Pittsford, Monroe County, New York, his parents being of old New England stock. Erastus Gaylord, his father, was a manufacturer in the above named village during the early youth of the subject of this sketch, and there his primary education was obtained. Later he attended college in Rochester, New York. Upon graduating he, for a short period, held a clerical position in a mercantile house in Rochester, from which he retired to come west. Arriving in St. Louis, in 1849, he at once became an employe of the banking house of George E. H. Gray & Co., with which the veteran banker, James M. Franciscus, was connected. It soon became evident that young Gaylord was eminently qualified for the business he had selected, as after a few years' service with this firm he had made to him an offer of a position in the Boatmen's Saving Institution, now the Boatmen's Bank. This position he held continuously until 1862, a ten years' service, from which he resigned to engage in the banking business with his father and brother, under the firm name of Erastus Gaylord & Sons. After the death of his father the business was continued as Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., for some time, succeeded by S. A. Gaylord & Co., and afterward by Gaylord, Blessing & Co. In 1866 he married Miss Frances A. Otis, of Batavia, New York, by whom he had two children, both dying in infancy. Mrs. Gaylord died in 1876. Seven

years later, in 1883, he married Mrs. Clara Peterson Billon, widow of Louis C. Billon, and a daughter of Alexander Peterson, of the banking firm of Rennick & Peterson, in the early days of St. Louis.

Gaynor City.—A hamlet located in the interior of Independence Township, Nodaway County, about fourteen miles northeast of Maryville. There are two churches, Presbyterian and Christian, with a store, school-house and other buildings. It has telephone connections with neighboring towns.

Gayoso.—An incorporated village, the seat of justice of Pemiscot County. It is situated near the Mississippi River; was settled about 1799, and was named in honor of Manuel Gayoso, one of the early Spanish Governors of Louisiana. In 1852 it was laid out as a town and made the county seat. It has a courthouse, public school, church, a shingle factory and numerous sawmills nearby. Population, estimated (1899), 300.

Gehner, August, banker and financier, was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, September 18, 1846. He obtained his early education in his native city, and, coming to St. Louis when he was thirteen years of age, completed his studies at the German Institute, in that city. He was still a school boy when the Civil War began, and had been but two years in the United States, but, notwithstanding his youth and his short-lived American citizenship, he had learned to love his adopted country, and in 1862 enlisted as a private soldier in Company L, of the First Missouri Light Artillery, and from that date until July 20, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge, at the end of the war, he served continuously with the Union forces. He returned to St. Louis to turn his attention to civil pursuits, and, having shown a remarkable aptness at drawing during his school days, accepted a position as draughtsman in the surveyor general's office, which he filled for three years thereafter. This naturally inclined him toward the realty business, and at the end of his three years' term of service with the surveyor general he became a clerk in the office of Hurk & O'Reilly, abstracters of titles. Three years with this firm thoroughly familiarized him with the details of the title abstract business, and

at the end of that time he opened an abstract business of his own. Under his careful and intelligent supervision the business which he had established speedily grew to large proportions, and it may be said that he has made abstracts of the titles to almost every piece of real property in St. Louis. In everything pertaining to this branch of the realty business he is a recognized authority, and as a banker and financier he is no less prominent. For some years he has been president of the German-American Bank of St. Louis, a monetary institution which has been most admirably managed, and which stands at the head of the banking houses of that city as a dividend-paying institution. In the business and financial circles of St. Louis Mr. Gehner is universally recognized as a broad-minded financier, as well as a successful banker. This has caused him to become identified with numerous corporations in the capacity of stockholder and official, among the more prominent of these corporations being the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, the German Fire Insurance Company, and the Planters' Hotel Company, in each of which companies he is a director. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Minna Wehmiller, of St. Louis, and has two children, a son, Albert Gehner, and a daughter, Pauline Gehner.

Geiger, Jacob, physician and surgeon of St. Joseph, was born July 25, 1848, at Wurttemberg, Germany. His parents were Anton and Maria G. (Eberhardt) Geiger. Jacob attended the Homer Seminary, at Homer, Illinois, and graduated from Bryant's Business College, St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1866. The same year he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Galen E. Bishop, of St. Joseph, and began the practice of medicine in 1868. Having acquired a substantial foundation for the life work he had chosen, the young physician determined to avail himself of a finishing course of lectures, and thus be better prepared for the professional future which determination and ambition had in store for him. He, therefore, attended lectures for one year at the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, graduating from that institution in 1872. He then returned to St. Joseph and entered upon a career that has been marked by remarkable success—a degree of success that is attained by few men

engaged in his profession. The father died in Obernau, Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1851, and Jacob was, therefore, thrown upon his own resources from early boyhood. Two of his brothers had emigrated to America, and in 1856 Jacob and his mother came to this country to find a new home and accept permanent citizenship. But the sons were to experience another stinging blow, for the mother was taken away from them two years later and they were left alone. The situation was most serious for Jacob, who was the youngest of the three, but he had inherited the pluck that was characteristic of the family, and in the midst of overwhelming sorrow the boy set his face toward the unpromising future and began to prepare himself for a battle against obstacles that would have to be surmounted and smoothed without the help of parents' hands. Shortly before her death, in 1858, the mother and her sons removed from Champaign County, Illinois, to Brown County, Kansas. After his mother's death, and a brief residence in St. Joseph, Jacob Geiger returned to Illinois, where he attended school as faithfully as limited means would allow, and gave close attention to the rudiments of an education that was afterward well rounded and completed. The close of the Civil War marked the end of Jacob's days at the Homer Seminary, and in 1865 he returned to St. Joseph. Limited finances compelled him to seek employment that was rewarded by exceedingly meager remuneration. There were months behind the counter of a grocery store and tiresome days spent at even harder labor than that of a clerk. Through adversity he struggled manfully and succeeded in working his way through a business college, a training that has had the result of making him a successful business man, as well as one of brilliant professional attainments. Knowledge of drugs was gained by a short term spent in a drug store, and this was followed by a course of reading in a doctor's office under the careful guidance of an able preceptor. In 1878 Dr. Geiger helped to organize the St. Joseph Medical College. Two years later the St. Joseph College of Physicians and Surgeons was established, and in 1883 the institutions were consolidated under the name of the St. Joseph Medical College. In 1886 it became the Ensworth Medical College, and Dr. Geiger was its dean. He is professor of the principles



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Jacob Geiger M.D. LL.D.

and practice of surgery in the Ensworth College, and also lectures on the subject of clinical surgery, his able services having been of inestimable value in building up the institution and maintaining its high standing. In 1890 Dr. Geiger assisted in the organization of the Marion Sims College of Medicine of St. Louis, and he visits that city once a week during the school year for the purpose of lecturing on the subjects attending surgical work and its practice. In medical literature Dr. Geiger's name is one of the most familiar in the profession, and his writings carry unmeasured weight on account of the recognized ability of the writer. He is a contributor to the leading medical publications, and many able articles have come from his pen. He is one of the owners and editors of the St. Joseph "Medical Herald," a journal that has a large circulation among the physicians of the West. Dr. Geiger was elected president of the Missouri State Medical Society in 1897, and in the same year the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Park College, Parkville, Missouri. He is an active member of the following medical societies and associations: American Medical Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Missouri Valley Medical Association, Northern Kansas Medical Association, Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Tri-State Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Society, St. Louis Medical Society, Buchanan County, Missouri, Medical Society, District Medical Society of Northwest Missouri. Of the last-named organization he was president in 1894. During the years 1888 and 1889 he was president of the Board of Health of St. Joseph, and during his term the health affairs of the city were most carefully guarded. In politics Dr. Geiger is and has always been a Republican, more or less active. In 1890 and 1891 he was a member of the Common Council of the city of St. Joseph, and during his term of office he was president of that body. Under the present national administration he was made president of the Pension Bureau for the district in which St. Joseph is located. He is a Presbyterian in religious belief and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph. What time and attention he is able to devote to secret orders is given up almost exclusively to Masonry, and in that order he has attained the dignity of the Mas-

ter Mason. Dr. Geiger, as a citizen interested in the affairs of the government, and as a man of high social standing, devotes a portion of his time to outside matters, but he is essentially wrapped up in his profession and devoted to his home life. Since 1890 he has devoted his professional abilities almost exclusively to surgery, and in that line he is in demand in the principal cities of the country, both in the active care of difficult cases and in consultations. Dr. Geiger was married, in 1887, to Miss Louise Kollatz, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Gems of Missouri.—In different parts of Missouri, semi-precious gems have been found, topaz, tiger-eye, opalized wood, chalcidony and various classes of crystals. Schoolcraft, in his "Notes on the Minerals of Missouri," published in 1819, states that on the banks of the Mississippi River, between St. Louis and Grand Tower, he found several specimens of carnelian and jasper, and an opal of great hardness and beauty. The opal, he believed, had been washed by the waters of the river from some distant part of the country along its banks.

General Assembly.—The official name of the Legislature or law-making body of the State of Missouri. It consists of two houses—the Senate and the House of Representatives—which meet and act in different chambers in the State capitol, at Jefferson City. The Senate has thirty-four members, chosen in districts by the people, holding for a term of four years, one-half the number being elected every two years. In some parts of the State it takes several counties to form a senatorial district; in populous counties, one county may contain more than one district. The State is divided into senatorial districts anew every ten years. A Senator must be thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and have been a qualified voter for three years, and be a taxpayer. The presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant Governor. The House of Representatives consists of a variable number of members, every county being entitled to one, and the populous counties to more. The ratio is determined by dividing the population of the State, as given in the last United States census, by 200; each county having one ratio or less is entitled to one Represent-

tative; each county having two and a half ratios is entitled to two Representatives; each county having four ratios is entitled to three; each county having six ratios is entitled to four—and so on, above that number, each two and a half additional ratios entitling to one additional Representative. A member of the House of Representatives must be twenty-four years of age, and a citizen of the United States, and have been a qualified voter of the State for two years, and be a taxpayer. The General Assembly meets once in two years, on the first Wednesday after the first day of January of the odd years. It may be called to meet in special session when occasion demands, by proclamation of the Governor. The pay of Senators and Representatives is five dollars a day for the first 120 days, and after that one dollar a day—in addition to which they receive traveling expenses. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is the speaker, chosen by the House itself. Neither house of the General Assembly may, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days at a time, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses are sitting. A bill introduced in either house must be read three times on three different days, and it may not be put on final passage unless it has been reported upon by a committee and printed for the use of members. To become a law, it must receive the votes of a majority of the members elected to each house, and be signed by the presiding officer of each house. Then it goes to the Governor. If he approves it, and signs his name to it, it becomes a law. If he fails to return it, with his approval or disapproval, within ten days, the General Assembly may enact it into a law by simple resolution. If the Governor vetoes it, it can become a law by the votes of two-thirds of the members of each house. If the General Assembly shall adjourn within the ten days allowed the Governor to consider a bill, he may make it a law by sending it to the Secretary of State, with his approval, within thirty days, or he may defeat it by a veto. No law enacted by the General Assembly goes into effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was passed, unless there be appended to it an "emergency clause," and two-thirds of all the members elected to each house otherwise direct. The general appropriation act is an

exception to this rule; it goes into effect as soon as approved by the Governor, or made a law without his approval. The laws passed at each session of the General Assembly are all published in a book called "Session Acts" of such a General Assembly, giving the number and the year. Once in ten years there is a revision made, when all the previous laws of the State are gone over, together with the session acts, the repealed laws omitted and the new ones inserted, in two large volumes called "The Revised Statutes of Missouri," with the year mentioned. This book, with the laws arranged in order, in chapters, articles and sections, is authority in this State in all suits, courts and contracts.

Representative government in Missouri began in 1812, under the act of Congress which reorganized the Territory and changed its name from Louisiana to Missouri. In accordance with the provisions of that enactment the people elected a Territorial House of Representatives, and these Representatives nominated eighteen citizens, of whom the President of the United States chose nine, to act as a Legislative Council. The Council and House of Representatives thus chosen constituted the first General Assembly of Missouri. The first session of the House of Representatives—which body consisted of thirteen members—began in St. Louis, December 7, 1812, and was held at the residence of Joseph Robidoux. Nominations to the Council were made, as provided by law, and after the appointment of nine Councilors by the President, the organization of the General Assembly was completed and its work was begun. The act which created the General Assembly provided that it should hold an annual session, beginning on the first Monday in December, but in 1816 an amended act provided for biennial sessions, and also fixed the number of Councilors at one for each county. In 1820 the Territorial Legislature was succeeded by the State Legislature, chosen in pursuance of the congressional enactment of March 6th of that year. Although the State was not formally admitted into the Union until August 10, 1821—by reason of the fact that the Constitution adopted contained a provision obnoxious to Congress—the first State officers, Senators and Representatives, were chosen at an election held August 20, 1820. Fourteen Senators and forty-three Representa-

tives were chosen at that election, and the General Assembly met, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, September 19th. The first session of that body was held in the old "Missouri Hotel," which occupied the southwest corner of Main and Market Streets in St. Louis. The first president of the Senate was General William H. Ashley, who had been elected Lieutenant Governor, and James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, was first speaker of the House of Representatives. David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were chosen United States Senators by this General Assembly, but were not admitted to the Senate until after the formal admission of the State. The next session of the General Assembly was held in St. Charles, beginning June 4, 1821, and on the 26th of that month the assent of that body was given to the conditions imposed by Congress in connection with the admission of the State. The sessions were held thereafter at St. Charles until 1826, when the capital was removed to Jefferson City, the fourth General Assembly meeting there, November 20th of that year.

Genet, Edmond Charles. — See "French Intrigues in the West."

Gentlemen's Driving Club.—Soon after the close of the Civil War, Honorable Norman J. Colman and other owners and admirers of good horses instituted in St. Louis a club bearing the above name, which had for its object the bringing together of the good "roadsters" of the city, at regular intervals, for tests of speed. In 1882 a new organization bearing the same name succeeded the old one, and has since been one of the popular institutions of the city. Driving matinees are given every Saturday afternoon at Forest Park, from May to October, under the auspices of the club, and these exhibitions of speed are free to the public. The club was instituted solely for the pleasure and recreation of its members, who meet all its expenses by assessing themselves. In 1898 there was but one other driving club of this kind in the United States.

Gentry, Nicholas Hocker, proprietor of the famous Wood Dale Stock Farm, in Pettis County, is a son of Joel W. and Jael W. (Hocker) Gentry, and was born on the old homestead, near Sedalia, March 16, 1850.

His father, who was born in Missouri in 1815, and died in October, 1851, was a son of Reuben E. Gentry, a native of Kentucky, and a soldier in the War of 1812. Joel W. Gentry was a brother of Major William Gentry and Richard Gentry. In 1824 he removed with his father to Pettis County, and settled on a farm now occupied by Nicholas H. Gentry, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. He and his brother Richard, who occupied adjoining farms, were the pioneer breeders of fine stock in western Missouri, and their foundation of this industry has resulted in making the name of Gentry famous throughout the United States. For many years Joel Gentry drove his stock to St. Louis, then the central market of the West, and during his brief lifetime he established a high reputation as a scientific breeder of stock. In politics he was a Whig. He and his wife were devoted members of the Christian Church. He was a man of great strength of character, eminently just and of a deeply religious nature. Few men exerted an influence for good in his community so powerful as did he. He married Jael W. Hocker, who was born near Richmond, Kentucky, and who was a daughter of Nicholas Hocker, a Virginian by birth. They had two children, Nicholas H. and Eliza Jael, wife of S. M. Morrison, of Denver, Colorado. After the death of Joel W. Gentry, his widow married his brother, Richard Gentry, and now resides in Sedalia. One of the children of Richard and Jael (Hocker) Gentry was Rev. Richard W. Gentry, a graduate of the State University, where he won the Stephens Medal for the best oration. He preached in the Christian Church at Columbia and elsewhere, and for a time was secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. He was recognized as a man possessed of a high order of talent. His death occurred in November, 1883, while he was in his twenty-sixth year. Mary V., their second child, is the wife of A. W. Walburn, of Chicago; Nannie G. is the widow of William Estill, of Sedalia, and Mattie died in childhood. Nicholas H. Gentry was educated in the common schools of his native county, was reared and always has resided on one of the two noted Gentry farms north of Sedalia, most of his boyhood being spent with his uncle, Richard Gentry. In 1875 he married and returned to the homestead to reside permanently, at once

engaging in the stock industry independently. From the start he paid particular attention to the breeding of Berkshire hogs, importing them in large numbers. At the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, he paid \$550 for the Berkshire hog which was awarded the first prize there. In later years he has also bred Shorthorn cattle. At the convention of the stockmen of the United States and Canada, in 1890, a committee of eighteen men was appointed to look after their interests at the Columbian Exposition of 1893, held at Chicago. Mr. Gentry was one of this number, and a large measure of the success of that great exhibit is due to his well directed efforts. At the same time he served as president of the Missouri World's Fair Commission, a position of great responsibility and trust. At this great fair, members of his famous herd of Berkshires were awarded thirty-two separate prizes—greater in both number and value than those of any other exhibiter of swine of any breed at the fair. The showing made is the more remarkable when it is understood that Mr. Gentry competed with the best herds in America, as well as the most noted prize-winners from the leading exhibits in England in both 1892 and 1893. No exhibiter of any class of stock shown at Chicago was the breeder of so large a percentage of the winners. Since his first exhibit in 1874 (in Missouri), he has won prizes at every fair and show to which he has sent stock, and holds to-day more prizes and diplomas than any other breeder in America, if not in the world. For seven years Mr. Gentry has been president of the American Berkshire Association; he is a director and member of the American Shorthorn-Breeders' Association; for three years he has been president of the National Association of Live Stock Exhibitors of America, organized to make known to the management of the State fairs the wants of breeders. He is vice president of the Missouri State Fair Association, and chairman of the committee to improve the grounds, and was one of the organizers of that association in 1899. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, and in religion he is a member of the Christian Church. He was married, December 29, 1875, to Minnie D. Carter, a native of Dover, Missouri, and a daughter of Jesse W. and Margaret (Campbell) Carter. They have been the parents of

seven children, of whom five are living. They are Jael, a graduate of the Chicago Musical College, in the class of 1899, in which she was the winner of the diamond medal for general proficiency; Ella, Nannie M., Lucy H. and Lee M. Gentry, all of whom reside on the home farm, where Mr. Gentry and his family dispense a generous hospitality.

Gentry, Reuben Joel, was born six miles north of Sedalia, January 2, 1839, and was a son of Richard and Alzira (Miller) Gentry. His father was a son of Reuben E. Gentry. Reuben J. Gentry's education was obtained in the country schools of Cedar Township, Pettis County, and the Kemper School at Boonville. Upon the completion of his studies in the latter institution he returned to the farm of nearly eight thousand acres belonging to his father, and assisted in its supervision until the death of the latter, in February, 1865. Richard Gentry had begun life with a limited capital, and after taking up his original small tract added to it by the purchase of forty acres at a time until he possessed one of the most extensive and most carefully cultivated farms in Missouri. It was known as the model farm of the State, and was visited by inhabitants of all sections of the United States. From the beginning he engaged in stock-raising, and during his successful career he bred some of the finest horses, cattle, sheep and hogs ever produced west of the Mississippi River. Upon his death the estate was divided into farms averaging about 1,700 acres each, one of these being allotted to each member of the family. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Reuben J. Gentry tendered his services to the Union and received an appointment on the staff of Colonel John F. Philips, his warm personal friend, who had raised the Sixth Regiment of Missouri State Militia (cavalry). Colonel Thomas T. Crittenden subsequently assumed command, and under these two gallant leaders, Mr. Gentry participated in the stirring scenes enacted within the borders of Missouri and in Arkansas during the four years which followed his enlistment. Upon the conclusion of peace he returned to his farm and resumed its operation in partnership with his brother, directing his attention toward the breeding of fine stock, much of which secured a world-wide reputation. Probably no family in the United

States is better known than the Gentrys in connection with the stock interests of the country, and no small share of the credit for the high grade attained by American horses, cattle and other stock is due to the scientific labors of Reuben J. and William M. Gentry. The subject of this sketch was through his entire life, a Democrat, but his policy was never dictated by those narrow and shallow sentiments altogether too prevalent in both the great parties. He never sought public office, but his deep interest in the cause of education led to his repeated election as school director in his district, and he employed all his influence in behalf of the improvement of the educational facilities in his township. Fraternally he was a Master Mason. He was married April 5, 1871, to Bettie Hughes, a native of Georgetown, Pettis County, and a daughter of Reece Hughes. Their living children are: Sallie Burch, wife of Thomas J. Sturges, of Sedalia; William Henry, Charles Richard and Reuben Joel, at home. The three last named are engaged in the cattle business under the firm name of Gentry Brothers, occupying the estate left by their father and uncle. Charles R. is also a student in the law department of the Missouri State University, and Reuben J. is attending the high school in Sedalia. All are members of the Christian Church, of which Mrs. Gentry is also a communicant. One child died in infancy. Ruby, wife of Dr. W. J. Ferguson, of Sedalia, died June 16, 1900. The useful career of Reuben Joel Gentry was terminated by death October 5, 1881, while he was still in the prime of life.

Gentry, Richard, soldier and pioneer, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, August 21, 1788. He was the son of Richard Gentry and Jane Harris, who emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia among the early pioneers in 1786, coming over the Wilderness trail through Cumberland Gap. The elder Gentry enlisted twice as a soldier in the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Entering land and building his cabin in the rich cane brakes of Madison County, he became rich in land and slaves, and raised a family of sixteen sons and three daughters. Eight of his sons came to Missouri while it was yet a Territory and settled in what was afterward Marion, Ralls, Boone and Pettis Counties,

and raised large and influential families. The most prominent of them were: Reuben Gentry, the ancestor of the Pettis County Gentrys; Rev. Christy Gentry, a pioneer Baptist minister of Missouri; Honorable Joshua Gentry, the first president of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and General Richard Gentry, the subject of this sketch.

General Gentry was by nature and training a soldier, fond of adventure and daring; he inherited the true pioneer spirit, was a born hunter, and delighted to follow the Indian trail. As a boy, he was always put forward by his brothers to execute any of their plans requiring strength and bravery. He was popular, for he was generous, hospitable, patriotic and brave. Governor Christopher Greenup, of Kentucky, appointed him a lieutenant in the Kentucky militia at the age of twenty. Three years later, in 1811, he was appointed a captain, and Governor Shelby commissioned him as regimental ensign for the Kentucky Volunteers sent to the assistance of General W. H. Harrison on the lakes in the War of 1812 against the British. While on this campaign, his oldest son was born October 15, 1812, and with his characteristic patriotism, he named him Richard Harrison Gentry, in honor of his general. There was great hardship and suffering among the volunteers on account of the severity of the northern winter and the scarcity of supplies. The Kentucky wives and mothers responded quickly with their looms and needles to supply them with clothing. Young Gentry wore with great satisfaction a new suit of Kentucky jeans, which had been spun, woven, cut and made by his young wife at home.

After the war was over, desirous of new adventure and new opportunity, he collected his personal property, consisting of some live stock and a few slaves, and in pioneer fashion, started for the new territory of Missouri, arriving at the little French town of St. Louis on the banks of the Mississippi in 1816. After remaining a short time in St. Louis County, he pressed forward to the new center of population and influence growing up on the then western frontier of civilization. The town of Old Franklin was fast becoming a place of political and commercial importance. The old forts of Hempstead, Kincaid and Cooper in the vicinity of Old

Franklin gave evidence of the necessity of means of protection from the savage Indians which still frequented that portion of Missouri.

While at Old Franklin, General Gentry formed the acquaintance of the leading men of the State, many of whom resided there. His great friendship and admiration for Thomas H. Benton no doubt influenced him to become a Democrat and leave the old Whig party of his father. He was a good public speaker and took an active part in every political campaign. He often boasted in Democratic style "that he was born in a canebreak and was rocked in a sugar trough."

In 1820 he became one of the incorporators of the town of Columbia, Missouri, and built the first hotel of the town, and made it his permanent home. He devoted himself to the building up of the new town for a time, but was also deeply interested in public affairs, especially in the military organizations of the State. In 1821 Alexander McNair, the first Governor of Missouri, appointed him a captain of the State militia, and in the following year gave him a commission as colonel.

About this time he became interested in the lead mines of Galena, Illinois, and spent some time in that exciting mining camp. In 1826 he was elected a State Senator and served four years as such in the Missouri Legislature. He had the pleasure of voting for Senator Benton for his second term as United States Senator. In 1830 President Jackson appointed him postmaster at Columbia, which office he held during his life, and after his death it was held by his widow until 1867, a period of thirty years, she having the distinction of being the first woman who ever held such an appointment in the United States. The old Santa Fe trail passed through Columbia and thence over the plains to New Mexico. General Gentry could not refrain from becoming interested in the promising opportunities of the Mexican trade, and he listened to the stories of the freighters stopping at his hotel with the deepest interest. Senator Benton, too, was advocating in the Senate the importance of this Mexican trade and urging appropriations for the Santa Fe trail. Between the years 1830 and 1832, General Gentry made several successful freighting trips with mer-

chandise from Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

In 1832, when the Northern Indians threatened a raid into Missouri, led by their famous chief, Black Hawk, General Gentry was appointed by the Governor of Missouri a major general, and given command of all the Missouri troops. He soon organized his forces and led them to the northern border of the State in time to prevent the raid into Missouri and to protect its citizens from the cruel savages. He remained at Fort Pike in Clark County, Missouri, for several months, and caused the wily chief to change his plans and the course of his raids. There was no engagement, therefore, with the Indians in Missouri. A little later this same band raided Illinois and were defeated at the battle of Bad-ax by the regulars under Colonel Taylor, and Chief Black Hawk was captured.

In 1835 the United States government attempted to remove the Seminole Indians from Florida to the Indian Territory, west of the Mississippi; they refused to go, and the long and costly Seminole War was the result. In 1837 President Van Buren asked Senator Benton if Missourians could be induced to travel so far from home as the swamps of Florida to assist in chastising the Seminoles. Senator Benton's prompt reply was: "The Missourians will go wherever their services are needed." He went immediately to the Secretary of War and secured a commission for General Gentry as colonel of volunteers, and orders for raising a regiment of Missouri troops for the Florida war. The following is a letter from Senator Benton to General Gentry notifying him of the orders from the War Department, authorizing him to raise the first regiment of volunteers for the government service ever furnished by the State of Missouri:

"SENATE CHAMBER,

"September 8, 1837.

"Major General Gentry, Colonel Volunteers,
Columbia, Mo.:

"Dear Sir: I have the gratification to write you simultaneous with the issue of orders from the War Department for the march of 600 of your volunteers to Florida. This is an event which you have ardently desired, and I have no doubt but that the brave spirits who volunteered with you will rejoice

to have an opportunity to display their courage, devotion and patriotism. I feel proud for Missouri that her gallant sons are called to take a part in this war, and am fully assured that there will be no disappointment, neither of the promptness of the march nor in bravery of conduct after you reach the field of action. I make great calculations upon the 600 that will go with you, and great will be my pride to see them turn out with an alacrity, and signalize themselves by exploits, which will give me an opportunity to celebrate their praises on this floor.

"Your old friend,

"THOMAS H. BENTON."

The orders from the War Department were dated September 8, 1837, and on October 15th, General Gentry marched out of Columbia for St. Louis with his regiment of 600 men. Such promptness in enlisting, equipping and marching to the scene of battle is an example of energy and patriotism worthy of praise and emulation. Senator Benton came all the way from Washington to meet the volunteers at St. Louis, where he made them a stirring and patriotic address. General Gentry lost no time in reaching Florida and joining the army already in the field under General Zachary Taylor, who had been in Florida for the past year, but had been unable to meet the Indians in any decisive battle. On the arrival of the Missouri Volunteers, the army under General Taylor advanced about one hundred and fifty miles into Florida in search of the Indians. The country was an unexplored wilderness, full of swamps and everglades. After several skirmishes the Indians were finally found congregated in force in a very strong position on the north side of the Okeechobee Lake. In front of them was a swamp nearly a half mile wide and they were protected by dense woods in which they hid themselves. A decisive battle, which terminated the war, was fought on Christmas day, 1837. The Missouri Volunteers brought on the fight in gallant style, led by their brave commander; they waded the swamp on foot, almost to their armpits in water, to attack and drive a concealed enemy from the dense hammock on the opposite side. Of the 138 soldiers killed and wounded, the most of them were Missourians. Their brave and gallant commander, General Gentry, received a mortal

wound just as he emerged from the swamp, but he continued on his feet for some time in front of his men, urging them forward to the attack. General Taylor in his report of the battle says: "Colonel Gentry died in a few hours after the battle, much regretted by the army, and will be, doubtless, by all who knew him, as his State did not contain a braver man or a better citizen." The remains of General Gentry were brought from Florida to Missouri and buried in the national cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, where his grave is marked by a small monument. His son, Richard Harrison Gentry, was wounded in the arm by a ball from an Indian rifle about the same moment General Gentry was shot. The first intelligence of the death of General Gentry that came to Missouri was by the following letter from Senator Benton at Washington to his widow:

"WASHINGTON CITY, January 12, 1838.

"Mrs. Richard Gentry, Columbia, Mo.:

"Dear Madam: The melancholy intelligence from Florida, though not yet confirmed by the arrival of the official reports, seems too well substantiated to admit of a doubt that your brave and patriotic husband has nobly fallen in the cause of his country. Twenty years of friendship between us enables me to appreciate his loss to his family, and makes me feel how much the country is bound to endeavor to alleviate the calamity of that loss. With that view, I have already applied to the President and Postmaster General to have you appointed to keep the postoffice at Columbia, and think it probable that the application will be granted. President Van Buren deeply regrets the death of your husband, and feels that everything is due to his family which can lawfully and consistently be done. A pension for five years will be granted to you, at the rate, I think, of about \$450 or \$500 a year. I shall also be glad to assist in doing anything for your children, and must request a statement of the names and ages of your sons, that I may see whether any of them can be educated at the military academy or placed in the navy. With my assurance that you and your children can rely on my friendship at all times, and that I shall lose no opportunity to promote your and their welfare, I remain, dear Madam,

Yours truly,

"THOMAS H. BENTON."

General Gentry has a large number of descendants in Missouri and adjoining States, but only four grandsons bearing his name: Richard Gentry, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Oliver Perry Gentry, of Smithville, Missouri, sons of Richard Harrison Gentry; and North Todd Gentry, of Columbia, Missouri, and Wm. Richard Gentry, of St. Louis, Missouri, sons of Thomas Benton Gentry.

Gentry County, one of the richest and most prosperous counties of Missouri, was named by the Missouri Legislature, when it was formed, in honor of General Gentry.

General Gentry was cut down in the very prime of life, full of the vigor and spirit of a well matured manhood. Had he lived to return from the Florida War he would doubtless have taken a very prominent position in the public affairs of the country.

Richard Gentry, the grandson and namesake of General Gentry, is president of the Bond Shoe Company, one of the large manufacturing and jobbing house of Kansas City, of which city he has been a resident for eighteen years. He was born at Columbia, Missouri, November 11, 1846, graduated from the University of the State of Missouri in 1868, and for many years thereafter was engaged in civil engineering, being at different times connected with the Chicago & Alton, the Wabash, the Iron Mountain and other railways. In 1889 he became one of the incorporators and was a large stockholder in the Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, of which he was successively chief engineer, general manager and vice president within the next eight years. He has always been an active man of affairs and has been engaged in various large enterprises, such as cattle-raising and mining in Colorado, and banking in Kansas City, and other Missouri towns. Successful in his business enterprises, he is numbered among the prominent financiers of Kansas City. November 11, 1873, he married Susan E. Butler, of Callaway County, Missouri, who is the daughter of Martin Butler, of New Bloomfield, in that county. Four sons and two daughters have been born of this union.

Gentry, Richard T., general manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, is one of Kansas City's most popular and energetic men. He is a

native Missourian, having been born in Sedalia, Pettis County, son of Major William Gentry, a noted man and pioneer breeder of fine cattle. Mr. Gentry resided in Sedalia until 1898, when he removed to Kansas City. He has been identified with the insurance business in Missouri for about ten years, and has held many public and social positions of dignity and importance. He was treasurer of Pettis County from 1878 to 1884, and has figured prominently in State politics as a leading and representative Democrat. In 1886 he came within a few votes of receiving the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer. In 1900, his abilities having been recognized throughout the insurance world, he accepted the general management of the Union Central at Kansas City, with jurisdiction over the company's affairs in Missouri and with about twenty men under his able direction. Mr. Gentry is a writer of ability and has contributed considerable interesting matter on the subject of life insurance to journals devoted to that important line of business. In Kansas City he is as popular socially as he is esteemed in financial and commercial circles. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, is a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and also of the order of Elks. He is secretary of the Gentry Family, one of the most noted family associations in the country. There are over ten thousand members of the Gentry family, of whom there is kept an accurate record, and their reunions are important gatherings and widely reported in the daily press. Most of the members of the association reside in Missouri, Kentucky, and other Southern States, but almost every State in the Union is represented when the Gentry kin are gathered together. November 27, 1877, Mr. Gentry married Miss Mattie C. Prewitt, of Clarksville, Pike County, Missouri, daughter of Honorable Wm. C. Prewitt, one of the pioneers and substantial men of that portion of the State. Mrs. Gentry died in 1881. Mr. Gentry is a man of fine business qualifications and acumen, a courteous, polished and dignified gentleman, and of unusually pleasing address. He is a natural politician, and his charming manners and personal magnetism irresistibly draw men to him. He is just in the prime of life, enthusiastic, active and untiring in all his efforts.



Williams NY

Very Respectfully
Richard T. Gentry.

Gentry, William, one of the most distinguished citizens of Pettis County, was born at Boone's Lick, Howard County, April 14, 1818. The Gentry family was originally of Germanic stock, and was transplanted to England, and thence to America in colonial days. Richard Gentry, a native of Virginia, after performing military service in the Revolutionary war, became one of the early settlers of Kentucky, locating in Madison County. His son, Reuben E. Gentry, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, June 6, 1785. He married Elizabeth White, and removed to Missouri in 1809. In 1811 he located at Boone's Lick, where he entered and improved a tract of government land. Early in the War of 1812 he assisted in building Fort Hempstead and Fort Kincaid. In 1824 he removed to Pettis County, and made a farm home about five miles northeast of the present city of Sedalia, where he passed the remainder of his life. Previous to leaving Virginia, he married Elizabeth White, a native of that State. Their family comprised four sons and one daughter, namely, Richard, Joel W., Jane H., Reuben and William. The latter named, the youngest child, was six years of age when his parents removed to Pettis County. His boyhood and early manhood were passed upon the farm, which he aided in cultivating, and his education was acquired in a neighborhood subscription school established by his father. In 1840, he married Ann Redd Major, daughter of Lewis Redd Major, a pioneer of Pettis County, and for many years one of its most prominent and useful citizens. In 1846 he purchased and settled upon a farm about four miles west of his father's estate, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1856 he was elected county judge of Pettis County, and successive re-elections extended his term of service to the long period of twenty years, during which time he instituted many movements in advancement of the material interests of the county. After the death of his brother Richard, he resigned the office to attend to the administration of the estate, and this business, added to care for his own affairs, occupied all his time and attention for a couple of years. He was a devoted Unionist from the beginning of the Civil War, and in 1862 Governor Gamble commissioned him major of the Fortieth Regiment of Missouri Enrolled Militia, with

which he served until its disbandment. He was subsequently appointed major of the Fifth Provisional Regiment of Missouri Militia, and served in this capacity until the restoration of peace. During all the years of strife and disturbance, in a region where conditions were peculiarly distressing, with families disrupted and kinsmen arrayed against each other, Major Gentry displayed all the qualities of the ardent patriot and gallant soldier, at the same time performing his duties with such consideration as to greatly mitigate the sufferings incident to the times. In the reconstruction period, his wise counsels and equitable disposition exercised much influence in assuaging the bitterness of feeling then prevailing. Deeply interested in the material development of his region of the State, he earnestly advocated various important enterprises, to all of which he liberally contributed of his means. In 1870 he was elected a director of the Lexington & St. Louis Railway, and two years later he was unanimously chosen president of the same company. He was also a director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and he was president of the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railway from the date of its organization until its purchase by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. Originally a Whig, upon the disruption of that party he became a Democrat. With many opportunities for political advancement, he had no fondness for public life, and but once consented to become a candidate for a purely political position. In 1873 he was the nominee of the People's or Independent party for Governor of Missouri, and was defeated by Charles H. Hardin, the Democratic candidate. In the winter of 1881-2, he rendered his last public service, as presiding judge of the Pettis County court, under appointment by Governor Crittenden. Major Gentry, by his first marriage, was father of eight children, namely, Mary E., wife of T. W. Cloney, of Sedalia; Jane Redd, wife of Theodore Shelton, of St. Louis; Allie B., who died August 18, 1886, wife of J. M. Offield, of Sedalia; Bettie G., widow of J. B. Skinner, of St. Louis; Richard T., of Kansas City; Joel B., who died January, 1886; John R., of St. Louis, and Eva G., wife of H. B. Duke, of Kansas City. The mother of these children died August 11, 1873, and in December, 1874, Major Gentry married her

sister, Mrs. Evelyn Witcher. The death of Major Gentry occurred May 22, 1890. In every relation of life, as husband, parent, citizen, soldier, and public official, he was a model of integrity and noble purpose. His services in behalf of his home county and the adjacent region can not be overestimated. Keenly alive to its possibilities, and hoping for its occupation by a large and desirable population, he never lost faith in the ultimate success of the various enterprises intended to accomplish this end, nor did his effort ever lag, nor were his means ever withheld. It is to be said that his wise discernment was amply vindicated in the magnitude of accomplished results. While incessantly busy with important concerns to the advantage of the community, he neglected no personal duty nor interest, and his unflagging industry, wise management and great business ability caused him to be regarded, as he is now remembered, as the model farmer of his region. He accumulated a large estate comprising six thousand acres in his home place, splendidly improved, and nearly all under cultivation or used in rearing stock. His personal success in these lines of industry was of vast advantage to others through imitation of his methods, and through availing themselves of new and desirable breeds of domestic animals of his introduction. His conduct in the outer world was governed by the same high principles which characterized him in his home life. Refined in manner, genial in disposition, pure-minded and temperate in all ways, he was held in affectionate regard by all the thousands who esteemed it a pleasure to know him and to enjoy his friendship. He particularly endeared himself to very many during and immediately after the Civil War, when he expended a comfortable fortune in providing for the wants and ameliorating the conditions of such as had suffered impoverishment. Charitable and merciful, his home was ever a refuge for the weary and distressed throughout his life. His tender-hearted sympathy required no personal appeal, nor could sickness or disaster afflict one within his knowledge, that he did not make it his errand to visit the unfortunate and make generous bestowal of his means and services. To few families is it given to inherit so highly honored a name as is borne

by the descendants of the truly noble William Gentry.

Gentry, William Miller, was born at the family homestead in Pettis County, September 19, 1837, son of Richard and Alzira (Miller) Gentry. His boyhood was spent upon the farm, and his rudimentary education was obtained in the school established by his father. While the famous Kemper School was still located at Fulton, he entered it as a student, continuing his studies there after its removal to Boonville. After leaving this school he returned to his home and assisted his father in the management of his extensive farming and stock interests. The Civil War interrupted his farming operations for a while, and when a call for additional men for the defense of the homes of loyal citizens was made, he joined the State Union forces and served until the danger was past. The death of his father, in 1865, left him and his brother in charge of the valuable interests founded and nurtured by the elder Gentry, and to their care he devoted the remainder of his life. Though a Democrat of the same type as his father and brother, he never sought nor consented to fill public office. Fraternally he was a Master Mason. December 2, 1885, he married Bettie H., widow of Reuben J. Gentry. While in the prime of manhood, apparently with many years of usefulness before him, he was stricken with an illness which resulted in his death, May 1, 1889. It should be said of him, that the traditions of the old and honorable Gentry family guided him throughout life, and his career, though free from ostentation, was, nevertheless, marked by a public-spiritedness, and liberality of thought and action in consonance with the spirit which has characterized his family throughout all its generations.

Gentry County.—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by Worth County, east by Harrison and Daviess Counties, south by DeKalb County, and west by Andrew and Nodaway Counties; area, 313,000 acres. The surface is generally undulating, with large areas of bottom land along Grand River, the principal stream, which runs through the county in a southeasterly direction, in an irregular

course. Its chief feeders are East Fork of West Fork, Middle Fork and West Fork of Grand River. Of Grand, and the streams here named, there are numerous smaller tributaries. Originally one-third of the area of the county was in timber, a large belt of oak, several miles in width, extending through the county from north to south. Much of this has been cleared away and the land converted into farms. About two-thirds of the county is prairie. Throughout nearly all sections of the county the soil is a dark loam, mixed in places with sand, and lying on a base of clay. The timber lands have proved the best for the growing of wheat and other cereals. The average yield to the acre of corn is 35 bushels; wheat, 15 bushels; and, oats, 25 bushels. Potatoes yield 100 bushels to the acre, and all the tuberous vegetables grow equally as well, and reach almost a perfect state of maturity. The grasses, especially timothy and clover, grow luxuriantly and are profitable crops. Stock-raising, dairying and fruit-growing are the most profitable branches of diversified farming, which is the general occupation of the residents of the county. About 80 per cent of the area of the county is under cultivation, the remainder being in timber, consisting chiefly of oak, hickory, black walnut, cottonwood, lind, etc. The fruit acreage of the county is nearly 3,000 acres. All the hardy varieties of fruits are produced abundantly, and horticulture has for many years been successfully carried on. In the northern part of the county there is a deposit of bituminous coal, which is the only mineral yet discovered in the county. Building stone exists in limited quantities. There is abundance of brick clay, which is used extensively in the manufacture of brick, considerable of which is exported. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1898, the surplus exports shipped from the county were: Cattle, 18,600 head; hogs, 69,600 head; sheep, 2,683 head; horses and mules, 2,390 head; wheat, 27,800 bushels; oats, 938 bushels; corn, 24,500 bushels; hay, 39,400 pounds; timothy seed, 1,000 pounds; lumber, 91,200 feet; logs, 6,000 feet; walnut logs, 24,000 feet; cross-ties, 454; cordwood, 1,212 cords; brick, 768,750; sand, 75 cars; wool, 64,000 pounds; poultry, 690,200 pounds; eggs, 546,000 dozen; butter, 87,500 pounds; lard and tallow, 4,085 pounds; hides and pelts, 63,000 pounds; nursery stock,

2,790 pounds. Other articles exported from the county were dressed meats, honey, beeswax, molasses and furs. The exact date of the first permanent settlement in the section that is now Gentry County, and who was the first settler, are matters that remain in dispute. It is generally claimed that no settlements were made in the section until 1840, when a number of people, who for a time had resided in Clay and Ray Counties, located upon the land along the Grand River. It is certain that there were only a few settlers, if any, prior to this time. That in 1840 there was considerable occupation of the lands along Grand River, is evidenced by the fact that the county had a sufficient population for organization a year later. On February 12, 1841, Gentry County was preliminarily organized, and its boundaries defined. The first two sections of the creative act were in the following words: "All that portion of territory now attached to Clinton County, and lying north of the township line dividing Townships 60 and 61, shall be included in a new county hereafter organized and known by the name of Gentry, in honor of Colonel Richard Gentry, who fell in the battle of Okeechobee, in Florida. Gentry County shall be attached to the County of Clinton, for all civil and military purposes, until otherwise provided by law." The organization of the county was perfected in 1843, and the commissioners appointed to select a permanent seat of justice located it on land near the center of the county, and laid out a town, which was called Athens. Later the name was changed to Albany. Gentry County is divided into eight townships, named, respectively, Athens, Bogie, Cooper, Howard, Higgins, Jackson, Miller and Wilson. The Omaha & St. Louis branch of the Wabash Railroad passes diagonally through the county, from the northwest; and the St. Joseph branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, from the southwest corner, northeast to north of the center of the eastern boundary line. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 91; teachers employed, 141; pupils enumerated, 6,820. The population of the county in 1900 was 20,554.

Geological Surveys.—The motive of some of the French and all of the early Spanish explorers was the search for precious metals. In 1541 De Soto is supposed to have

traversed southern Missouri in his search for wealth. In 1705 the Governor of Louisiana sent out an expedition under De Lochon, which penetrated as far as the mouth of Kansas River, but with no success. In 1720 De La Motte explored southeast Missouri, and did some mining for lead in the region since known as the La Motte mines. Soon after, Renault mined near Potosi, and from 1730 to 1770 there was occasional mining in southeast Missouri. The first person of English descent to explore this region was Moses Austin, a native of Durham, Connecticut, who had been working lead mines in Wythe County, Virginia. In 1798 he rode horseback to Missouri, obtained the grant of a league of land from the Spanish government, and soon after opened the first regular shaft for mining and erected a furnace for smelting lead. In 1804 Austin made a report to Major Amos Stoddard, acting Governor, which was later published in the "American State Papers," Volume I. In this report Austin describes each of the ten mines, with some general observations on the district. These mines were operated by Austin for nearly fifteen years. He then went to Texas to arrange for the establishment of a colony there. From Texas he went to Mexico to negotiate for a cession, was imprisoned, came out sick and dispirited, and soon after died at the home of his son-in-law, on Big River, Missouri. His son, Stephen F. Austin, later obtained the grant and established a settlement around Austin, Texas, and died there in 1836.

In 1818, 1819 and 1823 Henry R. Schoolcraft was in the mining region of southeast Missouri. In November and December, 1818, Schoolcraft, with Levi Pettibone, journeyed from Washington County, Missouri, through the then unknown wilderness, to southwest Missouri, exploring caves, examining the rocks, and, on the 30th of November, met hunters on the waters of the White River. There were then two or three families on White River, near the Arkansas line. From thence they journeyed up White River and Swan Creek to Finley Creek, by Ozark Cave, to James Fork, and visited the mine since known as the Phelps lead mine, about five miles from Springfield. A small shaft was sunk, some lead ore dug out, a rude log furnace erected, and on January 3, 1819, some lead was smelted. On January 5th they

started on their return trip, passed down White River; thence up Black River to St. Michael—now Fredericktown—and to Ste. Genevieve. In 1823, when accompanying General Cass to St. Louis, Schoolcraft paid another visit to the mines of southeast Missouri, he saw Austin, and obtained additional information of the mines and minerals of Missouri. As a result, he published, in 1819, a volume on the mines of Missouri. He names mines in the counties of Washington, Ste. Genevieve and Madison, and describes the associated minerals and manner of mining. To this he adds a geographical description of Missouri, with its sixteen counties; also an article on the mineral masses of the earth. Another volume he published, entitled "A Tour Through Missouri and North Arkansas," in 1819. He also published a volume with notes of his trip in 1823.

In Volume I of "Western Journal and Civilian," St. Louis, 1848, page 243, Dr. H. M. Prout gives a general sketch of the geology of the Mississippi Valley, and in Volume V, of January, 1853, he further advocates the importance of a geological survey of the State. The "Western Journal," for October and November, 1849, contains lengthy articles showing the value of the mineral resources of Missouri, and the great importance of having made an early geological survey of the State. Dr. M. M. Maughas, of Callaway County, explored central Missouri, and in the "Western Journal and Civilian" for February, 1853, he published an interesting article on his geological researches in Missouri.

In 1839 the State of Missouri had a Board of Improvement, consisting of several members. **Official Surveys and Reports.** The president of the board was George C. Sibley; William H. Morell was chief engineer, and Dr. Henry King was employed to make a geological survey along the Osage River. The act organizing this movement was passed by the Legislature and approved February 9, 1839. Dr. King handed in his report December, 1839. This may be considered the first official geological report ever published on Missouri. Dr. King connected his geological surveys with the southeast Missouri region, and that of the Osage River. He examined the lead mines of Washington and St. Francois Counties, the region

around Massies' iron works; thence across the Gasconade and Osage, to Jefferson City. He notes the occurrence of lead and iron, copper, barytes and zinc. He speaks of coal pockets and salt springs. He studies the geology on both sides of the Osage to the west line of the State. He discusses the Osage and its tributaries, the character of the country, timber, prairie, soils, minerals, fossils, and the age of the rocks. In this, he considers the Jefferson City rocks to be the upper member of the lead-bearing series. He further takes notice of the building stone, of the "float" mineral, which he considers to be the remains of a former regular vein. He speaks of lead mines in the country, from near Jefferson City to near Warsaw, and of the indications of lead in central Missouri. Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, is said to have been the first man who explored the Upper Osage Valley for minerals.

In 1849 the Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society presented a memorial to the Legislature, signed by Sol. D. Caruthers, Samuel T. Glover, Falkland H. Martin, William G. Minor and De Witt C. Ballou, setting forth the advantages to be derived from a geological survey, and urgently asking the Legislature to make liberal appropriations for the same. In May, 1849, the Legislature appointed a committee, with T. F. Risk as chairman, to memorialize Congress to set apart one township of land in each land district for the purpose of carrying on a survey, and also to establish a school of agriculture, mining and chemistry. This was adopted by the United States House of Representatives, without a dissenting voice, but was delayed in the Senate and not acted on before the close of the session. On December 27, 1849, Stephen H. Douglas introduced a bill in Congress to authorize an allotment of one township of land in each land district, for the purpose of aiding a geological survey. In December, 1852, the Missouri Legislature recommended an appropriation for a geological survey of the State, and the bill was passed April 2, 1853. George C. Swallow was appointed State Geologist, and in June he began his work in the State, which he continued until May, 1861. During the summer of 1853 Swallow made surveys in Boone County, then he explored the Missouri bluffs from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Rockport, Missouri. After this he made a trip across the

State to southwest Missouri, returning by a different route; the next summer he did work in central and northeast Missouri, and by December, 1854, he had his report complete, including 450 pages, with five maps with sections. No other man during the same time has ever gone into a strange field, traversed the country and written out its geology in so short a time and with such successful accuracy as he did. In this work he was ably assisted by Dr. B. F. Shumard, Dr. A. Litton and Mr. F. B. Meek. The other assistants in the work were R. B. Price, Dr. J. G. Norwood, Major F. Hawn, G. C. Broadhead, Dr. John Locke, H. A. Uiffers, Warwick Hough, P. C. Swallow, Edwin Harrison, Henry Engelmann and C. Gilbert Wheeler. Most of the State was surveyed by Swallow and his assistants. In 1861 the geological survey was discontinued.

The second geological survey was made in 1870-5. During 1870 and part of 1871 Albert D. Hager was State Geologist. In 1871 J. G. Norwood was temporarily State Geologist, with G. C. Broadhead, assistant geologist. He was also assisted by Charles M. Litton. Surveys were made in Madison County and in western Missouri. The Legislature, in 1871, established a State Board of Mines and Geology, to consist of four members, with the Governor as chairman. In November, 1871, Raphael Pumpelly was appointed State Geologist. His assistants on the work were Dr. Adolph Schmidt, G. C. Broadhead, William B. Potter, Alex. Leonhard, P. N. Moore, W. E. Guy, J. R. Gage, Charles J. Norwood and John Pumpelly. Dr. Schmidt's work was mainly a description of iron ore beds in south, east and central Missouri. Professor Potter made a survey of Lincoln County. G. C. Broadhead examined the coal fields of western Missouri. Regis Chauvenet made chemical analyses. In June, 1873, Pumpelly resigned and G. C. Broadhead was appointed State Geologist. His assistants were Dr. A. Schmidt, P. N. Moore, C. J. Norwood, H. H. West and J. R. Gage with Regis Chauvenet, chemist. Broadhead made surveys of Cole, Madison and Howard and certain counties of southwest Missouri. C. J. Norwood made surveys of Putnam and Schuyler and assisted Broadhead in other surveys. J. R. Gage made a report on certain lead mines in St.

Francois and Madison Counties, and P. N. Moore made a survey of Limonite ore beds in southeast Missouri. Dr. Schmidt made surveys of the lead and zinc mines in central and southwest Missouri. The survey was suspended in 1875.

The geological survey was reorganized in 1889 with a Bureau of Geology and Mines, consisting of four members and the Governor as chairman of the board. From 1889 to 1893 Arthur Winslow was State Geologist. From 1893 to 1897 Charles R. Keyes filled the office. The assistants were C. F. Marbut, Elston Lonsdale, A. E. Woodward, G. E. Ladd, Frank Nason, J. Robertson, H. A. Wheeler, R. R. Rowley, E. M. Shepard, J. E. Todd, Erasmus Haworth. The reports included twelve volumes of from 200 to 400 pages each, and five bulletins and annual reports. In 1897 John A. Gallaher was appointed State Geologist. He has had Marbut and Rowley to assist. The work of the third geological survey has been chiefly in the same field as the others, being brought out in more detail in some districts.

Official publications in connection with geological surveys of Missouri have been as follows: Geological Report of Country Adjacent to Osage River, by Dr. Henry King accompanying State Engineer's Report, Jefferson City, 1840; First Annual Report, 1853. Report of Progress, Second Annual Report, 1854; includes 38 pages. Report of Progress, 447 pages; geology, maps, sections, three plates of fossils; Chapters 1 to 5 inclusive, by G. C. Swallow; Part Second, Report of A. Litton on Lead Mines; F. B. Meek on Moniteau County; F. Hawn on Country along Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; Dr. B. F. Shumard on St. Louis, Franklin and the Country along the Mississippi River, and description of forty-eight species of fossils. Reports of Progress for 1856, 1859 and 1860; G. C. Swallow and assistants. Report of Country Adjacent to Southwest Branch of Pacific Railway, 1858. Annual Report of A. D. Hager, 23 pages, 1871. Geological Report, 1855-71, Jefferson City, 1873; 323 pages, photo-lithographic plates, eight county maps; includes reports on six counties, by G. C. Broadhead; three

counties by F. B. Meek, and twelve counties by B. F. Shumard.

Report—Iron Ores and Coal Fields—1873. Raphael Pumpelly, director; 190 illustrations; two parts and an atlas; Part I, 214 pages; includes geology of Pilot Knob and vicinity, by R. Pumpelly; second, Analyses, by Chauvenet and Blair; third, by A. Schmidt, Description of Iron Ore Deposits; Part II, 440 pages, Chapters 1 to 6, Coal Mines of Missouri, by G. C. Broadhead; Chapters 7 and 8, Geology of Lincoln County, by W. B. Potter; Chapters 9 to 15, inclusive, Reports on Counties of Northwest Missouri, by G. C. Broadhead. Appendix—Smith, Broadhead and C. J. Norwood.

Geological Survey Report 1874—G. C. Broadhead, Chapters 1 to 6, inclusive, and 11 to 21, inclusive, by Broadhead; Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, by Broadhead and C. J. Norwood; Chapters 16 and 17, by C. J. Norwood; Chapters 21 to 33, by Dr. A. Schmidt, on Lead Districts; Chapter 34 by J. R. Gage; Chapter 35, by P. N. Moore; Chemical Analyses, by R. Chauvenet; and appendix. Jefferson City, 1874; thirty-five chapters and appendix; 734 pages; ninety-one illustrations; atlas, fourteen maps. Report of C. P. Williams, 183 pages; three chapters, Lead and Zinc; Jefferson City, 1877.

Publications of the Third Survey, 1889-1900, were as follows: Five bulletins; 470 pages; thirteen plates, eleven figures; A. Winslow, State Geologist and assistants, Ladd, Marbut, Haworth, Woodward; and includes a bulletin on bibliography of Missouri geology by F. A. Sampson; three biennial reports, 150 pages.

Volume I. Coal, by A. Winslow; 227 pages; 131 figures; four chapters, two appendices.

Volume II. Iron Ore; Frank L. Nason; 366 pages; nine plates, sixty-two figures; eleven chapters, two appendices.

Volume III. Mineral Waters, by Dr. Paul Schweitzer; 256 pages; thirty-four plates, eleven figures; ten chapters, three appendices.

Volumes IV and V. Paleontology, by Charles R. Keyes; 314 and 320 pages; thirty-four and thirty-two plates, nine and two figures.

Volumes VI and VII. Lead and Zinc Deposits, by A. Winslow; 387 and 401 pages; twelve and twenty-eight plates, 71 and

196 figures, appendix charts, E. O. Hovey; Analyses, J. D. Robertson.

Volume VIII. Charles R. Keyes, E. Haworth, on Crystalline Rocks; Altitudes, by C. F. Marbut, and Coal Measures of Missouri, by G. C. Broadhead.

Volume IX. Areal Geology, by C. R. Keyes and C. F. Marbut; Higginsville Sheet, by A. Winslow; Bevier, by C. H. Gordon, assisted by H. A. Wheeler and J. E. Todd; Iron Mountain, by Winslow, Haworth and Nason; Mine La Motte, by C. R. Keyes; with maps and plates.

Volume X. Twenty-two maps and sketches, twenty-four figures; 523 pages; C. F. Marbut, on Surface Features; Quaternary, by J. E. Todd; Bibliography, Charles R. Keyes.

Volume XI. Six hundred and ten pages, thirty-nine plates, fifteen figures; Clay Deposits, by H. A. Wheeler.

Volume XII. Four hundred and nine pages and 245 pages; six maps, thirteen plates; thirty-seven cuts. Green County, by E. M. Shepard; Clinton, Calhoun, Lexington, Richmond and Huntsville, Quadrangles, by C. F. Marbut; Geology of Boone County and on Ozark Uplift, by G. C. Broadhead.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

Geology of Missouri.—The geology of any given area of the earth is to some extent individualized, because the conditions of deposit in that area were essentially local. A correct genesis is, therefore, the easiest way of resolving all geological phenomena. But the genesis must satisfy all of the requirements of physics, logic and consciousness. In other words, it must be supported by abundant and obvious facts, because we reason only by analogy.

Traversing the Mississippi basin, from Lake Superior to southwestern Texas, lies an ancient deep-seated arch or upward fold, unevenly developed. It is known locally as the Ozark Range. It is, in fact, the eastern axis of our primordial continent, and is older, by far, than the Rocky Mountains.

On that deep-seated arch or ancient axis, about midway between the points just named, rests the geographical area now known as Missouri. But the topography of our primordial base is radically unlike that of the present surface. The first is sharply defined

or rugged, the latter is relatively smooth or undulating.

The rocks involved in our primordial base are chiefly granite, gneiss and mica schist; with the dyke rocks, pegmatite, diabase and porphyry, characteristic of such country. That the topography of our primordial base is sharply defined or rugged, is a fact of great economic importance. As will be shown hereafter, an acute knowledge of that basal topography helps us to analyze local structure and determine the areas of the subdrainage zones, wherein our greatest ore bodies have been concentrated.

In the primordial areas of Wayne, Madison, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Iron and Crawford Counties, in which the granite rocks have been denuded of their sedimentary covering, the same general conditions obtain under which rich metal veins are found in other countries. The only reason I can conceive why those areas of granite country rock have not been explored for plutonic deposits and true fissure veins, is because they were not situated in some more difficult or romantic country. They are, at least, very old rocks, on which has doubtless rested a vertical mile of ore-bearing rocks that have been resolved into their constituent elements and carried away to the sea floor, or precipitated in the fissures and other cavities in those ancient bed rocks.

Moreover, the innumerable dykes of diabase, pegmatite and porphyry suggest that if there really are such things as sublimation veins, they ought to be found in the granite country of southeastern Missouri. It is a familiar fact that all of the richest metal mines in the world are situated in the areas wherein the greatest destruction of sedimentary rocks has occurred. If the energy that has been wasted on the proverbially barren porphyry had been judiciously expended in searching for metal veins in the granite country of Missouri, it is more than probable that rich ore deposits would have been found. Some large bodies of hematite iron, concentrated in the upper surface of porphyry, is about all of value that has been found in that sort of country.

Porphyry talus has, in some instances, served as receptacles for lead and copper ores that have been derived from decomposed or weathered-out limestones. Some of my read-

ers may demur to that proposition. They have a right to do so, if they like, for I am no oracle, but merely a close observer of nature's methods. However, I am not yet ready to argue that question to a finish, but beg to call your attention to this conclusion: that all of our ore bodies are water concentrations, pure and simple. They are neither hot water concentrations nor salt water concentrations, but common cold water concentrations of the metallic elements of decomposed or reconstructed rocks.

The maternal function of this cosmic body, earth, precludes the possibility of purely metallic masses having been thrown up from below. Furthermore, when it is known that all of our great ore bodies occur in the once open structure of certain country rocks and are resting on practically impervious floors, it will devolve on the other side of the house to show at least one place in Missouri through which these great ore bodies have been thrown up.

The earth is evolving some seventy-four chemical elements, I believe, with which we are more or less familiar. Everything in nature has a physiological function to perform, because it is a part of an organized, living whole. Knowing that earth's water and atmosphere are the vehicles in which are diffused or suspended the essential elements of organic life, that our bodies are made up of those elements and continually renewed by them, as well as all of the other myriads of forms and individuals of animal and vegetable life, is it not reasonable to suppose that earth's water and atmosphere have to be renewed? Call to mind that this entity which we call life and cling to so tenaciously would cease in five minutes, were it not for the one element, oxygen, that is suspended in the atmosphere.

The first essential element of organic life is cosmic light, derived from the sun. Co-operating with her imperial motor, the sun, our cosmic mother, earth, evolves the other essential elements; and that is one illustration of the synthetic method (the physiology) of nature.

Moreover, if everything in nature has a function to perform, for what purpose are the three or four hundred active volcanoes sending out continuous streams of vapors and gases? Earth's maternal function is the key to the whole problem. It is the only proper

foundation for the science of geology. Her elements are diffused in her water and atmosphere, metals and metalloids alike, and are afterwards concentrated into economic bodies. The process is illustrated in every living organism. Organic matter, given back to the earth by our dead bodies, acts as a powerful reagent to facilitate the concentration of the metallic elements or rock minerals. As I proceed with this brief delineation of Missouri geology, I beg you to keep this fundamental fact before you.

On that primordial base of granite, gneiss and mica schist, traversed and diversified, as it is, by dykes and bosses of diabase, pegmatite and porphyry, rests the famous magnesian lens of Missouri. The plane of contact between the primordial base and the magnesian lens is essentially rugged. Manifestly, because the topography of the base is hard and sharp, while the lower members of the lens represent the first paleozoic sediment deposited on the floors of the valleys and basins in the rugged surface of the primordial base.

The magnesian lens of Missouri is essentially unique. It has not
The Magnesian Lens. an exact equivalent in North America. It is made up of eighteen individual members, the lower ten of which have been recently differentiated as cambrian, and the upper eight of which belong in our lower silurian. Sharp granite peaks, porphyry dykes and pegmatite bosses stand up in places, 1,000 feet above the common level of the primordial base, and the areas between have been filled with cambrian and silurian deposits. Hence we have contacts, at various angles, between the cambrian and first silurian limestones, on the one hand, and granite, gneiss, mica-schist, pegmatite, diabase or porphyry, on the other.

Our Missouri cambrian beds are better developed than the cambrian of any other area now known in North America. Their genesis is, therefore, essentially unique. That will, however, be gradually unfolded as we proceed.

Our cambrian rocks have been recently differentiated and divided into two sections, viz.: lower and upper cambrian.

The lower cambrian, including the basal sandstone, consists of five members: 1. The

basal sandstone is a fine grained, pure white, quartzose sandrock about fifty feet thick, in the central zones of the primordial valleys, and a variable conglomerate along its outer margins, where its materials were derived directly from the granites and porphyries. 2. The white lead (lead) or first limestone rests conformably on the basal sandstone. It is usually a white, intensely crystalline and cavernous rock, varying in thickness between ten and fifty feet. This is the horizon or country rock of some of the greatest disseminated ore bodies in the known world. 3. The dead rock or second limestone is an exceedingly fine-grained rock, varying in thickness between ten and one hundred and fifty feet. It carries no ores except in the form of vertical fissures or "feeders." 4. The black lead (lead) or third limestone is usually a very dark colored, coarsely crystalline and cavernous rock, varying in thickness between five and twenty feet. 5. The massive crystalline cap-rock or fourth limestone is a very cavernous rock that has undergone vast reconstruction. But the great disseminated ore bodies lie mainly in the white and black leads or first and third limestones. This massive crystalline cap-rock of the lower cambrian is usually about 300 feet thick. Hence the average total thickness of lower cambrian is about 450 feet in the areas already explored.

The upper cambrian consists also of five members: 1. The lower green shales (greywackes), about twenty feet thick, including some thin layers and lenses of argillaceous limestone; 2. the lower mud-rock, about twenty feet thick; 3. the upper green shales (greywackes), about twenty feet thick, also containing some thin layers and lenses of argillaceous limestone; 4. the upper mud-rock, an argillaceous limestone, about forty feet thick and yielding some good dimension building stone; 5. the last or siliceous cap-rock of the upper cambrian is about 150 feet thick.

Right here I would like to impress on the mind of the reader the very important fact that this last named siliceous cap-rock of the upper cambrian is the only siliceous limestone in our whole cambrian section. The other cambrian limestones under it make absolutely no cherts, no drusy quartz or other siliceous products.

The last or siliceous cap-rock is unique in

two particulars: it makes vast quantities of convoluted cherts and drusy quartz, and it weathers in tall, narrow columns. Its weathered cliffs have much the same appearance as the columnar structures of basalt.

A very extensive cambrian fauna is represented by the fossils recently found in these rocks. Primitive types of brachiopods, gas-teropods, cystoids and crustaceans are abundant in certain zones and at certain horizons in both shales and limestones. Trilobite remains are especially numerous at different horizons.

The lower silurian section of our magnesian lens consists of eight

Lower Silurian. members: four infusorial sandstones and four magnesian limestones, in alternate succession. The silurian members of the lens are described and named as follows: 1. The roubidoux or basal sandstone, with an average thickness of about fifty feet; 2. the first silurian limestone with an average thickness of about 400 feet; 3. the St. Thomas sandstone with an average thickness of about fifty feet; 4. the second silurian limestone with an average thickness of about 200 feet; 5. the Moreau sandstone with an average thickness of about fifty feet; 6. the third silurian limestone with an average thickness of about 300 feet; 7. the St. Peter sandstone with an average thickness of about fifty feet; 8. the fourth silurian limestone with an average thickness of about 200 feet (same as Swallow's first magnesian limestone).

First—The roubidoux, or basal sandstone of the lower silurian, is usually a pure white, quartzose sandrock, varying in thickness between ten and two hundred feet. Roubidoux sandstone rests uncomformably on all of the upper members of the cambrian, from the top of the siliceous cap-rock down to the massive crystalline cap-rock of the lower cambrian. Indeed, the under surface of Roubidoux is seen in many places projecting down into old ditches and eroded channels in the upper surface of the lower cambrian cap-rock, with all of the upper cambrian missing. This fact suggests a very long interval of time and very considerable erosion in different zones of the cambrian surface, before the roubidoux sandstone was deposited. This remarkable contact, together with the radical differences in lithologic and fossil characters of the rocks below and

above it, makes a deeply marked divisional plane between the cambrian and silurian sections of our magnesian lens.

The roubidoux sandstone, barring its numerous fucoid casts, is not unlike the St. Thomas, the Moreau or the St. Peter sandstone. All of them are massive and false-bedded in places, all of them are thin-bedded and stratified in places. All of them are soft and friable in places, all of them are homogeneous quartzites in places. All of them are oolitic quartzites in places, all of them are iron stained brown or red in places. And last, but not least, all of them are equally persistent.

Inasmuch as it is always present and a very conspicuous benchmark around the cambrian areas now recognized in eighteen different counties, the roubidoux sandstone is one of the most important rocks in our geological record. Next to the St. Thomas sandstone, it is the horizon of a large part of the pine forests in southeastern Missouri. Its fucoid casts and its geological relations are, however, its only constant characters, so far observed.

Second—The first silurian limestone rests conformably on roubidoux sandstone and has an average thickness of about 400 feet. It is the second great country rock or ore-bearing horizon in the magnesian lens, and is the surface rock over large areas in thirty different counties. Its immense thickness and the constancy of its character make it the greatest individual rock in our geological record. It is the most siliceous limestone in the magnesian lens; and next to the crystalline limestone of the cambrian, it has undergone most reconstruction. In fact, its gnarled and cavernous structure so closely resembles that of the cambrian that either one of them is easily mistaken for the other.

However, when characteristic fossils can not be found (trocholites, ophileta, ortho-ceras, murchisonia and others closely related to the Trenton fauna) and geological relations are obscured, there are characteristic cherts in this rock that are absolutely constant. Indeed, its cherts are better witnesses to its identity than its fossils. First, because its fossils are mostly obliterated and hard to find, and when found, they are not unlike the fossils in the other magnesian limestones above it. Second, because its cherts are always present and bear certain

characters or individualities that do not occur in the cherts of any other rock. The siliceous concretions, or cherts, of each one of these great magnesian limestones of the silurian are stamped with some peculiar character that remains in them until they are reduced to atoms.

When I think of the magnitude of the first silurian limestone of the magnificent Greer Spring in Oregon County, the Jumping Spring in Carter, the Blue Spring in Shannon, the Meramec Spring in Phelps and Bennett Spring in Laclede, all flowing out of its dark and mysterious caverns, I am almost persuaded that it is the greatest sedimentary rock in the world.

But when I think of the deep serene of the Round Spring and the weird splendor of Cyclop's Cave, two exquisite gems of the cambrian of Shannon, and more than all, of the wild Niangua and the laughing Ha-Ha-Tonka, with its matchless freaks and inspiring scenery, in the cambrian zone of Camden, I am at least constrained to say that our cambrian rocks have no parallels, in mineral wealth or scenic beauty, outside of this unique magnesian lens of Missouri.

I have now described two of the three great country rocks of Missouri, viz.: The first cambrian (bottom limestone of all) and the first silurian limestone. You will have to excuse me for hurrying up the column or vertical section of our sedimentary rocks, some ten or twelve hundred feet to our third great country rock (with reference to age) known as the Burlington-Keokuk or Carthage limestone. It is the second member of our sub-carboniferous section (bed rocks of the paleozoic coal measures) about 250 feet thick in its greatest development and rests on the first member of that section—the argillaceous Chouteau beds.

The Burlington-Keokuk or Carthage limestone has two alternating aspects or typical phases: It is typical Burlington in one locality and typical Keokuk in another. But it carries certain constant characters, lithologic and fossil, under all conditions of occurrence. It is the wall rock or country rock of all those rich ore bodies now being mined in the Spring River Valley, in southwestern Missouri.

You now have brief descriptions of our three great country rocks. These are the most crystalline and cavernous rocks in Mis-

souri—occurring, not consecutively, but in the order named with reference to age. In other words, they are several hundred feet apart in a vertical section and, for that reason, they are the surface rocks in distinctively different areas.

Briefly stated, the ore bodies in the first cambrian limestone are chiefly lead, zinc, nickel and cobalt (sulphites) disseminated in the bedding-seams and porous texture of this wonderful country rock, in wide zones; and copper ores, deposited at its contact with porphyry, pegmatite or granite.

Ore Bodies and How Distributed.

The ore bodies in the first silurian limestone are chiefly lead, zinc, iron, copper and barium (sulphides, sulphates, oxides and carbonates) deposited in clay-blankets, sinks and fissures.

The ore bodies in the Burlington-Keokuk or Carthage limestone are chiefly lead, zinc, and cadmium (sulphites, silicates and carbonates) deposited in reconstructed channels or narrow zones, on lines of fissures, coincident with original joint-structure in the country rock.

There are several great bodies of specular hematite iron ore, yet untouched, resting in the St. Thomas sandstone and first silurian limestone. There are also many great sink deposits of excellent clay for various ceramic purposes; in the other silurian and devonian rocks. But, except one or two, all of the profitable metal mines in Missouri are situated in the (one time) open structure of one or the other of the three great country rocks, just described.

There is, towards the bottom of the second silurian limestone, between a cotton rock floor and a true limestone roof, a certain persistent chert bed, which makes a proper receptacle for water concentrations, when the beds are all tilted and the chert has the requisite open structure. But these requisite conditions seem to have been rarely developed in either the second, third, or fourth silurian limestones. In short, there are, in all of the intervening beds between our three great country rocks, numerous small deposits, sufficient to tempt the inexperienced prospector, but there are no profitable metal mines in any of them. Obviously, because they have not the requisite structure.

We have large areas of cambrian country

now recognized in eighteen different counties, viz.: Morgan, Camden, Dallas, Laclede, Shannon, Carter, Reynolds, Wayne, Bollinger, Perry, Ste. Genevieve, Madison, St. Francois, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford, Dent and Iron.

We have large areas of first silurian country in thirty different counties, viz.: Benton, Morgan, Miller, Camden, Dallas, Laclede, Pulaski, Texas, Phelps, Maries, Cole, Osage, Gasconade, Franklin, Crawford, Dent, Shannon, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Carter, Reynolds, Iron, Washington, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Bollinger, Wayne and Madison.

We have large areas of ore-bearing Burlington-Keokuk in twenty-one different counties, viz.: Moniteau, Cooper, Saline, Pettis, Benton, St. Clair, Hickory, Cedar, Polk, Webster, Wright, Christian, Stone, McDonald, Barton, Dade, Greene, Lawrence, Jasper, Barry and Newton. With emphasis on the last named seven counties, because they lie in the original Spring River invert.

That calls to mind: the matchless disseminated lead deposits in the cambrian valley of Big River and its tributaries, in St. Francois County; the great fissure deposits of lead and copper in the first silurian limestone of the Meramec Valley in Franklin County. And right here I want to impress on the mind of the reader this fact: that one of the essential conditions for large water concentrations of the metallic elements is, primarily, that the impervious floor on which the country rock rests should lie in the form of a basin or trough, wherein the subdrainage, through the country rock, has been flowing by converging lines towards a central zone, from time immemorial.

Now the subdrainage lines from the magnesian lens into the open structure of the Burlington-Keokuk, in the Spring River invert, before the Rocky Mountains were developed, have never been reversed. The magnesian lens has been relatively let down, but the subdrainage lines of the original Spring River Valley have never been reversed or materially altered.

The great magnesian lens or "Mother Lode," whence all or most of the metallic elements in our great ore bodies have been derived, by the decomposition or reconstruction of its rocks, is a decidedly unique mass. It has been known by the popular name of "Ozark

uplift." But, with reference to the later development of the Rocky Mountains, it is better named the magnesian lens of Missouri. "Ozark uplift" carries with it a radically wrong impression. The difference in the altitudes of the lowest and highest points in Missouri is little more than 1,000 feet or about one-half of the thickness of the magnesian lens.

The Ozark Range must have been, one time, relatively higher and more sharply defined than it is now. The well known fact that the later development of the Rocky Mountains lifted the floor of an inland sea into land surface and inclined it towards the center of the Mississippi Basin, is suggestive of some very great alterations. The contour of the Ozark Range must have been greatly modified and the drainage lines of west central Missouri must have been reversed.

Howbeit, the unique character of the magnesian lens is due to other things entirely. It is obviously a local lens, ending wedgelike in all directions save in the narrow, sinuous ridge or deep-seated arch in which some of its later rocks occur, all the way up to Lake Superior. The eighteen members of the magnesian lens already named and partly described are, altogether, a rare combination, without an exact equivalent in North America.

It is a fundamental fact that we reason only by analogy. Knowing, as we do, that certain forms of marine life, plant and animal, take for their food certain elements directly from the water, and that the organic acids which they give back are very active reagents, we naturally conclude that a vast aggregation of those forms in some quiet spot in the ocean would produce, in the course of time, a vast accumulation of heterogeneous organic products and metallic ores or rock minerals on that spot in the sea floor. If that spot should be some time relatively raised into land surface by the subsidence of other areas in the sea floor, which is the most logical explanation of emergence, would you not expect something unique in the rocks of that area?

We have just such conditions of deposit in the three great sargasso seas of the present time. In those three great filtering areas of the present ocean we have vivid illustra-

tions of the conditions and processes by which our unique magnesian lens was doubtless formed in early paleozoic time.

Now, with the metallic element diffused in its rocks, it is not difficult to understand that, by the decomposition of part and the reconstruction of all, these marvelous ore deposits might easily have been concentrated from the diffused state into economic bodies. Indeed, it is so simple and logical that it must be so. All of the facts in the case support this conclusion.

The human mind can not conceive anything so logical as the synthetic method of nature. But neither time nor space will permit me now to discuss that most fascinating of all subjects.

Reverting to the magnesian lens, after the fourth silurian limestone, or last member of the lens, comes the Black River limestone (occurring in its greatest development near Cape Girardeau), the Trenton limestone and the Hudson River beds, all conformable with each other and with the fourth silurian, and that completes our lower silurian section.

The massive white Trenton (including the Orthis bed) is, next to the typical Burlington, the greatest lime rock in Missouri that is now being utilized in the manufacture of lime. Splendid exposures of this rock occur in Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, Jefferson and Cape Girardeau Counties.

Trenton limestone is also the country rock, in whose upward folds are found the requisite conditions for commercial supplies of natural gas. In the central zones of its downward folds, troughs or basins, are also often found great lenses of coarse sand rock saturated with crude petroleum.

The mere fact that Trenton limestone does exist under a considerable depth of argillaceous beds all over north Missouri, suggests that Missouri may have both oil and gas in commercial quantities. But the requisite local structure in that rock for either oil or gas has not yet been explored.

The Hudson River beds, or closing member of our lower silurian, mostly harsh clay-shales and argillaceous limestones, occur in several localities along the Mississippi River, notably between Louisiana and Clarksville. They occur in more interesting form in the famous Cape Rock, two miles above Cape Girardeau.

Although our cambrian and lower silurian beds are better developed in Missouri than

Upper Silurian. in any other area now known in North America, our upper silurian rocks are few in number, and occur only in isolated local deposits. The fact that they are all argillaceous limestones or calcareous shales proves conclusively that they were nearly all deposited on the floors of the shallow and muddy seas.

The first (bottom) member of our upper silurian section is the Clinton group of mud-rocks and clay-shales, best developed about the Buffalo Knobs, in Pike County. The second member is the Niagara limestone, generally argillaceous in Pike and adjoining counties, but somewhat crystalline, and a more valuable rock in Perry and Cape Girardeau Counties. The third member is the delthyris group of the lower helderberg. This latter rock is exposed in some beautiful cliffs along the west shore of the Mississippi River, above and below Grand Tower. These rocks are little used, however, except for river improvement.

Our devonian section consists of four members or groups of rocks and shales that are fairly well developed and distributed. Small patches of other devonian rocks have been reported, but they have not yet been seen or recognized by the Geological Survey. The four members that have been recognized by their fossils and geological relations are: 1. Oriskany sandstone; 2. the corniferous limestone; 3. the Hamilton limestone and shales; 4. the Louisiana limestone; 5. the Hannibal shales.

The corniferous limestone is the rock of which that natural, historic and noble monument, the Grand Tower, is constructed. It is the only crystalline limestone in Missouri devonian, and is the most important member of that section. Its exposures are, however, most confined to the eastern border of the State.

The Hamilton beds, Louisiana limestone and Hannibal shales are more widely distributed, but have very little economic value at this time.

Our subcarboniferous (bed rocks of the paleozoic coal measures is far more interesting and important than either

the upper silurian or the devonian. This section consists of five members, viz.: 1. the argillaceous Chouteau beds; 2. the Burlington-Keokuk or Carthage limestone; 3. the St. Louis limestone; 4. the Ste. Genevieve sandstone; 5. the Kaskaskia limestone.

These rocks are called subcarboniferous or bed rocks of the coal measures because our paleozoic coal measures rest on each and every one of them somewhere in Missouri. For example, the basal sandstone of the coal measures rests on the Burlington-Keokuk in west-central Missouri, on the St. Louis limestone in north-central and northeastern Missouri, and on the Kaskaskia limestone in Perry County.

The Big Muddy Invert of the Illinois coal field once extended into Perry and Ste. Genevieve Counties. But the coal measure rocks have been removed, all except the basal sandstone, by the letting down of the track of the Mississippi River. Hence we have, along the river front of Perry County, some splendid exposures of the basal sandstone of the coal measures resting on Kaskaskia limestone. Those bed rocks standing on the Missouri side are instructive monuments to show us that the destruction of a vast and valuable area of coal field has been wrought by the slow but inevitable letting down of a great river.

The Chouteau beds or bottom member of our subcarboniferous section has a wide distribution, but very little economic value. It seems to have the requisite physical character for making a good native cement, but that industry has received very little attention in Missouri. The most interesting thing about the Chouteau now is the fact that it forms the impervious floor to the "open ground" or reconstructed channels in the Burlington-Keokuk or third great country rock.

The Chouteau, like the immense beds of cotton rock in the second, third and fourth silurian limestones, is a close-structured mud-rock. Either of them is better adapted for the impervious floor of "open ground" or reconstructed channels than for the receptacles of water concentrations.

It occurs to me that I forgot to describe the impervious character of the basal sandstone of the cambrian and of the basal sandstone of the lower silurian. Those rocks were originally fine-grained and close-

textured sand rocks. Under the ore bodies they have absorbed mineral solutions (sulphides) until they have become practically impervious to a depth of several feet. You could scarcely recognize a specimen of basal sandstone thus saturated with mineral solutions (sulphides). The mineral solutions fill the delicate voids between its once pure quartz grains, and give it the appearance of another rock entirely.

But the Chouteau was originally an impervious rock, by reason of its argillaceous character.

The Burlington-Keokuk or Carthage limestone is a very interesting and valuable rock for several reasons. It is our third great country rock, with reference to age. It is our greatest lime rock, for the reason that it has the widest distribution, and is, therefore, the most available rock in Missouri for the manufacture of lime. It also yields the finest building stone of any sedimentary rock in Missouri, and is available for that purpose in many different localities. It is the famous "mountain limestone" and "encrinal limestone" of the old geologists. It was well named encrinal limestone, because it contains more crinoid relics than any other rock. Most of the marble in the Mississippi basin is altered Burlington-Keokuk or Carthage limestone.

The way this great country rock has been decomposed and reconstructed along its numerous lines of fissure by the magnesian waters and mineral solutions, from the magnesian lens, is something marvelous. Those reconstructed channels are usually narrow zones coincident with the original joint structure (face-joints, S. W.-N. E., head-joints S. E.-N. W.), but in some places, as, for instance, between Webb City and Carterville, the areas of "open ground" or reconstructed country are greater than the "bars" or isolated masses of original country rock between them.

But there are two very different kinds of rock in the Burlington-Keokuk. Where this rock occurs in its full development the lower section of about one hundred feet is an intensely crystalline and cavernous rock. It is the wall-rock or country of the ore bodies. The upper section of about one hundred feet or more is an uncrystalline, cherty, blue limestone that has no open structure and does not contain any important ore depos-

its. This upper, uncrystalline and barren limestone bears the provincial name of "cap-rock" in southwestern Missouri. In eroded valleys and basins, wherein "cap-rock" is gone, it is neither difficult nor expensive to locate "open ground" or reconstructed country. But in other places where "cap-rock" is present in its full development, locating narrow zones of reconstructed country under it is a serious problem. Nor does it necessarily follow that you will find a great ore body when you have found reconstructed country. Indeed, if all of the "open ground" in the Burlington-Keokuk of southwestern Missouri had been filled with metallic ores Missouri would have been a prodigy. She is already unique in her magnesian lens and three great country rocks.

Next, after the Burlington-Keokuk, comes the St. Louis limestone. In it are found some of the most exquisite forms of paleozoic time. Splendid exposures of this rock occur between the Burlington Railroad bridge across the Missouri River and the mouth of the Meramec River. It is especially imposing along the river bluffs two or three miles below Jefferson Barracks.

Now comes, to break the monotony, the Ste. Genevieve sandstone, and then the Kaskaskia limestone on top of it, and that brings us up to the basal sandstone of the coal measures. The Ste. Genevieve sandstone and the Kaskaskia limestone have a wider distribution in Missouri than has generally been credited to them. However, neither one of them is now being utilized for any economic purpose, outside of the localities in which it occurs as the surface rock.

The most interesting thing about the Kaskaskia limestone is the recurrence in it of the bryozoan archimedes. This marvelous organic form seems to have reached its greatest development in the last horizons of the Burlington-Keokuk. It does not occur in the St. Louis limestone or the Ste. Genevieve sandstone—two rocks representing fully 300 vertical feet of sediment and deposited under greatly altered conditions.

I have the somewhat strange conviction that this elaborate and beautiful bryozoan archimedes is a perfect analogue of the reproductive effort of our cosmic mother Earth. But it would take more time and space than this whole article to explain it.

Our coal measure section reaches a total vertical depth of fifteen hundred feet. With the **Paleozoic Coal Measures.** Forest City lens added, it reaches the extraordinary depth of eighteen hundred feet. But there is nothing strange about that, when it is known that our coal field lies in four different parallel zones, on the western slope of the Ozark range. *Slope* is not a good word to use in describing the base of our coal measures, but it is sometimes hard to think of a word that will convey two or three different aspects in one thing. If our coal measures were removed and the base were left intact, it would not be a slope, but three great terraces, curving around the eastern side of its deepest abyss, like the terraces in the floor of an amphitheater.

On each terrace in the base lies a zone, in which the coal measures are individualized, with reference to depth. To make it plainer, I will say that in the first or Chariton zone it is nowhere more than 300 feet from surface to bed-rock; in the second or Grand River zone, it is nowhere more than 800 feet from surface to bed-rock; in the third or Platte River zone, it is nowhere more than 1,300 feet from surface to bed-rock; in the fourth or Nodaway zone, it is nowhere more than 1,800 feet from surface to bed-rock. In other words, going westward from the eastern margin the coal measures in each one of these zones are from 300 to 500 feet thicker than in the next zone on the east of it. Moreover, each terrace in the base lies much the lowest in a transverse zone, about coincident with the track of the Missouri River.

That calls to mind a remark in the first paragraph of this article. The obvious facts in this case are these: The dislocation of 500 feet in the bed-rocks between the Chariton and Grand River zones is vividly displayed in the Missouri River bluffs at Miami and White Rock. Miami stands on Burlington-Keokuk limestone. Three miles away, on the opposite side of the river track, and about equally high above water level in the river, white rock sandstone quarries are in the great alternating filler, on top of the second horizon of the middle coal measures. The basal sandstone, all of the lower coal measures and two horizons of the middle coal measures lie between the Burling-

ton-Keokuk and the great alternating filler in which white rock quarries are situated.

The other two dislocations are not exposed, for the simple reason that they should have been developed, and were developed, before the rocks now in sight were deposited.

Again, the same coal horizon (third of the middle coal measures), worked at Marceline, Brookfield, Trenton and Tom Creek (south of Hamilton), lies at about the same depth from the surface. And the floors of all those mines lie practically level. At the Brush Creek mine, in Jackson County, and in the same zone, the same coal horizon lies about eighty feet deeper in the ground.

At the Randolph shaft, in Clay County, where the mine was in the second horizon of the middle coal measures, at a depth of 400 feet below the top of the north river bluff or Parkville limestone, the floor of the mine was rising towards Leavenworth. At Leavenworth, Kansas, where the mines are in the same second horizon of the middle coal measures, the floors of the mines are dipping toward Randolph; and yet they are 700 feet below the bed of the Missouri River. These are not all of the obvious facts in this case, but I trust they are sufficient.

For different reasons our coal measures are differentiated in three sections, viz.: 1. The lower coal measures, embracing the basal sandstone, eight coal horizons and the Mahoning sandstone for cap-rock; 2. the middle coal measures, resting on the Mahoning sandstone, and embracing twelve coal horizons, with the Bethany Falls limestone for cap-rock; 3. the upper coal measures, resting on the Bethany Falls limestone, and embracing nine coal horizons, with the Quitman limestone for cap-rock.

Before proceeding, I will say that the difference in the depths of our four coal zones, from surface to bed rock, is accounted for largely in the increased thickness of the alternating fillers between regular coal horizons in each zone going westward. For example, the alternating filler in which White Rock quarries are situated is usually about twenty feet thick in the Chariton zone, about eighty feet thick in the Grand River zone, about 150 feet thick in the Platte River zone.

That one fact shows that there was greater subsidence, during the coal period, in the

Platte River zone than in the Chariton zone. Furthermore, it effectually knocks out the oscillation theory of coal deposit. Some of these text-book geologists would do well to take a few lessons from mother Earth.

In fact, our thickest coal is in the Chariton zone, where the alternating fillers between horizons are thinnest. Our thinnest coal (yet worked) is in the Platte River zone, where the alternating fillers between horizons are thickest (yet explored). That shows the development of the dislocations in the bed rocks to have been a slow process, or an intermittent subsidence of the floor of one great invert, on which each one of the lower members of our coal measures was deposited contemporaneously in the different zones.

The facts show that all of the movements in the bed rocks were downward. The different masses, like the individual blocks in an arch or invert, were gradually readjusting themselves to shorter lines of curvature. The alternating fillers are made up of land sediment, carried in to fill up the variously depressed area, and thus bring it back to land surface; so that cumulative coal forests might grow in the sunlight and accumulate the requisite plant debris for the coal beds of another coal horizon.

More time and sediment were required to fill up the deeper depressed zones and that explains the inverse order of thickest coal in the Chariton zone and thickest alternating fillers in the Platte River zone. The cumulative coal forests must have grown in the sunlight. Their debris must have been preserved from decomposition by the water in which it was immersed and have been buried under sediment, one horizon after another, until intermittent subsidence and other requisite conditions had ceased.

The productive horizons of our Missouri coal field are: The first, second and sixth of the lower coal measures; the first, second, third, fourth and tenth of the middle coal measures; the ninth of the upper coal measures. With emphasis on the second and sixth of the lower; second, third and fourth of the middle, because they yield all of the commercial coal.

There are yet vast areas of workable coal in the western zones untouched. They are deep in the ground and relatively thin, but the quality is good, and the requisite structure for long-wall mining is better de-

veloped in those zones than in the eastern zones. Therefore, the time is not far away when St. Joseph and other northwestern Missouri cities will quit "carrying coals to Newcastle."

There is, in Holt County contiguous to the track of the Missouri River, a great local and superficial lens of mud-rocks and shales resting upon the upper coal measures. Whether this local mass belongs properly in the permian or not is an unsettled question among geologists. It certainly does represent sediment that was deposited at the close of the paleozoic coal period, and after the requisite conditions for coal forest growth had ceased in our coal field. While it does carry many relics of coal measure species, it also carries some typical permian species and contains neither coal nor under-clay.

Such a thick and absolutely local lens of mudrocks as that, shows that after the entire surrounding zones of our coal field had emerged and become permanent land surface, the deepest abyss remained under water and was largely filled up with land sediment. These facts suggest rock-salt, productive coal beds and petroleum, in that basin.

Now passing from the permian lens of Holt County, to Crowley's Ridge, in Stoddard and adjoining counties, we find: 1. The Cape Girardeau sandstone, a comparatively recent rock, resting unconformably on the Trenton limestone. At Commerce, a few miles down the river, this same rock, or its equivalent, has developed some massive quartzites which are now lying at the water's edge a little above the landing. 2. Lignite beds occur about Jackson, covered by beds of beautiful white and highly plastic clay. 3. Lignite beds and large bodies of bog-iron, of apparently tertiary age, occur near Ardeola and Puxico, Stoddard County. 4. Local lenses of dark colored, plastic clay-shale occur at Dexter, containing numerous pelecypods and gasteropods of tertiary age—probably miocene. Those beds are doubtless the Missouri extension of the tertiary of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Lying almost exclusively north of the Missouri River and spreading out over nearly all of North Missouri, with its

Permian (Post-Carboniferous.)

Tertiary.

Glacial Drift.

thickest edge to the north and its thinnest edge to the south, is a great ragged sheet of glacial drift. In Schuyler and Scotland Counties the glacial drift is about 300 feet thick. Further south and west it has been reduced by erosion until large zones of the original land surface have been denuded of this burden and the drift lies in widely separated ridges. The glacial drift consists mainly of angular fragments and rounded blocks of granite, gneiss, pegmatite, diabase and red quartzites, dispersed in variable beds of gravel, sand and fine plastic clay.

Fragments of trees that were growing on the original land surface, before the glacial period, are often found under the drift, and in a fairly well preserved condition. Flint arrow-heads, stone axes and other durable relics of prehistoric man are also found deeply imbedded or buried in the drift. Valuable pieces of native copper are frequently found, and, I dare say, all of the "lost rocks" in that great sheet of drift look as if they might have been transported from about the north shore of Lake Superior. However, the limits of this article will not permit me to discuss the probable genesis of either glacial drift or

In a ragged zone of
River Loess. very irregular width, along both sides of the Missouri River and along the west side of the Mississippi (so far as Missouri is concerned) lies a queer deposit of fine plastic loam. This river loess, or loam, has a light yellowish color and is more fertile along the Missouri River than the heavier brownish colored loess along the Mississippi. In every other respect, however, they have practically the same characters and seem to have been deposited under the same or similar conditions.

Outside of the river plains and loess zones
Other Soils. the colors and other characters of the Missouri soils, like those of any other country, are predetermined by the decomposing surface rocks. It is a familiar fact that crystalline limestones and pure quartzose sandrocks make yellow soils; and that argillaceous rocks, either sandstone or limestone, make black soils.

Next to the alluvian drift of the river plains and the light colored loess of the Missouri River, the cambrian limestone soil is

the richest. But on account of the relatively small and rugged areas in which they occur, there is not much cambrian soil available for cultivation.

The soils whose rock minerals have been derived from the Trenton and Burlington limestones are generally durable and fairly productive. They are the prevailing soils in a wide zone, lying diagonally across the State from southwest to northeast, and parallel with the eastern margin of the coal measures. They are also the prevailing soils back of the loess in all of the counties fronting on the Mississippi River, from Marion to Cape Girardeau, inclusive.

But the largest areas of fertile soils lie in north Missouri and in the northwest half of southwest Missouri. Their rock mineral characters are, for the most part, derived from the argillaceous glacial drift, or coal measure cap-rocks. Hence they are usually strong limestone and argillaceous soils. They occur in what were one time wide, undulating prairies.

The forestry of Missouri is as extensive and varied as the rocks and soils are diversified.

Forestry.

But her greatest timber resources lie first in the splendid white oak forests of Crawford, Washington, Iron, Reynolds, Shannon, Carter, Douglas, Oregon, Ripley, Butler and Stoddard Counties. Next, in her yellow pine forests, which grow mainly on the St. Thomas sandstone in Iron, Reynolds, Shannon, Carter, Wayne and Oregon Counties. Sweet-gum, beech, yellow poplar and cypress all flourish on the damp, rich soils of the old river plains in several counties in southeastern Missouri.

JOHN A. GALLAHER.

George H. Nettleton Home for Aged Women.—

This was formerly known as the Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless Women and Girls, founded December 1, 1890. The need for such a home was presented by Mrs. Patti Moore, now police matron at Kansas City, before a body of philanthropic ladies in St. Louis, who contributed some means. The work was taken up by a committee of ladies representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas City and vicinity, and the home was opened on the date named, in rented premises, at the corner of Independence and

Lowell Avenues, Kansas City. A single applicant was received on the day of opening. In 1892 removal was made to a more suitable building at Twenty-ninth and Cherry Streets, which was occupied until November, 1900. The home would accommodate from twenty-five to twenty-seven persons, and this number have been cared for during several years past. In 1900 Mrs. George H. Nettleton presented to the Protestant Home Association her family residence, at the corner of Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, as a memorial to her deceased husband. The association then re-incorporated as the George H. Nettleton Home for Aged Women Association, and erected an addition to the old Nettleton residence, at a cost of \$10,000, their means being derived from subscriptions by members and friends of the association. The property was occupied in November, 1900, and affords accommodations for some forty old ladies. The home is conducted by a board of managers, exclusively ladies, and the property interests are vested in a board of trustees, chosen from among prudent business men. It is maintained by voluntary contributions, which are for the greater part clothing and provisions contributed by business houses and individual citizens. The beneficiaries are almost altogether aged women who have enjoyed better financial and social circumstances. No religious test is applied.

George R. Smith College.—An institution for the higher education of colored people, located at Sedalia and completed in 1872. It is in the western suburbs, and is built in the midst of a beautiful twenty-four acre tract of land, the gift of Mrs. M. E. Smith and Mrs. S. E. Cotton, surviving daughters and heirs of General George R. Smith. The building is three stories, with dormitories for seventy-five pupils, and an auditorium seating 300 persons. In 1898 there were seven teachers and 200 pupils. The property was valued at \$50,000, and the library contained 2,500 volumes.

Georgetown.—A town in Pettis County, on the Kansas Pacific branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway, three miles north of Sedalia. It was platted in 1836 by General David Thompson, father of Judge Mentor Thompson, who named it after his home town in

Kentucky. In 1837, by an act of the General Assembly, Joseph S. Anderson, of Cooper County, John Stapp, of Lafayette County, and John S. Rucker, of Howard County, were appointed commissioners to locate a permanent county seat. They selected Georgetown, and in the same year George R. Smith and James Ramey, as contractors, erected a brick courthouse, at a cost of \$4,000, which was considered an elegant and expensive building. The first term of the circuit court held here was in March, 1838, with Judge John F. Ryland presiding; William R. Kemp, sheriff, and Amos Fristoe, clerk. The same year William A. Miller, Thomas Wasson and James Brown were elected county judges. In 1847 Campbell College was founded, and in 1860 the Georgetown Female School; both were well patronized for a time, and then closed. About 1860, the population then numbering 1,200, Professor Neal founded an academy which numbered 150 pupils, and was successfully conducted until about 1865, when the county seat was removed to Sedalia, and the decadence of Georgetown began. The first newspaper in the county was the "Pettis County Independent," at Georgetown. It was founded in November, 1857, by Bacon Montgomery, who managed it ably and successfully until early in 1861, when he discontinued its publication and entered the Union Army. The village now has a public school, a Methodist Episcopal Church, a Baptist Church, a cheese factory, and several stores. In 1899 the population was 250.

Geret, Benjamin H. A., physician and Knight of the Iron Cross of Germany, was born December 1, 1841, in Mering, Bavaria. His parents were Frederick William and Eleanora (Versmann) Geret. He was descended from a noble Huguenot family which avoided the dreadful massacre in Paris, France, August 24, 1572, known in history as that of Saint Bartholomew's Night, by escaping into Bavaria, taking refuge at Ansbach. Some of these refugees and their descendants attained distinction in the military service of the country of their adoption, while others became students of theology and medicine, and entered those learned professions as ministers or practitioners. Benjamin Geret attended the parochial school in his native town until he was eleven years of age.

In 1854 he entered the Benedictine Convent Academy at Scheyern, Bavaria, afterward entering another of the same order, that of St. Stephan, in Augsburg, where he completed a full classical course, and was graduated in 1858. Under the instruction of his father, a skillful pharmacist and druggist, he completed a three years' course in pharmacy, and graduated "*cum laude*" in 1861. For three years thereafter he was engaged as a practical druggist in Wurzburg, Bavaria; Mannheim, Baden, and Basle, Switzerland. In 1864 he entered the university in Munich, where he studied chemistry and natural science, having as a tutor the accomplished scientist, Liebig. In March, 1866, he passed the State examination and was duly licensed as a royal apothecarian. His studies had led him to the threshold of medicine, and he acquired an interest in the science which impelled him to its mastery. Accordingly, he attended the medical colleges at the Universities of Wurzburg, Munich and Vienna, taking a final course at Erlangen, where he was graduated as a doctor of medicine, July 10, 1868, by the celebrated professor, Frh. Nep. von Nussbaum. In February, 1869, he was appointed a member of the medical staff of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., a high recognition of his attainments, the company being as exacting as the army in its requirements as to capability. For two years he served as physician upon their great trans-Atlantic steamers, during which time he visited New York, Baltimore, Havana, Porto Rico, the West Indies, St. Martinique, St. Thomas, Panama, Gibraltar, Africa, Algiers, Tunis, Alexandria, the Suez canal and Cairo. When the Franco-Prussian War opened, in August, 1870, impelled by patriotic ardor, and moved to assist as he might in relieving the suffering he knew would ensue, he was among the first to volunteer his services to his native country. His standing in his profession was such that his proffer met with ready acceptance, and at Munich, Germany, he was appointed to the position of physician and surgeon of the Fourth Artillery, the Queen Mother's Regiment of the Bavarian Army. Entering upon active service, he was assigned to duty by the chief of the operating staff of the Bavarian army as his assistant. In this capacity his professional skill, personal courage and devotion to duty won for him the gratitude of those

to whom he ministered, the commendation of his superiors, and the proudest distinction brought to any soldier during the war, his investiture by the Emperor William as a Knight of the Order of the Iron Cross, a purely military distinction, conferred by that monarch alone, and only in recognition of most distinguished courage and signal service. From the king of Bavaria he received the Medal of Merit of the Haus Wittelsbach and Military. At the close of the war he might have retained his position, but having no inclination for army service under a peace establishment, and having been favorably impressed with America on his visits while in the employ of the Lloyd, in 1871 he came to New York, where his testimonials of ability and distinguished service obtained for him a cordial reception in the circles of his profession. He was appointed physician in the German Hospital, on Fourth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, and occupied that position until January, 1872, when he came to St. Charles, Missouri, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in May, 1900. His beginning was auspicious, and he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, and recognition in the profession as one of its most accomplished members in the State. When St. Joseph's Hospital was instituted, in 1890, he became its chief, a position for which he was peculiarly fitted through his knowledge and skill, especially as a surgeon, derived from unusual advantages, those of thorough training in the best medical schools in the world, supplemented by the wide experience which came to him during his service on the medical staff of the German Army during actual war, when every conceivable class of injury came under his observation and care. In his treatment of the suffering he united with the interest of the scientist, the solicitude and sympathy of the Christian gentleman. In religion he was a Catholic, as was his mother, and his family adhere to the same faith. His father was a Protestant. In October, 1864, while attending the university at Munich, he became a member of the Corps Bavaria, a social organization of students, with which he maintained connection as a life member. He held membership in other European bodies, the Koesner S. C. Order, extending through Germany, Switzerland and Austria. American societies with which he was con-

nected were the United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees. In the line of his profession he was a member of the St. Charles County Medical Society, in which he was highly regarded for his brilliant professional attainments, his wealth of experience, and the lucidity of his expression in the discussion of technical topics. Dr. Geret was married, September 17, 1874, to Miss Barbara Schneider, of Harvester, Missouri. Two daughters, Charlotte and Olga, were born of this union. The surviving members of his family dwell in refined comfort, and are highly esteemed in the community. Aside from his profession Dr. Geret was a genial and cultured gentleman, and one of the foremost in all movements for advancing the material and moral welfare of his city.

German, Charles W., lawyer, was born July 10, 1867, in Ontario, Canada. His parents were both natives of that country, and the father still resides there. The mother is deceased. The Gehrman family left the Bavarian Palatinate, on the Rhine, in the days of King Louis XIV, of France, when that potentate assumed authority over it on account of the marriage of his brother to Princess Elizabeth of that State, and began to persecute the Protestants. About 1685 the Gehrmanns went with the Prince of Orange and settled on the west coast of Ireland, near Limerick. There they remained about fifty years, at the end of that time coming to America and locating in the Hudson, or Susquehanna, region of New York. At the time of the Revolutionary War they were Tories, and, not pleased with the result of that strife, they went to Canada as United Empire loyalists, in 1791, settling in the Bay of Quinte region. Christopher German, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, drew a farm in Adolphustown, the fourth township west from Kingston. The name, German, had been anglicized at a time unknown. There were three brothers of them, Christopher, John and Jacob, and a cousin, Lewis, all of whom located in the same neighborhood, in the then wilderness of upper Canada. The Purdys, a family of which the mother of Charles W. German was a member, were also United Empire loyalists, the great-grandfather Purdy having been an officer in the British Navy in 1776 and 1783. The Purdys had been tories since the time

of Charles I of England, as the motto on their crest, "*Stans cum rege,*" would indicate. Charles W. German attended the common schools of Ontario, and the high school at Harriston, Canada, graduating from the latter. In 1885 he left the country of his nativity and went to California, remaining there until the spring of 1887, incidentally rounding out his experience with travel in other sections of the country. In the fall of 1887 Mr. German entered the law school of Northwestern University, at Chicago, Illinois, graduating from that institution in June, 1889. Immediately after graduation he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and there entered upon the practice of law, spending the first two years with the legal firm now known as Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore. At the end of the two years Mr. German entered the firm of Meservey & Pierce, as a partner, and the firm became Meservey, Pierce & German. The existence of this partnership dates back to the year 1891, and during these nine years it has grown to be one of the strong legal combinations at the Kansas City bar. Mr. German's practice is devoted to general civil cases covering a wide field, and he and his associates represent a number of the most important corporations and individual interests in Kansas City and vicinity. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association, and for the year 1899-1900 was elected treasurer of that organization, his term of office expiring with the presidency of Mr. H. D. Ashley. He comes from a Methodist family, his father having been a minister of that denomination of long service and high standing. Mr. German was married in October, 1898, to Miss Louise Zoller, daughter of Charles Zoller, president of the Third National Bank, of Greensburg, Indiana, and one of the most substantial men of that part of the State. Mrs. German is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, is a member of Central Presbyterian Church in Kansas City, and on account of her affiliation with that denomination her husband is identified with the same religious society. To this marriage one son has been born. Mr. German, although one of the younger members of the Kansas City bar, is numbered nevertheless among its able representatives. He has always held a position of dignity, justified by his methods in the court room and his practices as a coun-

sellor. Having a firm faith in the locality and State of which he is a part, he is ever a loyal citizen, faithful to the best interests of the commonwealth and his community.

German Benevolent Society.—A social and beneficiary society organized in February of 1875, at Charding's Hall, corner of Third and Marion Streets, St. Louis, with fifteen charter members. It has been composed exclusively of Germans since it came into existence, and in 1898 had a membership of 125. A similar organization, founded in 1892 and chartered the same year, is known as the South St. Louis German Benevolent Society.

German Club.—A society formed in St. Louis for the study, in the original, of German literature, especially the drama. The German Club originated in 1884, at the suggestion of Mrs. Jonathan Rice and Mrs. August Frank, and has met at the homes of its members every Monday afternoon since, excepting during the summer vacations. All the parts of the play chosen are assigned, and the reading proceeds in the dramatic form and with much dramatic spirit. The principal plays of Goethe, Schiller, Lessig and others have been read, but the work is not confined to the dramatists. One year was given to a German translation of the Iliad, two years to Jordan's Nibelungen, and one year to the second part of Faust, supplemented with explanatory works by German authors. The club has no officers, but its leader is Mrs. Albert Drey, a lady of fine culture, thoroughly familiar with her subjects, and also with the homes and haunts of the authors, which she has visited in her travels. The social feature is not neglected. Light refreshments follow each reading, and at the last meeting of the season, which is invariably held at Forest Park, the programme is miscellaneous and the gathering largely social.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

German Emigrant Aid Society.—A society organized in St. Louis in 1848, and chartered by the act of the Missouri Legislature February 27th of the year 1851. Robert Hanning, Arthur Olshausen, William Stumpf, Ferdinand Overstoltz and others were the incorporators. Its objects were to provide in a systematic way for the relief of

German immigrants, arriving in St. Louis without means, to aid them in securing employment and assist them in gaining such knowledge of the language and custom of the country as would enable them to take care of themselves. It was rechartered at a later date and its powers extended so as to enable it to use its means for divers charitable purposes, and in 1896 it contributed \$1,000 to the sufferers from the cyclone. It also gives every year to the Provident Association, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and other benevolent organizations. This society is called in German "Die Deutsche Gesellschaft." Its most active officers and directors have been Isidor Busch, C. R. Frilch, Arthur Olshausen, Charles H. Teichmann, Albert Fischer, C. A. Stifel, H. Eisenhardt, A. Klasing, E. D. Kargan, Dr. H. Kinner, M. C. Lange and H. T. Wilde.

German Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Home.—An orphans' home in St. Louis, with which is connected an asylum for aged and indigent members of the Lutheran Church. It was erected in 1867 by the German Evangelical Lutheran Hospital Association of St. Louis. This association was incorporated in 1863 by an act of the Missouri Legislature. The first building erected was a log house, which was used for several years after the present building was erected. In 1873 a brick building, three stories in height, was erected and dedicated on the 8th of June in that year. In 1882 a frame building for an orphan school was erected. The house is located at Des Peres, on the Manchester Road, fifteen miles from St. Louis. Forty acres of land belong to the home. The first president of this asylum was Rev. Johann Frederick Buenger, who, at his death in 1882, was succeeded by Rev. Christlieb C. E. Brandt, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paulus' Church of St. Louis.

German General Protestant Orphans' Home.—An institution founded February 13, 1877, and located on Natural Bridge Road, near St. Louis. The corner stone of the building was laid September 6, 1877. On October 20, 1878, it was dedicated, and occupied by the first orphans a few days after its dedication. The object of the home is to receive, as far as possible, all poor orphans and educate them without charge,

also to receive half orphans and orphans with means provided by the surviving parent or guardian.

German Immigration, Impress of.

The immigration of Germans into the United States, in large numbers, occurred at two different periods of our history. The earlier immigration beginning in 1663 and continuing until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War in 1775, populated the larger part of Pennsylvania, the Valley of the Mohawk in New York, portions of Maryland, the Valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia, and sent colonies into North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. During the period covered by the American Revolution, the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, German immigration into the United States ceased altogether, and did not set in again until about 1820. The interval of nearly half a century was sufficiently long to break the connection between the earlier and the later immigration. For the purpose of this sketch, we may dismiss the earlier period with a bare reference to it, for although a goodly number of the people of St. Louis trace their blood back to this early German immigration, they are classed among us as Anglo-American. Perhaps the most prominent man of this class was Henry S. Geyer, for many years the leader of the Missouri bar and the successor of Colonel Benton in the United States Senate. He was born in Maryland in 1790, of German parentage.

German immigration into the United States during the decade from 1820 to 1830 was light in comparison to the influx that was to follow, but it brought us some valuable acquisitions, among them Charles Follen, who arrived in 1824, and Francis Lieber, who arrived in 1827. The works of the latter, written in English, are the best we have on the subject of political science. Missouri received but little of the immigration of this decade, but among those who came was Dr. Gottfried Duden, a man of education, but of no practical insight into things, who arrived in 1824 and settled on a farm in Montgomery County, where he wrote a series of letters, giving a highly colored account of the advantages of Missouri. These letters, after his return to Europe, were published in book form and were widely circulated. This book directed

attention to Missouri and brought a great many German immigrants to the State.

In 1830 the population of St. Louis was 6,694. A year or two afterward the tide of German immigration began to set in, in large volume, and has continued to flow in ever since. There must have been strong impelling causes to induce great masses of men to leave the land of their birth and seek permanent homes elsewhere. In inquiring into them, we must give full effect to the fact that men are controlled in their movements by the desire to improve their condition. In old and crowded countries the individual is constantly confronted by the difficulty of supporting himself. The promised abundance of a new country of great natural resources is most tempting. As his necessities at home grow and become more pinching, the desire to emigrate increases. If to the hope of finding readier means of gratifying his physical wants, there is added the assurance of greater personal liberty and larger latitude for individual action, the desire to exchange the old for the new is still further intensified.

The condition of the German people at the time was peculiar. Not the command of the sovereign, but the patriotic impulse of the people, had recruited the German armies in the campaigns against Napoleon of 1814 and 1815. The passionate desire of the people to drive out the foreign invader, in conjunction with the hope of securing national unity and a liberal domestic government after his expulsion, sent into the army not only every man of fighting age, but the immature youth and the gray-bearded sire as well.

Their armies were victorious, but their hopes were destined to disappointment. Immediately after the peace of Paris came the Congress of Vienna, the fruit of which was a close compact between the crowned heads of Austria, the German States and Russia to maintain kingly authority and to repress all manifestations of liberalism. Instead of German unity, the thirty-six potentates, who divided the sovereignty of the nation, were reinstated, freedom of speech was curtailed, and a rigid censorship of the press was maintained.

Cheated of the fruits of their patriotic sacrifices, a feeling of painful dissatisfaction seized the people. This feeling was exhibited most strongly by the educated classes and the

youth of the country. The ravages of war had left their deep impress upon the material resources of the people, to which were added partial crop failures for several years to heighten the cause of general discontent.

The year 1830 was a year of unrest and uprising throughout all western Europe. France had her revolution. Poland her rebellion, and in Germany the mutterings of discontent were loud and universal and resulted in various collisions between the people and the authorities.* Numerous political prosecutions followed, the victims of which fled the country, wherever that was possible. The discontent at home turned their eyes hopefully to the new world across the water. The roving spirit had seized them. Many of the educated among them had come to believe that true happiness was to be found only in primeval forests, and thus the tide began to move which was destined to carry millions of men and women, with their hopes and aspirations, to new homes during the second period of German immigration into the United States.

St. Louis received its full share of this immigration. In twenty years (from 1830 to 1850) the population of the city grew from 7,000 to 77,860. Of the latter number, according to the Federal Census of 1850, 36,529 were native born, and 38,397 foreign born, and of the latter number, 22,340 were born in Germany. (Compendium U. S. Census, 1850, p. 399.) Theodore Olshausen, a painstaking writer of acknowledged accuracy, in his treatise on Missouri (page 131), places the population of the city in 1850 at 77,465, of whom 37,051 were native Americans, 23,774 Germans, 11,257 Irish, 2,933 English and 2,450 other foreigners.

According to the local (city) census of 1852 so much of the southern end of the city as was embraced in what was then the First Ward contained 13,709 inhabitants, of whom 12,058 were Germans.

According to the federal census for the respective years there were in St. Louis:

*In 1860, 50,510 persons of German birth; in 1870, 59,040 persons of German birth; in 1880, 54,901 persons of German birth, and in 1890, 66,000 persons of German birth.

These figures do not include the Austrians and Swiss of German tongue. It must also be

remembered that they do not include the native born children of German parentage. It is safe to assume that since 1860, the number of native born children, both of whose parents were of German birth, is at least twice as large as the census enumeration of their parents.

The figures above given show the proportion of German blood that has gone into the population of the city. What has been its influence upon the educational, scientific, artistic, business and social interests of that community? In the nature of things, a precise demonstration in answer to the question is impossible. The relations of individuals and of classes in the same community are so intimately blended that the influence of the one upon the other is hardly distinguishable; yet in a general way, we may trace results directly attributable to the German immigrant who cast his lot with us.

So a large number of people added to a community can not fail to leave their impress upon it. The immigrant brought his labor, his skill, his knowledge and his means and contributed them to the community of which he became a member. He is entitled to be credited with a fair share of its subsequent development and progress. Germans by birth or descent are found in every line of business in the city. Some pursuits may still be said to be in their hands exclusively; for instance, the manufacture of beer. This beverage is now so generally used as to have become the national drink. Having introduced it, they may claim the merit of having been instrumental in substituting a lighter drink for the heavier beverages in use before their time.

The bulk of every larger immigration must necessarily consist of persons who gain their livelihood by manual labor, and so it is with respect to the immigration of which we are now speaking; but long before it began, Germany had, and has ever since had, a superior school system, so that the boy who left school at fourteen, to be apprenticed, had received a fairly good training in the elementary branches. There were few among them that could not read and write. But the political troubles of 1830, already alluded to, and the revolutionary movement of 1848-9, in both of which the educated classes of Germany were the most active participants, brought to our shores also a large number of men of high culture, university professors, stu-

*The figures for 1860, above given, include the city and county of St. Louis. The figures for the subsequent years are limited to the city alone.

dents, scientists and professional men. They were possessed of the best achievements of their people in science and art and gave us the benefit of them. They were the medium through which the learning of German universities was disseminated. As tutors, they entered our high schools and colleges, and enlarged and liberalized their curriculum. Their example and precept have sent scores of young Americans to German universities. They furnished us physicians, engineers, musicians, artists and editors. They founded schools, churches and newspapers among us.

The press is the potent factor in moulding public opinion and through it the permanent institutions of the people. The second oldest newspaper in St. Louis is a German newspaper, the "Anzeiger des Westens," founded in 1835, and published continuously since, with the exception of a few months in 1863. At this time—1897—St. Louis has five German daily newspapers, three of them being morning papers, the "Anzeiger," the "Westliche Post" and the "Amerika," and two afternoon papers, the "Tribuene" and the "Tageblatt." The "Tages-Chronik" was established in 1850, and continued to live until 1863. "Puck" was first published in St. Louis and then emigrated to New York. Besides these, there were many ephemeral German newspaper ventures which were of some importance in their day.

At the time German immigration began to set in, art had found but a scanty foothold in this country. The German immigrant brought with him his fondness for music and his knowledge of the art, and its rapid development among us is undoubtedly due largely to him. The first orchestra of string music in St. Louis was organized in 1845. It was called the "Polyhymnia." Every performer at its first concert bore a German name. There are twenty-six German singing societies in St. Louis at this time.

The educational advantages of gymnastics are now universally recognized in this country. The system, as practiced by Jahn, was in use in Germany from the early days of the century. It was unknown to us until brought over by the immigration of 1848-9. The first "Turn-Verein" in St. Louis was founded in 1851. There are now ten of them. No school under German management is without its gymnastic exercises. American educators are fully aware of the importance of this German

educational method, which is founded upon the thought that a healthy mind presupposes a healthy body, and so well is it thought of that there is to-day scarcely a college or school of any importance in the country without its gymnasium.

The continental European does not look upon the Sabbath as a day of prayer alone; to him it is also a day of recreation. After six days of labor, he enjoys the leisure which the seventh gives to him. The number of their churches show that the German immigrants were not less religious than their neighbors, but a Puritanical observance of the Sabbath did not seem to them a part of true religion. They make it appear that they could enjoy the day without abusing it, and thus led the way to the more liberal view of Sunday which now prevails both by custom and in the law.

In politics the bulk of the German immigrants of St. Louis belonged to the Democratic party, and after the schism, to the Benton wing of it, until the slavery question became the absorbing issue in public affairs. Then their strong anti-slavery sentiments carried a majority of them into the Republican party, of which they and their descendants have been the mainstay ever since in this city. But whatever political differences there were among them, they were, without exception, on the side of the Union during the late war. The first five Federal volunteer regiments raised in St. Louis in the spring of 1861 were made up of Germans almost altogether. So were the five reserve corps (home guard) regiments. As a result of their active and united support of the cause of the Union, their political influence in Missouri was never greater than during and immediately after the war. In 1868 General Schurz was elected to the United States Senate and Mr. Finkelnburg to the lower house of Congress. From 1875 to 1881 Henry Overstolz was mayor of St. Louis, the only German by birth who ever held that office. But whilst they were intense Union men during the war, they were opposed to the illiberal and proscriptive features of the Constitution of 1865, and cast a heavy vote against its adoption. In 1872 they led the liberal movement in the State which resulted in eliminating the obnoxious features from the Constitution. A minute inquiry into the share which the German blood of this city has in its manufacturing, banking and commercial interests, and in the arts and sciences,

if it were indeed possible with any degree of accuracy, would extend this sketch much beyond the limits assigned to it. The conclusion may be inferred approximately from the number of persons of that class among us, their culture, habits of industry, enterprise and thrift.

The white inhabitants of the United States all trace their descent back to the nations of Europe. They are all immigrants or the descendants of immigrants. And whilst for an inquiry of this kind we group them according to the nationality of their origin, they are to-day one people, with one common purpose and impulse. The Englishman, the Irishman, the German, the Scandinavian, the Frenchman and the Spaniard have all been merged in the American, who has received something good from each of them. To trace out this something and show its impress upon the new nation is the interesting work of the future historian.

EDWARD C. KEHR.

German Medical Society, The, known among its members as "Deutsche Medizinische Gesellschaft," is a society formed in St. Louis in 1850, composed of German physicians. The membership is limited to twenty-five. The society has a large library and receives the leading European medical journals.

German Protestant Orphans' Home.—In 1858 Rev. L. E. Nollau found on a boat a child whose parents had died on their passage to this country from Germany. This child he placed under the care of Mrs. Wilhelmina Meyer in rooms which he set apart for the purpose in the Good Samaritan Hospital, which he had just then established on Carr Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, in St. Louis. This was the commencement of the German Protestant Orphans' Home. The number of children in the establishment thus founded rapidly increased, and larger accommodations became necessary. Rooms were accordingly rented on the corner of Jefferson and Dayton Avenues, and to these the children were removed, though they continued to board at the Good Samaritan Hospital. On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 the government took possession of this building for a soldiers' hospital, and the children were removed to a house on the corner of Carr and Sixteenth

Streets, where they remained until the close of the war, when they were taken back. In the autumn of 1866 a farm of sixty-five acres on the St. Charles Road, nine miles from St. Louis, was purchased at a cost of \$23,500, and to the large dwelling on this farm the orphans, then fifty-five in number, were removed. In 1870 a wing was added on the east of this building, and in 1874 another wing was added on the west, and a tower was erected in front. The cost of these additions was \$50,000. January 18, 1877, the entire establishment was destroyed by fire, and one child perished in the flames. The children were removed to the Good Samaritan Hospital again till spring, when they were quartered in temporary shanties on the farm. During the summer the present asylum was erected, and was first occupied November 18th of that year. It was a brick structure, 160 by 70 feet in size and three stories in height above the basement. Its cost was \$50,000. There has also been erected a teachers' residence, bakery, laundry, ice house, all brick, and their total cost was \$20,000. In December, 1882, twenty acres were added to the farm, and the cost of this addition was \$2,000. On March 23, 1861, the institution was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, with Lewis E. Nollau, Frederick Maschmeier, T. Frederick Massman, Michael Voepel and Francis Hackemeier as incorporators. This board has been increased to the maximum number allowed by the charter. In the asylum no sectarian distinction is made, but the children of the Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant alike are received and cared for. The asylum is not endowed, but is dependent for its support entirely on the contributions of benevolent people. It is a noteworthy fact that the first donation was made in 1858 by a child four years of age, Charles H. Hackemeier, who gave the sum of one dollar from his little savings. To the watchful care and efficient labors of Mr. Nollau the early success of the institution was largely due.

Germania Club.—A German social club in St. Louis, chartered by special act of the Legislature February 16, 1865. Among the founders of the club were James Taussig, Charles F. Meyer, Charles Enslin, Julius Conrad, Louis Holm, Charles F. Eggers, Charles Balmer, Felix Coste and others. The first president was Charles F. Meyer, the

first vice president Louis Holm, the first secretary Charles De Greck, and the first treasurer William Hunicke. In 1866 the club completed a clubhouse at the corner of Eighth and Gratiot Streets, which was fitted up at a cost of \$110,000. For several years the club had a large membership, which was composed of the leading Germans of the city, and many eminent visitors were entertained at its clubhouse, which was a beautiful example of architecture. It was famous throughout the land for a time, but the encroachments of business caused the club to pass out of existence, in 1888.

Germania, Order of.—Toward the end of May, 1898, fourteen members of the United Order of Hope seceded, in consequence of dissensions, and founded a new society, called the Order of Germania. They elected their supreme officers and applied to the Secretary of State of Missouri for a charter.

Germania Saengerbund.—A German singing society, organized March 19, 1859, in St. Louis, by William and Adolph Reisse, and which was first called the "Berg Saengerbund," or "Mountain Saengerbund." The society took a prominent part in numerous fetes and held a leading place among the musical organizations of the city.

Geyer, Henry Sheffie, lawyer, jurist and United States Senator, was born of German parents in Frederick County, Maryland, December 9, 1790, and died in St. Louis, March 5, 1859. His early promise attracted the attention of General Nelson, with whom he studied law. Another early friend was his uncle, Daniel Sheffie, of Virginia, a prominent lawyer and politician. He began practice in 1811, but entered the army in 1812 as first lieutenant, and rose to the rank of captain in active duty on the frontier. In 1815 he re-entered the legal field in St. Louis, and almost immediately won recognition. At that time the laws of the Territory were in a rudimentary condition, and the inchoate titles granted by Spain were being examined and readjusted, and the most intricate problems were involved in their settlement. Captain Geyer applied himself so assiduously to this department of law that for over forty years hardly an important land case was settled in

Missouri without his aid. But he also possessed a variety of legal accomplishments, and was perfectly at home in the subtle distinctions of commercial law, in complex details of chancery cases, and in the skillful management of jury trials, when his examination of witnesses and of the evidence was unequalled. In 1817 he published "Statutes of Missouri." He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1820, and was five times chosen to the Legislature after the admission of Missouri to the Union, serving as speaker of the first three General Assemblies of the State. In 1825 he was one of the revisers of the statutes, and contributed largely to the adoption of a code which was at that time superior to that of any other Western State. He declined the post of Secretary of War, tendered him by President Fillmore, in 1850, and was then elected United States Senator over Thomas H. Benton, on the fortieth ballot, by a majority of five votes. He served from 1851 till 1857, and while in Washington was one of the counsel in the Dred Scott case. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the St. Louis bar, both in years and in professional standing. In the Supreme Court of the United States he came into contact with such men as Webster, Ewing and Reverdy Johnson, who entertained the highest respect for his ability. Politically he was a firm Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. When the party disappeared he returned to the Democratic ranks.

Gibbs.—An incorporated town in Adair County, sixteen miles southeast of Kirksville, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. It has a graded school, a church, bank and about a dozen other business places, including a hotel, general and other stores and shops. Population in 1899 (estimated), 200.

Gibson, Charles, was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, in 1825, and died October 27, 1899, at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota. When he was about eleven years of age his parents removed to Missouri, establishing their home in what was then a very new country in the western portion of the State. Educational facilities were at that time limited in that region, but Charles Gibson was a student by nature and instinct, and notwith-

standing the disadvantages under which he labored, he managed to fit himself for the Missouri University. There he completed his academic studies, supplementing the knowledge thus obtained with a comprehensive course of reading, which made him a man of very broad general information in early life. In 1843 he went to St. Louis and studied law under the preceptorship of the renowned lawyers, Edward Bates and Josiah Spaulding. He made his entree into politics in 1844, when he made a brilliant series of campaign speeches in favor of the election of Henry Clay to the presidency of the United States. Four years later he championed the cause of General Zachary Taylor, and in 1852 was an elector at large for the State of Missouri on the Whig ticket. He occupied a prominent and leading position among the old-line Whigs of Missouri in the presidential campaign of 1856. It was largely through his efforts that Edward Bates was put forward as a candidate for the presidency at the Republican National Convention of 1860, and after the election of President Lincoln he became an influential supporter of the new administration. When the Civil War began he at once took strong ground in favor of the maintenance of the Union, and was a collaborer with Hamilton R. Gamble, Frank P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown and others in preventing Missouri from joining in the secession movement. Although he had an aversion to accepting public office, he was called upon as a matter of duty to fill the office of solicitor of the court of claims, and represented the State government of Missouri at Washington during the war. For this four years of arduous work on behalf of the State he declined to accept any compensation whatever, establishing a precedent which none of his successors have seen fit to follow. Shortly before the Convention of 1864, held at Baltimore, he resigned the office which he held, in order that he might be free to follow his convictions in the ensuing campaign. These convictions led him to support General George B. McClellan for the presidency, and he later supported President Andrew Johnson in his controversy with Congress during the early part of the reconstruction period. In 1870 he joined forces with the Liberal Republicans of Missouri in the movement which resulted in the election of B. Gratz Brown for Governor, and paved

the way for the repeal of the "Drake Constitution." He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and made an extended and vigorous canvass for Samuel J. Tilden for the same office in 1876. During the long contest over the election which followed he represented the Democratic national committee in Louisiana and Florida in the interest of a fair count, and rendered great service to his party in that connection. As a lawyer he was not less prominent than in politics. In 1851 he was sole counsel in a most important case brought by the King of Prussia, from whom he received, as a token of appreciation of his services, two magnificent vases of exceptional value. December 16, 1882, he was made Commander of Knights in Austria by the Emperor, who decorated him with his own order of Francis Joseph, and, contrary to precedent, issued an edict that the decoration should descend as an heirloom. The same year Emperor William decorated him with the cross of the Royal Prussian Crown Order, and in 1890 Emperor William II conferred upon him the additional decoration of the Grand Cross. In 1851 Mr. Gibson married Miss Virginia Gamble, daughter of Archibald Gamble, in his day a leading member of the bar and citizen of St. Louis.

Gibson, James, lawyer and jurist, was born November 19, 1849, in Cooper County, Missouri. His parents were John H. and Mary A. (Hill) Gibson. The father was a native of Virginia, who, in early life, removed to Missouri. He was descended from a Pennsylvania family, which numbered among its members Chief Justice John B. Gibson, of the Keystone State. John Gibson was a soldier during the Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine; his son, Hugh, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and married a Rutledge, of the famous South Carolina family of that name; her father, General Rutledge, was conspicuous in the battle of King's Mountain, in Revolutionary times. John H. Gibson, their son, married Mary A. Hill, a lineal descendant of Robert Hill, of North Carolina, who was a captain during the Revolutionary War; she was born in Cooper County, Missouri, in Territorial days. Their son, James Gibson, was educated in the common schools and at Kemper College, of Boonville, Missouri. In

1871 he located in Kansas City and entered upon the study of law. In 1875 he was admitted to practice, but was soon called to public position. In 1877 he was elected city attorney, and he was re-elected the following year. In this position he displayed great activity, and a reign of law and order succeeded to one of tumult and disorder. In 1883 he was elected to the mayoralty, and his course commanded such approval that his party made unanimous tender of a re-nomination, which he declined, preferring his profession to political prominence or civic position. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor David R. Francis to the position of judge of Division No. 1 of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, and he was successively re-elected in 1894 and in 1898, and is now serving under the latter election. While engaged in practice he was recognized as a lawyer of eminent ability. His reputation as a jurist of superior qualifications is well established, and is attested by the fact that his rulings are affirmed in nearly all appealed cases. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1880 he was the Democratic elector from the Fifth Congressional District. Judge Gibson was married, November 18, 1880, to Miss Mary Toud Pence, of Platte County, a daughter of Lewis W. Pence, a leading farmer of that region.

Gibson, Robert Edward Lee, known as one of the "sweet singers of Missouri," was born January 14, 1864, in Steelville, Missouri, son of Dr. Alexander and Haynie Gibson. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He served a year in the navy, and then, resigning from the naval service, he came to St. Louis, which has since been his home. There he became connected with the St. Louis Insane Asylum in an official capacity, and so much of his time as could be spared from these duties has been devoted to literature. In this field he has attained well deserved celebrity. Writing verse is with him a pleasure and a pastime, but his three booklets, "Mineral Blossoms," "Sonnets," "And Indian Legend, and Other Poems," which were published for private distribution only, contain much delightful verse, and all deserve a wider reading. Mr. Gibson married Miss Annie Higgins, of St. Louis.

Giddings, Salmon, clergyman, was born in Hartland, Connecticut, March 2, 1792, and died in St. Louis February 1, 1828. He was graduated from Williams College in 1807, studied theology at Andover Seminary, and was ordained to the ministry in 1814. During the years 1814-15 he was tutor at Williams College, and occasionally preached among the neighboring Congregational churches. Deciding then to become a missionary, he set out on horseback for St. Louis, then on the frontier of civilization. He reached that city in April of 1816, assembled a small congregation and became the founder of the First Presbyterian, and the first Protestant Church established in St. Louis. The same year he organized the Presbyterian Church at Bellevue settlement, eighty miles southwest of St. Louis, and during the next ten years formed eleven other congregations, five in Missouri and six in Illinois. In 1822 he explored Kansas and Nebraska Territories, preparatory to establishing missions among the Indians. On this tour of many weeks, without white companions, and hundreds of miles from any white settlement, he visited several Indian nations, held councils with their chiefs, and was received with hospitality. In 1826 he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, which he served thereafter until his death. He was an active member of the first Bible, Sunday School and Tract Societies organized in Missouri, and also of the first Colonization Society in this State.

Gideon, James J., was born in that part of Taney County which is now Christian County, near the little town of Ozark, in 1846. He is the son of William C. and Malinda (Byrd) Gideon, who came to Missouri from Tennessee in 1835. He received his education in the public school at Ozark. In 1863, being then only a lad of sixteen, he enlisted in Company H, of the Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Regiment of United States Volunteers, and served until the cease of the Civil War, returning to his home in 1865. Upon his return to Missouri he took part in the reorganization of the State militia, and was elected Captain of a company organized in his locality. At the close of his military work he took up the study of law, in his home town. Borrowing books he read at night, and during the

day performed the required duties on his father's farm. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and the following winter was elected prosecuting attorney of his county. This was at a time when everything was in turmoil, and the litigation was large. He served eight years as prosecuting attorney of Christian County, and in 1882 was elected to the State House of Representatives, where he served one term. In 1884 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years. In 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Greene County, and in 1892 judge of the criminal court. He was re-elected to this office in 1900. Judge Gibson comes from an old family of Republicans, and has always taken an active interest in party affairs. In 1868 he was married to Miss Mary S. Ball, of Ozark. To Mr. and Mrs. Gideon five children have been born, only two of whom are now living.

Giers, Charles H., was born in Germany, June 6, 1825, and with his father, who was a manufacturer of clothing, came to St. Louis at an early day. After acquiring a practical education he engaged in business on his own account under the name of C. H. Giers, retail dealer in dry goods, in New Orleans, and later in Naples, Scott County, Illinois, as a dealer in general merchandise. In 1857 he located in Jerseyville, Jersey County, Illinois, and engaged in the purchase and sale of farms in the vicinity. He removed to Alton, Illinois, in 1867, and from Alton to a farm in Central Township, St. Louis County. May 22d of the same year he located in St. Louis and embarked in business as a retail dealer in dry goods at 308 Market street, at which place he remained four years. On account of failing health, Mr. Giers left St. Louis in 1871 and purchased a large farm near Sandoval, Illinois, to which he removed with his family and engaged in stock and fruit farming. While in Sandoval, Arthur Giers, his youngest son, died, to whom he was devotedly attached, and to whose loss he never became reconciled. In 1875 he disposed of his farm interests near Sandoval and, returning to St. Louis County, he purchased two farms embracing over 300 acres of land, to which he removed with his family. These farms he gave to his sons, and permanently retired from active business life. He resided with his son, Rolla C. Giers, devoting himself

to the cultivation of flowers, of which he was passionately fond, until his death, which occurred December 13, 1898. Mr. Giers was a man of a quiet, retiring disposition, but possessed sound judgment and remarkable executive and financial ability, with a tact for turning everything that he touched into gold. He was successful in all of his business ventures, left a handsome fortune to his family, and when he died did not owe a dollar. He was an inveterate reader and devoted his leisure hours to his books, magazines and flowers in the environs of his home circle. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and he was a Presbyterian churchman. Mr. Giers married Miss Philopena Brinkenmeyer, daughter of Gottlieb Brinkenmeyer, of Louisville, Ky., February 22, 1850. Mrs. Giers died November 4, 1893. Eight children survive them, viz.: Lillie—wife of R. H. Downing, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Paris H., of Stewardson, Illinois; Rolla C., occupying the home farm; Charles B., of Stewardson, Illinois; Irene, wife of Frank Lightner, of St. Louis; Robert E. Lee, farmer and executor of the estate; Olive, wife of Lilburn T. Westrich, of the Clover Leaf Railway; and Flora M. Giers, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Giessing, Peter, manufacturer, was born February 1, 1858, in Iron Mountain, St. Francois County, Missouri, son of Charles and Mary (Heohn) Giessing. Both his parents were natives of Germany, the father of the Principality of Waldeck, and the mother of the Kingdom of Prussia. The elder Giessing came to the United States in 1852 and his wife in 1854. Settling at Iron Mountain, Missouri, Charles Giessing entered the employ of the Iron Mountain Company, with which he was connected for twenty odd years thereafter. In 1860 he purchased an interest in what was known as the Pickle Flour Mill and established a business at Valley Forge, two and a half miles from Farmington, Missouri. There he lived until his death, which occurred February 18, 1880. He was practically the founder of the milling industry in St. Francois County, and was a capable and honorable man of affairs. His son, Peter Giessing, attended, as a boy, the public schools of Iron Mountain and Farmington. His school days ended before he was twenty years old, and for several years prior to that time he had been employed more or less, in

his father's mill. After quitting school he went to work regularly in the mill, and for eight or ten years was the engineer of the establishment. In 1882, two years after his father's death, he became one of the principal owners of the mill, his associates being his two brothers. In 1883 he remodeled the plant at Valley Forge, changing the process of manufacturing to what is known as the roller system. Until 1893 this plant was operated under the name of Giessing & Sons. The death of Mr. Giessing's mother then brought about a readjustment of affairs, and the Giessing Milling Company was organized, which is still in existence, Peter, Henry and Daniel F. Giessing being the partners. In 1897 the mill at Valley Forge was dismantled and the same year the brothers erected a larger flour manufacturing plant at Farmington. The present capacity of this plant is 150 barrels of flour and fifty barrels of corn meal per day. A successful manufacturer and a good citizen in all that the term implies, Peter Giessing is known also as one of the leaders of the Republican party in his portion of the State, and he has taken an active part in the conduct of political campaigns as a member of the Republican State central committee. His inherited religious tendencies have made him a member of the Lutheran Church. April 6, 1897, he married Miss Louisa K. Knoche, of Onarga, Illinois. Mrs. Giessing's father is a prominent Illinois farmer, largely interested in the raising of fine stock. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Giessing, named Marion Anna Giessing.

Gill, Turner Anderson, lawyer and jurist, was born December 8, 1841, in Bath County, Kentucky. His parents were Marcus and Sarah (Bruton) Gill. The father was descended from the Rev. John Gill, D. D., an eminent English Presbyterian divine who emigrated to America. Marcus Gill was a native of Kentucky, who removed in 1854 to Jackson County, Missouri, where he became a wealthy and influential citizen. His son, Turner, who was completing his education in the Missouri State University when the Civil War began, enlisted in March, 1861, in Company A, of Rosser's battalion, afterward merged in the Sixth Missouri (Confederate) Regiment. His army service was brilliant and brought him signal recognition. He was wounded in the battle

of Corinth, Mississippi, and soon afterward was promoted from the ranks to a lieutenantancy. In the battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi, he was seriously wounded; he was taken into Vicksburg for treatment, and became a prisoner of war when that stronghold was surrendered. After exchange he was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department and reported to General Shelby, who assigned him to duty as adjutant of Shanks' regiment. Lieutenant Gill acquitted himself most creditably, especially in scouting duty, and was promoted to the rank of captain, General Shelby's appointing order reciting that the promotion was "for gallantry and merit." Captain Gill, however, would not accept the honor until the company to which he was assigned had expressed its satisfaction, which it did by a unanimous vote. Captain Gill was wounded in a skirmish in Arkansas, and was engaged in the Battle of Westport, and in others of the later affairs under General Price. He was commander in frequent important expeditions, ever fulfilling the expectations of General Shelby, who held him in the highest regard. After the war Captain Gill located in Kansas City and read law under J. V. C. Karnes, and afterward resumed his studies in the University of Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1868, with second honors in a class of seventeen. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Kansas City. From 1879 to 1881 he was associated in the firm of Lathrop, Gill & Smith. In 1875 he was elected to the mayoralty of Kansas City, and was re-elected in 1876. The city was then just entering upon a period of unexampled development, and the intense commercial activity gave opportunity for all manner of reckless aggression upon public rights. Mayor Gill introduced numerous reforms, frustrated dishonest raids upon the public treasury and enforced municipal law vigorously and effectively. On retiring from the mayoralty he was appointed city counselor, and served two terms. July 1, 1881, he was appointed by Governor T. T. Crittenden to the position of judge of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Samuel H. Woodson, the appointment being made at the solicitation of the Kansas City bar. He was elected and re-elected to the same position, in the last instance with the indorsement of all po-

litical parties. After serving eight years in this capacity he was called to a higher position, and in 1889 he resigned and was elected associate judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals. As a lawyer he gave attention to every department of law except criminal practice, which had no attractions for him. As a judge he has acquitted himself most creditably, his honesty and integrity being absolutely unassailable, and his decisions characterized by that clearness and discrimination which mark the profound student and judicial mind. Intensely loyal to his home city, he has given aid to its most important enterprises; he was a charter member of the Board of Trade, and a member of the Fair Association, and gave able assistance to the purposes of these and other public organizations. He is a Democrat in politics, but has habitually held aloof from active participation in political affairs. In 1871 Judge Gill was married to Miss Lizzie Campbell, whose father, John S. Campbell, was a pioneer settler at Kansas City and established its first ferry. Three children have been born of this marriage, of whom Charles S. and William E. Gill were living in 1900. George S. Gill died in the Klondike region, in Alaska, in 1898.

Gilliam.—A village on the Chicago & Alton Railway, in Saline County, fifteen miles northeast of Marshall, the county seat. It has a public school, a Baptist Church and a Methodist Episcopal Church, a bank, a steam flourmill, an elevator and a tobacco factory. In 1899 the population was 600.

Gilman City.—An incorporated village in Harrison County, near the southeastern corner, on the Omaha, Kansas-City & Eastern Railroad. It has two churches, a school, a bank, a newspaper, the "Guide," and about fifteen miscellaneous stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

Gilmore, Elisha Eugene, physician and surgeon, was born in Warren County, Kentucky, August 19, 1836, son of Samuel Wilson and Rozina (Adair) Gilmore. His father is a son of Patrick Gilmore, a native of Virginia and an early pioneer of Kentucky. The latter's father was a native of Ireland and came to America in Colonial times. Samuel W. Gilmore, who devoted the active

years of his life to agricultural pursuits, resided in Kentucky until 1857, when he brought his family, including the subject of this sketch, to Missouri, locating in Polk County, where he purchased a farm. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Union Army, and was assigned to duty with the Thirteenth United States Volunteer Cavalry, which saw service principally in Missouri. In 1863 he removed his family to Pettis County, Missouri, and in 1865 to Barton County, of the same State, and a year later to Kansas. In 1867 he returned to Missouri, locating in Bates County, where he has since resided. In 1881 he retired from active business, and since that time has resided with his son, Dr. E. E. Gilmore. Dr. Gilmore's mother was a daughter of Elisha Adair, and a native of South Carolina, where her father was for many years a prominent educator. He was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. In middle life he removed to Kentucky, where his professional career was continued for many years. Dr. Gilmore's education was begun in the common schools of Warren County, Kentucky, and concluded in the Transylvania University, which conferred upon him the degree of master of arts and doctor of medicine in 1857. In the latter year he accompanied his father to Missouri and engaged in teaching school in Polk County. Removing to Barton County he continued teaching, and in 1860 was elected school commissioner of that county. In September, 1863, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Union Army until March, 1865. During Price's raid through Missouri he assisted in the defense of Jefferson City, and subsequently assisted in the operations about Nashville, Spring Hill and Johnsonville, Tennessee. At the close of the war he traveled through Missouri and Kansas, finally locating, in 1867, near the present site of Adrian, in Bates County, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative practice in his chosen profession. In 1878 he took a course in the Kansas City Medical College, which granted him a diploma. In connection with his practice, he also, for a time, held an interest in a drug store in Adrian. Dr. Gilmore cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, but since the war has always adhered strictly to the principles of the Republican party. He is an active member of the American Medical As-

sociation, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Hodgen Medical Society and the Bates County Medical Society, and has served as president of the Hodgen Medical Society. Fraternally he has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, has been master of Adrian Lodge, and affiliates with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was married February 7, 1861, to Mary Worley Duckett, a native of Warren County, Kentucky, and a daughter of Thomas and Elvira (Rector) Duckett. Her father was a native of North Carolina, and descended from Revolutionary stock. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore have had four children, William R., a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College in the class of 1887, and now engaged in practice with his father; Elvira Rozina, who died in childhood; Samuel Richardson, who died in infancy, and James P. Gilmore, a graduate of William Jewell College, in Clay County, and a practicing attorney in Kansas City since 1897.

Girls' Industrial Home.—On February 4, 1854, a number of women, meeting in the vestry room of St. George's Church, in St. Louis, organized for the purpose of rescuing unprotected little girls. A larger meeting followed in the parlor of the Church of the Messiah, on February 11th, when it was resolved: "To found a home, followed by a school, in which these helpless ones should be sheltered, educated, the trends of their minds followed, and they be fitted for the vocations seemingly best adapted to secure them the safety of self-support. This home to be founded free from debt and kept so." At that time little beggar girls from three to ten years old were very numerous in the streets from the levee to Fourth Street, then the confines of trade. Far into the hours of night these little ones would ply their vocation, the more inclement the weather the greater their receipts. The children were in moral as well as physical danger, and their rescue was the object of this organization, which was non-sectarian, being composed of members of the various Protestant Churches in the city. The board of thirty-five managers chosen to govern the charity, elected the following officers: Mrs. Mary B. Holmes, president; Mrs. Mary N. Ranlett, vice president; Mrs. Caroline E. Kasson, secretary; Mrs. Mercy B. Manny, treasurer.

The home was incorporated February 13, 1855. Having no money, the managers assessed a tax upon themselves, which is continuous. In a short time they raised \$1,300, rented a house, secured a matron, and were themselves the teachers. The school opened with seven forlorn little girls. A petition to the City Council resulted in a law prohibiting begging on the streets by children, and soon after there were ninety-two inmates. The charity grew, and in 1860 the board of managers, through hard work, economy and the small gifts of the generous, were enabled to purchase and improve their present home at 718 North Eighteenth Street. Here a day school was added with a substantial warm dinner, for the pupils, often their only meal, and a "creche" was conducted, giving a family of 125, but these features were discontinued after a score of years. The home proper has assumed care of a total of 925 children. Many of these have been placed here temporarily by a parent or guardian unable to give them personal care. A small sum, varying according to circumstances, is received for their board. Many soldiers placed their children here during the Civil War. Children surrendered to the home are under its control until they have reached the age of eighteen years; some are placed for adoption in families, the home reserving the right of reclaiming the child if its welfare is not enhanced, and the others are fitted for congenial callings. The home averages sixty inmates, at an average annual cost of \$55 per capita.

Givan, Noah Monroe, ex-judge of the Seventh (now the Seventeenth) Judicial Circuit, was born near Manchester, Dearborn County, Indiana, December 1, 1840, son of George and Sabrina J. (Hall) Givan. His father, a native of the eastern shore of Maryland, moved to Indiana with his parents when he was ten years of age, and spent the remainder of his life on the homestead, in Dearborn County, which was entered in his name while he was still a youth. His death occurred December 20, 1895, at the age of seventy-nine years and nineteen days. He was a son of Joshua Givan, a native of Maryland, and a son of George Givan, who was also born in that State. The latter's father, John Givan, was the founder of the family in America, having come to this country from

Ireland and settled in Maryland prior to 1750. Judge Givan's mother, a native of Indiana, was a daughter of Daniel Hall, a native of Maine and a pioneer of that section of Indiana now included in Dearborn County. She still resides on the old homestead there. Captain D. K. Hall, president of the Allen Banking Company, of Harrisonville, is her brother. The Givan family was represented in both the Revolution and the War of 1812. The education of the subject of this biography was begun in the common schools of Dearborn County, Indiana. After a course in Franklin College, a Baptist institution at Franklin, Indiana, he taught school for a year, then entered the academy at Manchester, in that State. For three or four years thereafter he devoted his winters to teaching and his summers to academy and college work, and in 1862 was graduated with the degree of A. B. from the Indiana State University at Bloomington. After leaving college he was for one year principal of the Lawrenceburg graded schools. In the meantime he began the reading of the law with James T. Brown, of Lawrenceburg, and at the conclusion of his term as principal, was appointed school commissioner of Dearborn County, serving from 1863 to May, 1866. While thus engaged, in 1865, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. For two years he served as deputy county treasurer under William F. Crocker. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar before Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, now of Washington, D. C., and at once opened an office for practice. During the McClellan presidential campaign of that year he edited the Lawrenceburg "Register," the local Democratic organ. A humorous incident in this connection, illustrative of the tense feeling of that period, is related by one of Judge Givan's friends. When he and his partner bought the paper, the assets included a contract for a patent medicine advertisement, payment for which was to be made partly in cash and partly in the bitters advertised. When the amount became due he went to Cincinnati to make the collection, and while there learned that public feeling was running very high on account of the discovery that day of boxes filled with guns, pistols and ammunition intended for the use of the Knights of the Golden Circle. So high was the excitement that when his boxes of bitters reached their

destination a delegation of citizens waited upon him, insinuated that they believed the boxes contained pistols, and demanded to see their contents. The joke was so thoroughly enjoyed by Judge Givan that he "stood treat," and dispensed his bitters among those who suspected him of membership in the much dreaded order. In May, 1866, he removed to Harrisonville, Missouri, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years. In 1867 he edited the Cass County "Herald," the first Democratic paper published in Harrisonville after the Civil War. About this time he also took an active interest in the movement for securing a full registration of Democrats, whom the then State authorities attempted to disbar from citizenship through the iron-clad oath then required. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at New York, which nominated Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair for president and vice president. From that time to 1877 he continued to take an active interest in Democratic politics, though aspiring to no public office. In the latter year he was nominated for judge of the newly created Seventh Judicial Circuit, and elected for the unexpired term of three years and three months as the candidate of the bar, irrespective of party affiliations. In 1880 he was re-elected to the office for the full term of six years, but refused to be a candidate for re-election. About two months before the expiration of his term he resigned to remove to St. Louis, where for two years he engaged in private practice in partnership with Colonel Jay L. Torrey, author of the measure known as the Torrey Bankruptcy Law. In 1888 he returned to Harrisonville, where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession. At the Springfield convention of 1898 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the supreme bench. Judge Givan, for many years, has been one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in the United States. He was made a Mason by Burns Lodge No. 55, of Manchester, Indiana, in April, 1862, took the Chapter degrees at Lawrenceburg, and the Council, Commandery and Scottish Rite degrees in Missouri. As a Noble of the Mystic Shrine he affiliated with Ararat Temple, of Kansas City. He has been grand master of all the grand bodies of the State of Missouri. In 1877 and

1878 he was grand master of the Missouri Grand Council, in 1878 and 1879 was grand master of the Grand Lodge and grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, in 1892 and 1893 was grand patron of the State Order of the Eastern Star, and in 1894 was grand commander of the Missouri Grand Commandery, K. T. For nearly twenty years he has been grand treasurer of the Grand Chapter and Grand Council, and for many years was chairman of the important committee on appeals and grievances in the Grand Lodge. He is president of the board of directors of the Masonic Home, at St. Louis, and has held that office since the year following its organization. He has also been grand dictator of the Knights of Honor for Missouri, and is now serving as assistant supreme dictator for the Supreme Lodge of that order in the United States. He is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, and the Royal Tribe of Joseph. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Bank of Harrisonville, and for many years was a director in that institution. An active member of the Baptist Church, he has acted as superintendent of its Sunday school much of the time since 1872. For eight years he has held the office of moderator of the Blue River Baptist Association, the largest in Missouri, and is a member of the Board of State Missions and Sunday Schools. Deeply interested in educational matters, he has been a member of the board of curators of the Missouri State University, and chairman of the executive board of that important body since June, 1897, under appointment by Governor Stephens. Judge Givan was married August 7, 1862, to Lizzie Chloe Jackson, a native of Dearborn County, Indiana, and a daughter of John and Mabel (Garrigues) Jackson. They have been the parents of four children, of whom three are deceased. Their only living child, Mabel, is the wife of Charles E. Allen, cashier of the Allen Banking Company, of Harrisonville. The contemporaries of Judge Givan hold him in high esteem, according him a place among the most learned members of the bar of the West. As a judge he was eminently just, his opinions being lucid, strong, and always to the point. Personally he is a man of ideal integrity, high-minded and conscientious, dignified, courteous, and a most entertaining conversationalist. For many years he has

wielded a potential influence in local and State affairs, and from every viewpoint is acknowledged to be a thoroughly useful factor in society.

Givens, Ozro B., lawyer, was born in the town of Juneau, Dodge County, Wisconsin, April 5, 1848, son of Samuel and Jerusha (Williams) Givens. His paternal ancestors were among the early Scotch-Irish immigrants to America, and the family history dates back to the Colonial era. His parents, who were reared in New York State, emigrated to Wisconsin soon after that State came into existence, and settled on a farm near Juneau. Ozro B. Givens was reared on this farm, and, after attending the public schools until he had obtained a good English education, completed his academic studies at Whitewater Normal School, of Whitewater, Wisconsin. He then began reading law under the preceptorship of James McAllister, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1873 continued his law studies as a member of the senior class of the law department of the University of Wisconsin. He was graduated from that institution in the class of 1874, and the same year came to St. Louis, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He has ever since been a member of the bar of that city, devoting himself assiduously to his practice and allowing nothing to interfere with his professional duties. More than twenty years of successful practice have given him well-deserved prominence among the members of his profession, and he is known as a lawyer of fine attainments, and conscientious in the discharge of all his duties as he is able and zealous in guarding the interests of clients. In fraternal circles he is well known as a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with George Washington Lodge, of St. Louis.

Givens' Forced Sermon.—During the Civil War, John Givens, a missionary Baptist preacher, living near Rutledge, in Lawrence County, in order to avoid doing service in either army, made his home in a cave, with his Bible as his only companion. He was taken one day by Federal scouts, whose commander, Captain Kelso, said: "Givens, I understand you are a good preacher, and you must give us a sermon right here." Givens demurred, but Kelso in-

sisting, he took his Bible from his pocket, and with a congregation of soldiers, read a text, "And John said to the soldiers, do violence to no man, but be content with your wages," and delivered so excellent a discourse that he was dismissed with respect.

Glasgow.—An incorporated town on the Missouri River, in the northwestern part of Howard County, twelve miles northwest of Fayette, and 186 miles from St. Louis, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the terminal of the Glasgow branch of the Wabash. It was laid out as a town in 1836 and first incorporated in 1845. It was laid out on land bought of Talton Turner and James Earickson, and was named in honor of James Glasgow. Its second incorporation was in 1853, and the town is now working under special charter. It has Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Presbyterian, German Evangelical and Methodist Episcopal South Churches, a good graded public school, and is the seat of Pritchett College, connected with which is Morrison Observatory and the Lewis Library; has an operahouse, bank, two flouring mills, sawmill, two hotels, brick manufacturing plant, steam laundry and about sixty other business houses, including stores and shops. There is a mineral spring in the town noted for the medicinal qualities of its waters. Three newspapers are sustained, the "Missourian," the "Globe" and the "Echo." Population, 1890, 1,781; 1899 (estimated), 2,200.

Glasgow, Capture of.—During the raid of General Sterling Price into Missouri in the fall of 1864, after the main body of Confederates had passed west from Jefferson City, Generals J. O. Shelby and John B. Clark were detached and sent off to capture Glasgow. The place was garrisoned by parts of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, the Forty-third Missouri and the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Chester Harding. An artillery fire was opened from the opposite side of the river by the Confederate Major Collins, and at the same time Clark's brigade, which had crossed the river, attacked it on the east. After the fighting had been going on for some time, a delegation of citizens waited on General Clark and asked permission to visit Colonel Harding and explain to him the impossibility of hold-

ing the place against the forces attacking it. This was granted, and after some parley Colonel Harding surrendered on October 8th. During the fight the city hall was set on fire and was burned to the ground, with a number of adjoining buildings. Rev. William G. Caples, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a Southern sympathizer, was killed while lying asleep in his bed by one of the first shells fired from Collins' gun at daylight.

Glasgow, Edward James, was born in Belleville, Illinois, June 7, 1820. His father was a pioneer Western merchant, who was in business at different times in Belleville, Illinois, and at Herculaneum and St. Louis, Missouri. The elder Glasgow served at one time as treasurer of St. Louis, and was president of the Missouri Insurance Company, the first corporation of that character organized in that city. Edward J. Glasgow was educated in St. Louis, completing his course of study at St. Louis University and St. Charles College. Before he attained his majority he went to Mexico, and in 1840 was appointed United States consul at Guaymas by President Van Buren. He had gone to Mexico to take charge of certain business interests for James Harrison, his uncle, James Glasgow, and himself, at Mazatlan, and was engaged in trade there until 1843. In 1843 he left Mazatlan, and engaged in the overland trade between Missouri and Chihuahua. Freightling in those days over the Santa Fe trail was a hazardous occupation, and Mr. Glasgow had many thrilling and not a few perilous experiences while engaged in the overland trade. His last trip across the plains was made in 1846 on the eve of the rupture between the United States and Mexico, which culminated in the Mexican War. His train was escorted into Santa Fe by the troops then on their way to Mexico under command of General Stephen W. Kearney. After a delay of several months, his train, with several others, moved south with the United States forces under command of Colonel A. W. Doniphan, who expected to join and re-enforce General Wool at Chihuahua. At El Paso del Norte the traders and their teamsters, over 200 in number, were formed into two companies of infantry and mustered into the service of the United States. Mr. Glasgow was elected captain of one of the

companies, which became a part of the battalion commanded by Major Samuel C. Owens, also a trader. They participated in the battle of Sacramento, fought on the 28th of February, 1847, in which Major Owens was killed, and completed a three months' term of service in the war with Mexico. Later, in 1847, and during a portion of the year 1848, Mr. Glasgow served as United States commercial agent at Chihuahua. He returned to the United States in 1848, and for thirty years thereafter was engaged in business in St. Louis, dealing largely in sugar and coffee, a considerable amount of which his house imported from Brazil.

He married, in 1856, Harriet Clark Kennedy, daughter of James Kennedy, originally of Virginia, but as early as 1816 a prominent business man of St. Louis.

Glasgow, Edward James, Jr., merchant, was born in St. Louis, March 27, 1853. After receiving thorough educational training which was completed at Washington University, he went South and for some years lived on a sugar plantation in Louisiana. Returning to St. Louis, he became associated with his father in the wholesale grocery trade, in which he continued until 1880. He then connected himself with the wholesale dry goods house of Crow, Hargadine & Co., and a year and a half later was admitted to a partnership in that establishment. Since then his genius, his commercial acumen, his time and efforts, have been at the service of this great mercantile institution, known throughout the West because of the magnitude of its operations, its high character as a business house, and its long and honorable history. As vice president and one of the active managers of the business of this corporation, Mr. Glasgow now has under his charge its office affairs, and has proven himself a worthy successor of the distinguished merchant, under whose training he fitted himself for these duties and responsibilities. He married January 14, 1880, Miss Julia Hargadine, second daughter of William A. Hargadine, of St. Louis.

Glasgow, James, was born at Christiana Bridge, Delaware, in 1784. His father and mother both died early, and he was left to the care of an aunt. He married Ann Ross, the daughter of James Ross, a wealthy mer-

chant of Wilmington, Delaware, and Ann Cottmann, of Philadelphia. He settled in Howard County, Missouri, at Chariton, in 1819. There he established an extensive general store under the firm name of Compton, Ross & Glasgow, and as business developed, established branches in Richmond and Liberty, Missouri. He also engaged in the manufacturing of hemp and tobacco. In conjunction with Captain Turner and others, he laid out the town of Glasgow, Missouri, which bears his name. In 1835, in connection with James Harrison, under the firm name of Glasgow & Harrison, he obtained the contract from the government for the removal of the Choctaws and the Seminoles from their residence in northern Alabama to their present lands in the Indian Nation. They also largely engaged in the Mexican trade, shipping cargoes by water to the western coast and overland by pack trains, the Mexican headquarters of the firm, Glasgow, Harrison & Vallois, being Chihuahua and Guaymas. In 1840 he entered the firm of Gay, Glasgow & Co., which became large importers of sugar and tobacco from Havana. James Glasgow invested largely in lands in St. Louis, and built the first three-story brick row on Fourth Street, extending from St. Charles to Locust Street, known in early times as "Glasgow Row." He died in St. Louis in the year 1857, aged seventy-three years, leaving two children, William Glasgow, Jr., who married Sarah Lane, the daughter of William Carr Lane, and Susan, who married Thomas H. Larkin.

Glasgow, William, Jr., who may be said to have been the founder of one of the great industries of Missouri, was born in Christiana, Delaware, July 4, 1813. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Missouri and were among the earliest settlers who came from the Eastern States to what was then a Territory. They settled first at Chariton, Howard County, and that was their place of residence until 1836, when they removed to St. Louis. William Glasgow, Jr., who was the eldest son of James Glasgow, was sent back to his native State of Delaware, and received his education at a well known institution of learning, conducted by Eli Hillis, in Wilmington. Returning to Chariton immediately after leaving school, he was in business at that place until 1836, when

he came with his father's family to St. Louis. In 1837 he established there the firm of Glasgow, Shaw & Larkin, which continued until 1840. In 1842 he erected one of the earliest factories to manufacture white lead, but this proving unprofitable, it was discontinued after a short time. William Glasgow, Jr., W. C. Taylor and William Milburn were appointed by the Legislature commissioners for the sixteenth section of public school land. W. C. Taylor and William Milburn dying, the trust was continued in the hands of William Glasgow, and he served as commissioner for over thirty-five years. A large part of this tract was in litigation, and the latter years of his life were largely spent in protecting this trust, and perfecting the titles to the property. Through his energy and zeal many hundred thousand dollars' worth of property were saved to the use of the public schools. A student of the resources of the State, he was impressed in early life with the view that the soil of portions of Missouri was peculiarly well adapted to grape culture, and in 1844 he planted a small vineyard at his residence in St. Louis for the purpose of experimenting in wine-making. His enterprise was one which was generally looked upon as of doubtful issue, but the results not only surprised his friends, but surpassed Mr. Glasgow's most sanguine expectation, demonstrating beyond a doubt that soil and climatic conditions were favorable to the making of good wine in Missouri, and that intelligent enterprise only was necessary to the building up of a prosperous industry of this character. His was the first vineyard established in the State, and to Mr. Glasgow belongs the credit for having introduced a new and profitable feature into the horticulture of Missouri. In 1847 he obtained the first premiums for grapes and wine which had been given by any society in the State. In 1858, with Amadee Valle and Allen H. Glasby, he formed the wine manufacturing company of William Glasgow, Jr., & Co. He became president of this corporation two years later, when it was chartered as the Missouri Wine Company. Under this name both the company and its products became widely known, and Mr. Glasgow obtained much prominence as the pioneer wine-maker of Missouri. April 10, 1840, he married Miss Sarah L. Lane, daughter of Dr. William Carr Lane, who was the first mayor of St. Louis, and one of its most

distinguished pioneer citizens. He died in St. Louis in 1892, aged seventy-nine years.

Glasgow, William Carr, physician, was born January 16, 1845, in St. Louis, son of William Glasgow, Jr. After having passed three years in the Real Gymnasium in Wiesbaden, Germany, Dr. Glasgow entered Washington University, and graduated in 1865. He then began the study of medicine and was graduated from St. Louis Medical College in 1869, afterward taking a postgraduate course at Long Island Hospital Medical College, of Brooklyn, New York, which was supplemented by residence and study for two years at the University of Vienna, Austria. Returning then to his native city, he began the practice of his profession under most favorable auspices, and in 1872 was appointed lecturer on physical diagnosis at the St. Louis Medical College. In 1885 he was made adjunct professor of practice in the same institution; in 1886 he was made professor of diseases of the chest and laryngology in the Postgraduate School of Medicine; and in 1890 professor of practice of medicine and laryngology in the Missouri Medical College. In 1899 he was appointed professor of clinical medicine and laryngology in the medical department of Washington University. He was one of the founders of the American Laryngological Society in 1878, and in 1890 he was honored with the presidency of that society. He has been prominent also as a member of the American Climatological Society, of the American Medical Association, and of the Missouri Medical Society. He was co-editor at one time of the "Courier of Medicine," and has contributed many monographs to medical literature. Dr. Glasgow married, in 1877, Fannie E. Englesing, daughter of Captain J. C. Englesing, who served with distinction in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Glasgow, William Henry, merchant and manufacturer, was born February 19, 1822, at Belleville, Illinois. He was educated in the schools of St. Louis and at St. Charles College, St. Charles, Missouri. After quitting school he was engaged for a time in the wholesale grocery business in St. Louis, but in 1842 abandoned this business to go on an exploring expedition to Mexico. In the fall of that year he sailed from New Orleans,

Louisiana, to Tampico, Mexico. Leaving Tampico soon after his arrival there, Mr. Glasgow traveled across the country to San Blas, going thence to Mazatlan, on the Gulf of California, from there to Alamos, and then, crossing the mountains, to the old mining town of Jesus Maria. He spent his twenty-first birthday at Jesus Maria, and then turned homeward, visiting next the city of Chihuahua, making his way from there to Santa Fe, and thence across the plains to Independence, Missouri. In 1846 he went again to Mexico, and was delayed en route by the breaking out of the Mexican War. He was at El Paso, Texas, when Colonel A. W. Doniphan, of Missouri, who had marched with General Kearney to Santa Fe, reached El Paso on his way to join General Wool, then in the interior of Mexico. Enrolling themselves in Captain E. J. Glasgow's company, of Colonel Doniphan's regiment, Mr. Glasgow and his party proceeded on the way to Chihuahua, Mr. Glasgow being commissioned first lieutenant of his company. At Chihuahua he resigned his commission, and established himself in business as a merchant in that city. At the end of a year, and after General Sterling Price had occupied Chihuahua, he returned to St. Louis by way of Monterey. Here he again embarked in the wholesale grocery business, in which he was successfully engaged for many years thereafter. In 1886 he was made president of the St. Charles Car Company, and since that time has become widely known as a manufacturer, and to the railroad interests of the country, the corporation of which he was the head being extensively engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of railway equipments. He has been twice married. First, in 1850, to Mary Frances Wright, daughter of Major Thomas Wright, paymaster of the United States Army, and in 1860, to his second wife, who was Miss Carlotta Nestora Fales before her marriage, and whose earlier home was at Remedios, in the Island of Cuba.

Glencoe.—A station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in St. Louis County, twenty-six miles from St. Louis, taking its name from the glen in Scotland where the massacre of the MacDonalds by the Campbells took place in 1689. The place is wild and rugged, but picturesque and attractive, with the Meramec winding through its hills.

Glendale.—A station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in St. Louis County, twelve miles from St. Louis. The surrounding region is rolling and beautiful, and near the station are some stately villas—one built by Colonel Sam McGoffin, and afterward owned for many years by Hudson E. Bridge, and after him by George Myers; another, built by Colonel George E. Leighton, and afterward owned and occupied by Charles W. Barstow; and another, the Dyer Place, owned and occupied by Charles A. Dyer; and another, the Cruttenden Place, owned and occupied by Colonel Sam Williams.

Glenn, Allen, ex-judge of probate of Cass County, was born in that county March 30, 1852. His father, Hugh G. Glenn, was descended from Scotch ancestry, the family in Scotland being known as the "Douglasses of the Glen." He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 3, 1817, and devoted the most of his life to agricultural pursuits. In 1839 he came to Missouri and located in Cass County, one and a half miles southwest of Harrisonville, where his death occurred on November 28, 1888. His father, Hugh, was a son of Hugh Glenn, a native of Scotland, and the founder of the family in the United States. This immigrant ancestor located in Virginia, where he reared his family. Hugh G. Glenn originally affiliated with the old Whig party, but afterward became a Democrat. From 1844 to 1848 he served as sheriff of Cass County, and in 1860 was elected judge of the county court. About that time Cass County had issued the bonds in aid of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. Upon the opening of the war Judge Glenn, by virtue of his office, became the custodian of these bonds, which he kept in safety until the close of the war, when he delivered them to the Federal military authorities. Judge Hugh G. Glenn married Letitia B. Suggette, a native of Georgetown, Kentucky, and a daughter of James Suggette, a native of Pennsylvania, who became one of the early inhabitants of Kentucky. His father was the first white man to make the journey to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and return in safety. The year following the expedition of Lieutenant Zebulon Pike through that region, he went down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the Arkansas, ascended that stream as far as the

present site of Fort Gibson, and thence traveled overland, returning home the following year. He was an intrepid explorer, and much of the territory through which he passed undoubtedly had never before been visited by white men. At least none of his predecessors, if there were any, ever returned to describe the country. The education of the subject of this sketch was begun in the common schools of Cass County, and his classical studies were concluded in the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated in 1871. Upon the completion of his college course he began the study of the law in the office of Hall & Givan, at Harrisonville, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has continuously practiced his profession in that place, with the exception of eight years, in which he served as judge of probate for Cass County. During the early years of his career he was elected to the offices of township collector and justice of the peace as the candidate of the Democratic party. In 1885 he was chosen judge of probate, and was re-elected in 1889, serving two terms of four years each. Since that time he has been engaged in private practice. Judge Glenn, for a long period, has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Ararat Temple, of Kansas City. In religion he is a member of the Baptist Church. His marriage occurred October 9, 1879, and united him with Mary B. Keller, a native of Westport, Missouri, and a daughter of Silas P. Keller, a merchant of Kansas City for many years. They have been the parents of ten children, of whom eight are living, and residing with their parents, namely: Hugh G., Price K., Mary E., Allen B., Winnefred, Robert, Ewing and Catherine. Judge Glenn is from every viewpoint a self-made man. His career has been a highly honorable one. Personally he is known as a man of the highest integrity, high-minded, public-spirited, and generous-hearted. He has always had the best interests of his community at heart, and has thus become an influential and useful member of society.

Glenn, John McClellan, postmaster of Sedalia, was born June 29, 1849, at Washington, Iowa. His parents were Aaron A. and Sarah (McClellan) Glenn, both na-

tives of Pennsylvania, and now residents of Iowa. The son, John, was reared on the home farm; his education was acquired in the public schools, and in an academy at Washington, where he took a partial course. When nineteen years of age he went to Marble Hill, Missouri, and there began his business training as clerk in a dry goods store. After an engagement of four years he removed to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he was similarly engaged for two years. In 1876 he located in Sedalia, and for seven years was a salesman in the wholesale and retail dry goods store of John G. Allen & Sons. From 1883 to 1890 he was bookkeeper and cashier in the wholesale stationery store of C. P. Muir. In 1890 he was appointed assistant postmaster under Colonel H. C. Demuth, and held the position during that administration, and for nine months under V. P. Hart, successor to Colonel Demuth. In 1895 he was appointed deputy circuit clerk of Pettis County. April 1, 1898, he received the appointment of postmaster. In 1892 he was elected city treasurer, being the only successful candidate on the Republican ticket, with a majority of 137. He was re-elected in 1894 by a majority of more than 600 votes, and again in 1896 by a majority of more than 800 votes. In 1889 he took the place of a private in the Sedalia Republican Flambeau Club (which see), at its organization. A few months afterward, while absent from home, he was elected to the captaincy by unanimous vote, and has occupied that position continuously to the present time. Many of the elaborate and attractive movements of this famous body were designed by him. His personal enthusiasm and high executive ability are attested in the admirable discipline of the club, a purely voluntary organization, and in his continuous re-election to the command during so long a term of years. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He was married, February 11, 1878, to Miss Rebecca C. Otten, who was born in Boonville, and educated in the Sedalia public schools. Four children have been born of this marriage: Flora May, a graduate of the Sedalia high school, was completing a postgraduate course in 1900; Harry, Madge and Leonard were students, the two first named in the Sedalia high school. Captain Glenn, in the various important positions he has been called to occupy, has displayed the highest business

qualities, and he has discharged every trust with the most scrupulous fidelity. His personal qualities are such as not only command respect, but instill that confidence which attaches men closely, in recognition of congenial companionship and unassuming leadership.

Glennon, John Joseph, bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kansas City, bears the distinction of being the youngest man to occupy that high station in the United States, and at the time of his election to the office in 1896 he probably was the youngest Roman Catholic bishop in the world. He was born June 14, 1862, in County Meath, Ireland, and is a son of Matthew and Katharine (Kinsella) Glennon. His father, also a native of Ireland, came to America in 1853 and acquired citizenship in the United States prior to the Civil War. Upon the outbreak of the war he returned to Ireland, but a few years later resumed his business in this country, where he remained until 1869. Since that year he and his wife have resided in their native land. The education of Bishop Glennon was begun in a preparatory college at Mullingar, Ireland. Subsequently he pursued the prescribed course in All Hallows College, in Dublin, after which he entered the Catholic University in that city, from which he was graduated in 1883, while yet in his minority. Upon leaving the university he sailed for America, arriving in this country before the twenty-first anniversary of his birth; and, though a native of Ireland, he became, under our laws, an American citizen upon attaining his majority, his father being a citizen at the time of his birth. Bishop Glennon's objective point in America was Kansas City, then the center of a great missionary field for the Catholic Church, where the services of active young men in the church were greatly needed. His course of study in the Catholic University of Dublin had been pursued with the single aim of thorough preparation for a life's labor in the ministry. Upon his arrival in Kansas City he at once entered upon his duties as assistant at St. Patrick's Church, and on December 20, 1884, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Hogan. Two and a half years later he returned to Europe, where he remained one year, devoting a part of the time to further study. Upon his return to

Kansas City in 1887 he received the appointment of rector of the Cathedral, in which office he served until 1893, when he was named as vicar general of the diocese. One year later he became administrator of the diocese, and in 1896 was elected to the dignity of bishop of Kansas City. This diocese includes the entire southwestern portion of the State of Missouri. During the administration of Bishop Glennon it has developed at a remarkable rate, and now (1900) comprises 130 churches, including missions, under the pastoral care of ninety priests. The Catholic population of the diocese is now about 50,000 persons, who support, besides many churches, various colleges, convents, asylums, orphanages, hospitals and parish schools. Bishop Glennon is a man of striking personality, great strength of character, and unusual administrative and executive ability.

Glenwood.—An incorporated village in Schuyler County, one mile south of the junction point of the Wabash and the Keokuk & Western Railways, two miles west of Lancaster. It has two churches, a graded school, bank, two hotels, foundry and machine shops, a woolen mill, flouring mill, wagon factory, a newspaper, the "Phonograph," and about twenty other business places, including lumber and coal yards, general stores and other stores in various lines of trade and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Glover, John Milton, lawyer and member of Congress, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 23, 1855. He was educated at Washington University, and after studying law was admitted into the firm of Glover & Shepley, of which his father was senior member. In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Ninth Missouri District as a Democrat, and in 1886 was re-elected, by a vote of 9,830 to 8,133 for McLean, Republican.

Glover, John Montgomery, soldier and Congressman, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, September 4, 1824, and died at LaGrange, Missouri. He received a good education and came to Missouri while a young man. In the Civil War he was an Unconditional Unionist, and was appointed by President Lincoln colonel of the Third Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, serving till

1864, when he resigned on account of impaired health. He was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Third Missouri District in July, 1866, and served till March, 1867. In 1872 he was elected from the Twelfth Missouri District to the Forty-third Congress as a Democrat, over J. F. Benjamin, Republican, with a majority of over 3,000, and in 1874 and 1876 was again elected, serving in all three terms.

Glover, Samuel T., long known as one of the great lawyers of the Missouri bar, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, March 9, 1813. His childhood and youth were passed on a farm, where he first began to read law, which he pursued diligently in connection with his other studies until he entered the college at Bardstown. At this institution he graduated with the highest honors of his class. After practicing a year or two in his native State he removed to Missouri, and was admitted to the bar at Palmyra in 1837, where, in connection with his partner, John T. Campbell, he acquired a large clientage throughout the second judicial circuit. In 1849 he went to St. Louis and established a partnership the next year with John C. Richardson, which was continued until 1857, when Mr. Richardson was elected to the supreme bench. Three or four years later the law firm of Glover & Shepley was formed, and continued until the death of Mr. Glover, January 22, 1884. John R. Shepley was, like Mr. Glover, one of the most able and distinguished legal lights of St. Louis. An interesting fact is related illustrating the esteem in which the characters of both men were held. When the case of McGuire vs. Taylor was instituted, and during a litigation of many years—a case involving heavy interests, and which was three times before the United States Supreme Court—Mr. Glover represented one of the partners and Mr. Shepley the other. Pending the suit these gentlemen entered into their law partnership, and each proposed to his client to retire from this case; but such was the confidence of McGuire and Taylor in their attorneys that they insisted that the proceedings should go on without reference to the new relation, without the least diminution of zeal on the part of either lawyer. Mr. Glover's first case in the State Supreme Court is reported in the fifth volume of Missouri

Supreme Court Reports. From that to the seventy-sixth there is not one volume which does not present him as counsel in numerous important cases. For thirty years he practiced in the United States courts. The reports of Howard, Black, Wallace and Otto bear testimony to the frequency of his appearance before the highest tribunal of the land, as well as to the learned, able, painstaking and conscientious discharge of his duties in behalf of the varied interests he represented. Mr. James L. Blair, in an address before the Kansas City Bar Association, in March, 1897—an address which splendidly portrays the career of Mr. Glover—states that Mr. Glover appears in the reports as having been in thirty-two cases in the United States Supreme Court, thirty-five in the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and 410 in the Missouri Supreme Court. It would seem that his professional duties could have left him but little time for aught else, but we find Mr. Glover prominent in organizing the Missouri Historical Society, and in various movements for intellectual advancement. He was one of the petitioners to the General Assembly to provide for a thorough geological survey of Missouri, and prepared the memorial on that subject, thus taking the first step toward the development of the vast mineral resources of the State. In politics Mr. Glover, although raised in the atmosphere of slavery, early exhibited a leaning toward the policy of emancipation, and after coming to St. Louis he identified himself with the Free Democratic party, co-operating with Blair, O. D. Filley, John How, Gratz Brown and others of that faith. He assisted in promoting the movement for the nomination for President at the Chicago convention, 1860, of Edward Bates, who became a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. From first to last he was an unflinching Unionist.

A fitting arena for Samuel T. Glover would have been the United States Senate chamber, but, though he was twice persuaded—in 1871 and again in 1879—to be a candidate, he did not reach the station of a Senator. He was wholly unused to the arts and lacked the "personal magnetism" of the modern politician. His intimate friends knew he possessed unusual social qualities; in familiar conversation he was brilliant and delightful, with a playful humor; but he

was not a "mixer," as the phrase is; was often absent-minded, and sometimes was forgetful of faces or names.

Mr. Glover was married, in Marion County, June 28, 1843, to Miss Mildred Buckner, who came to Missouri from Louisville, Kentucky.

Goettler, Michael, was born in Stopfenheim, Bavaria, Germany, January 21, 1831, son of Johannes and Francisca (Wittman) Goettler. The former was born May 10, 1786, and died December 3, 1844; the latter was born March 8, 1799, and died February 2, 1844. They were married May 30, 1830, and had four children—Mary Goettler, John Goettler, Joseph and Michael Goettler. The sons emigrated to St. Louis, where later they died. The daughters died in the Fatherland.

After acquiring a practical parochial school education in his native town, Michael Goettler served from 1845 to 1848 as an apprentice to the hat, cap and furrier's trade with Jacob Schlund, and for three years thereafter traveled as a journeyman throughout the leading cities in Germany. He then immigrated to the United States, landing in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 15, 1851, and in St. Louis January 15, 1852, after a passage of eighty days on the ocean and thirty days on the river. Soon after his arrival in St. Louis he entered the employ of Simon Meyberg, a manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in hats, caps and furs, located on Morgan Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, and boarded with Christian Schaefer, living in an adjoining block, at \$2 per week, remaining nine months. With the money saved from his earnings and his inheritance of \$80, on January 26, 1853, he purchased a small stock of goods of Mr. Verhiss (who later removed to California), located on Fifth Street, between Chouteau Avenue and La-Salle Street, and engaged in the retail hat, cap and fur trade. After being in business six months he sent the passage money to his brothers, Joseph and John, who arrived in St. Louis December 4, 1852. In 1854 he removed to 1260 South Broadway, his present location, which he purchased in 1865. In 1879 John Adam Gramlich, a nephew of Mr. Goettler, joined him as partner, under the name of M. Goettler & Co., and in 1898 the business was incorporated as the M.

Goettler Hat Company, with M. Goettler as president; J. A. Gramlich, vice president, and Joseph A. Goettler, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Goettler did the largest retail hat, cap and fur trade in St. Louis until the date of his death, which occurred July 5, 1899. He was a member of the Home Guards during the War of the Rebellion. He was a Republican in political faith and action, and for the last eighteen years a prominent Spiritualistic organizer, and at the date of his decease a member of Mentor Council, No. 765, Royal Arcanum, and formerly a director of the Empire Savings Institution. He was also a member of the Provident Association, and a warm friend of the German Protestant Orphans' Home and other charitable organizations.

Mr. Goettler came to St. Louis before the era of street or steam railways, and, entering commercial life in his young manhood, kept pace with the rapid growth of the city and the needs of the people during his entire business career. A man of the strictest integrity and of irreproachable character, he was universally loved and honored by all in his business and social relations.

Mr. Goettler married, January 24, 1854, Miss Catherine Saal, daughter of Johannes Saal, one of the prominent pioneer gardeners of South St. Louis, who came to the United States with his family in September, 1845. Mrs. Goettler was born in the Rheinpfalz, Germany, July 17, 1835, and received a common school education in her native town, supplemented by a course of instruction in a private school in St. Louis. Like her husband, she is a firm believer in Spiritualism, and is of very kindly and charitable disposition.

Mrs. Goettler and three children survive: Elsie, wife of Philip Hassendeubel; Laura Goettler and Joseph A. Goettler.

Golden Chain Society.—The Golden Chain Children's Humane Society was founded in St. Louis in 1888 by the union of several Bands of Mercy, which had been founded in that city during the years 1885-6-7 by Mrs. Pauline Polk Brooks. The object of the society is to cultivate the sentiments of mercy and kindness by readings and recitations of noble deeds and words in behalf of human and dumb crea-

tures. The following precepts form its creed: "Blessed are the merciful," "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," "Cruelty to animals will poison their flesh and milk," "The merciful man doeth good to his own soul, but he that is cruel troubleth his own flesh." The plan of work inaugurated by the Golden Chain is to interest the members in forming Bands of Mercy in their respective neighborhoods, and to secure signatures to the Humane Pledge.

In 1898 ten branches were holding regular meetings in St. Louis, and seventy had been organized in all in various cities and States. A branch had also been organized in South America, through the efforts of Miss Hattie Jenness.

Golden City.—A city of the fourth class, in Barton County, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, fourteen miles southeast of Lamar, the county seat. It has a public school, erected at a cost of \$9,000; four churches, Baptist, Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian; an independent newspaper, the "Herald," and a Republican newspaper, the "Free Press;" lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and United Workmen, and a Grand Army Post; a bank, an operahouse, a steam flourmill, two elevators, and a nursery. In 1899 the population was 1,200. The original town of Golden City was laid out in 1867. In 1869 the store buildings were removed to a point about two miles distant from the present site, the original name being retained. In 1882 it was incorporated, J. A. Williamson being the first mayor.

Good Fellows, Order of.—A fraternal and benefit organization which came into existence in St. Louis about the year 1852, and finally ceased to be represented there about 1876. The order flourished for a time at different points in Missouri, but its membership was gradually absorbed by similar organizations, and there was not a lodge in existence in the State in 1900.

Good Government League Club.—An association in St. Louis whose objects are the "promotion of good government, municipal, State and national; the resisting and exposing of corruption in public affairs, and the exaltation of American citizenship

through the principles of the Republican party." It was founded January 17, 1899, and its first officers were L. J. W. Wall, president; F. B. Brownell, first vice president; Joseph B. Ambs, second vice president; E. L. Rowse, third vice president; Isaac A. Hedges, secretary; Fred C. Meier, treasurer; Joseph E. Tatum, corresponding secretary; Thomas H. Keeling, financial secretary.

Good Roads Association.—The Good Roads and Public Improvement Association of Missouri was organized in St. Louis in 1897, its object being, first, to devise the most feasible plans for improving the public roads; second, to formulate measures for utilizing the labor of tramps, vagrants and prisoners in preparing materials for the construction of roads; third, to secure necessary legislation for public improvements in the Fortieth General Assembly of Missouri. W. H. Wood, T. P. Rixey, and Thomas H. West, all of St. Louis, were elected president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the association, with D. H. Shields, of Hannibal; A. W. White, of Moberly; H. C. Duncan, of Osborn; R. M. Abercrombie, of St. Joseph; J. B. Stone, of Kansas City; J. N. Ballard, of Montrose; T. O. Stanley, of Sedalia; Henry T. Wright, of Lebanon; N. D. Dierker, of St. Charles; J. B. Brewster, of Ascalon; Henry V. Lucas and H. R. Whitmore, of St. Louis; Henry Seckmann, of Seckmann; J. J. Russell, of Charleston, and W. T. Le Compte, of Pierce City, as vice presidents. Under the auspices of this association local associations have been organized throughout the State, and the movement promises to result in the material improvement of the public highways of Missouri.

Good Templars, Order of.—This order originated in Utica, New York, in 1852, and within a few years thereafter became one of the strongest temperance organizations in existence. It admitted women as well as men to membership, giving them position and dignity on an equal footing. Its astonishing growth was probably due to this course, it being the first society of any kind to admit women on equal terms with men. Besides having spread over the United States, the order at present is well sustained in Canada and the dependencies of Great Britain, including England, Ireland and Scotland, together with

Australia and South Africa. It has lodges in France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, where, at Zurich, in May, 1897, the Supreme Grand Lodge of the World was held. It is estimated that since its organization the order has numbered about 4,000,000 members. At the present time—1898—the estimated number of members is half a million adults and 200,000 children. The cardinal principle of the organization is total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. It is social and helpful, but includes no benefits, its work being purely a labor of love.

The first lodge in Missouri was organized in Boonville in 1854 by B. F. Mills, a prominent member of the Sons of Temperance, who had been initiated into a Good Templars' lodge while visiting an Eastern State. The first lodge in St. Louis was instituted early in 1855, and soon after two other lodges—"Lily of the Valley" and "Mound Lodge"—were instituted, Mr. Mills being the instituting officer of all these. On the 14th of March, 1855, the Grand Lodge of Missouri was established in St. Louis. The first officers of the Grand Lodge were: Grand worthy chief templar, Colonel William F. Switzler; vice templar, Mrs. Jane Walker; counselor, E. Blakeley; secretary, B. H. Mills; treasurer, E. E. Pleasant; chaplain, Rev. W. M. Rush; marshal, H. B. Callahan. Among the leading promoters of the order were John F. Grandy, John Libby, John Campbell, C. S. Barrett, Timothy Parsons, R. R. Scott and others. When the war broke out the Good Templars had nearly 500 lodges in Missouri, but the order was nearly broken up during the war period. In St. Louis, however, it held its own, the lodges being recruited to some extent from the numerous bodies of soldiers in the city. One of the most flourishing lodges was sustained in connection with the camp at the Fair Grounds. The Good Templars reached their greatest prosperity in St. Louis after the war, and at one time there were seventeen lodges in the city. The formation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance organizations at a later date drew away many members from the Good Templars, and in 1898 there were only 100 lodges in Missouri, and but one—"Our Neighbors, No. 233"—with fifty members, in St. Louis. The

total membership in the State at the same time was about 3,000.

Goodman, Lowell Alonzo, a noted horticulturist, and secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, was born February 6, 1845, in Porter, Michigan. His father, Alonzo Adolphus Goodman, was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1813, and married Hannah W. Reeves, a native of Rensselaer, New York, born in 1820. They resided during their married life at Mt. Clemens and Porter, Michigan. The first member of the Goodman family of whom there is clear genealogical record was Deacon Richard Goodman, born in England in 1609. He was killed by the Indians in 1676, during a sharp encounter in Massachusetts. His wife was Mary Terry, whom he married in 1659. She was the daughter of Stephen Terry, who came over from the mother country in the good ship "Mary and John" in 1630. Their son, Thomas, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, September 16, 1673, and was married to Grace Marsh in 1698. Their son, Thomas, was born at Hadley, December 15, 1701, and his wife was Mary Scoville, their marriage being celebrated in 1724. To them a son was born, named Noah, also at Hadley. This occurrence was on February 9, 1734, and on October 25, 1756, Noah married Abiel Smith. A son, Titus, was born of this marriage, the family home being then at South Hadley. Titus was born October 23, 1763, and was married in 1781 to Sarah Moody, to whom a son, Lowell Goodman, was born August 17, 1789. The latter married Lucy Merrill, June 23, 1810, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and her son, A. A., was the father of Lowell A. Goodman, whose name appears in the introductory line of this biography. When the latter was less than one year of age his parents removed from Porter, Michigan, to Mt. Clemens, in the same State, making the journey in a huge wagon with an ox team for motive power. The family resided at Mt. Clemens for twenty years, at the end of which time they removed to Ann Arbor, in order that the children might have better educational advantages. There were four sisters and one brother in the family, and these with their parents, excepting Lowell A., removed to Kansas City in 1866, the young man following the next year, after he had re-

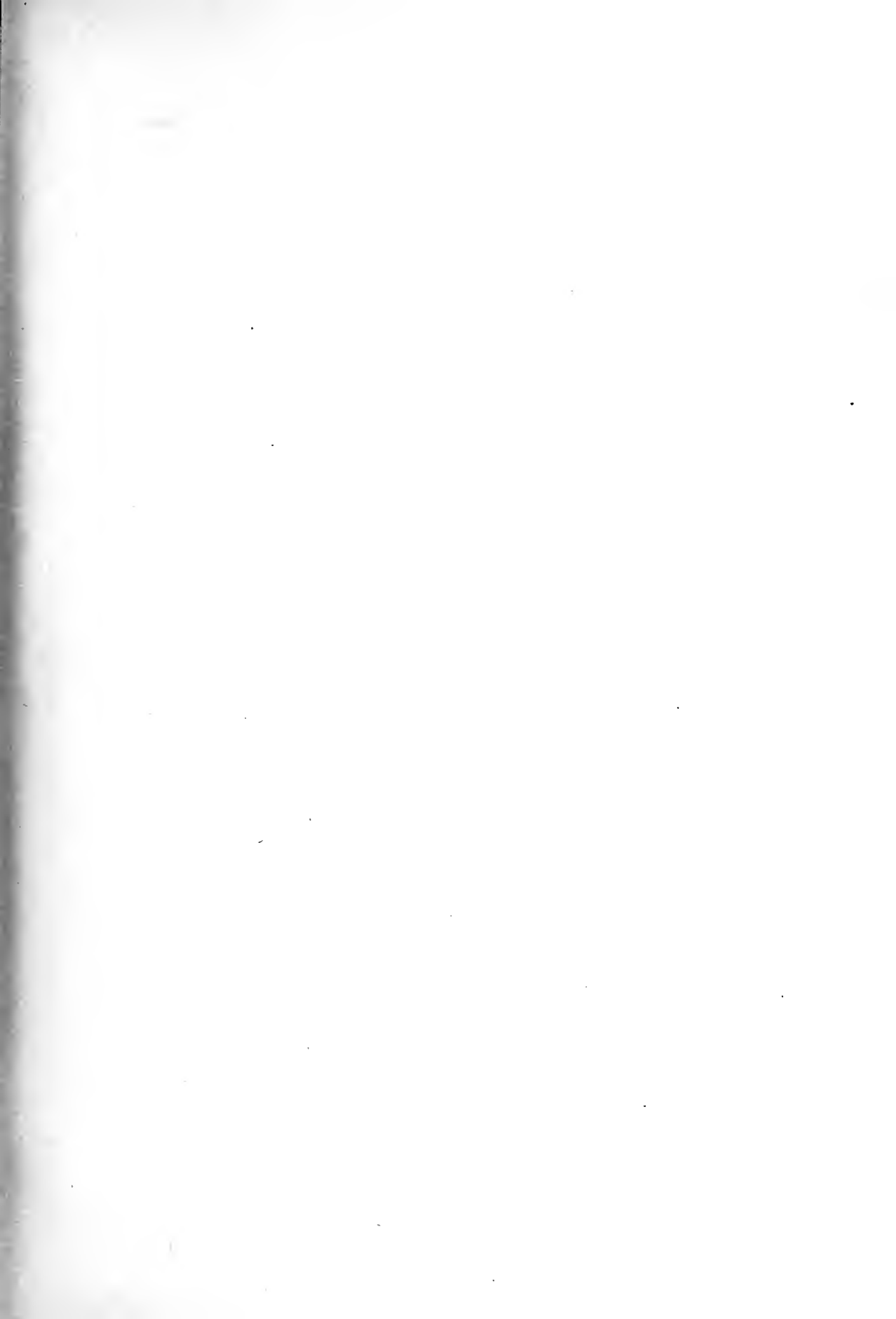
ceived his degree from the University of Michigan. From the last named institution he graduated in June, 1867, receiving the degree of C. E. On the first day of the following August he arrived in Kansas City and took up his residence on a thickly wooded farm, bounded by what would now be Oak Street on the east, Main Street on the west, Fortieth Street on the north and Forty-third Street on the south. The entire acreage of that promising place was planted in fruit trees, and the owner little realized that within a few years he would be in the suburbs of one of the most important cities of the country. His farm was then considerably removed from the signs of urban civilization. Now the tract of land is surrounded by it. Mr. Goodman has ever since made his home at this beautiful spot, at what is known as the corner of Fortieth Street and Warwick Boulevard. A square brick house, of the prevailing style, was erected in 1867. In 1887 an addition was built, and the residence now stands, one of the most homelike to be found anywhere. Every tree on the place—and trees are among Mr. Goodman's delight, as he has made them a lifelong study, and the willing instruments whereby he has prospered—was planted by the present owner, and he has seen them grow from saplings to the sturdy dimensions of forest trees. In 1882 Mr. Goodman was elected secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, and has since served in that capacity. He is devoted to his business and conducts the affairs of the greatest orchards in the world, in addition to his labors as secretary of the society heretofore mentioned. He is considered high authority upon all matters pertaining to horticulture and has established a reputation that is by no means bounded by the State in which he lives. Mr. Goodman is a Republican, but is not an active politician. His only tenure of office has been as a member of the school board, of which important organization he was president for a number of years. His political views have remained unshaken since an early day, and he remembers when there were but two Republican voters in Westport, then a separate town from, but now a suburban part of Kansas City. Since 1877 Mr. Goodman has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he has been superintendent of the Sunday school at Westport for twenty-two years. Prior to 1877 he was af-

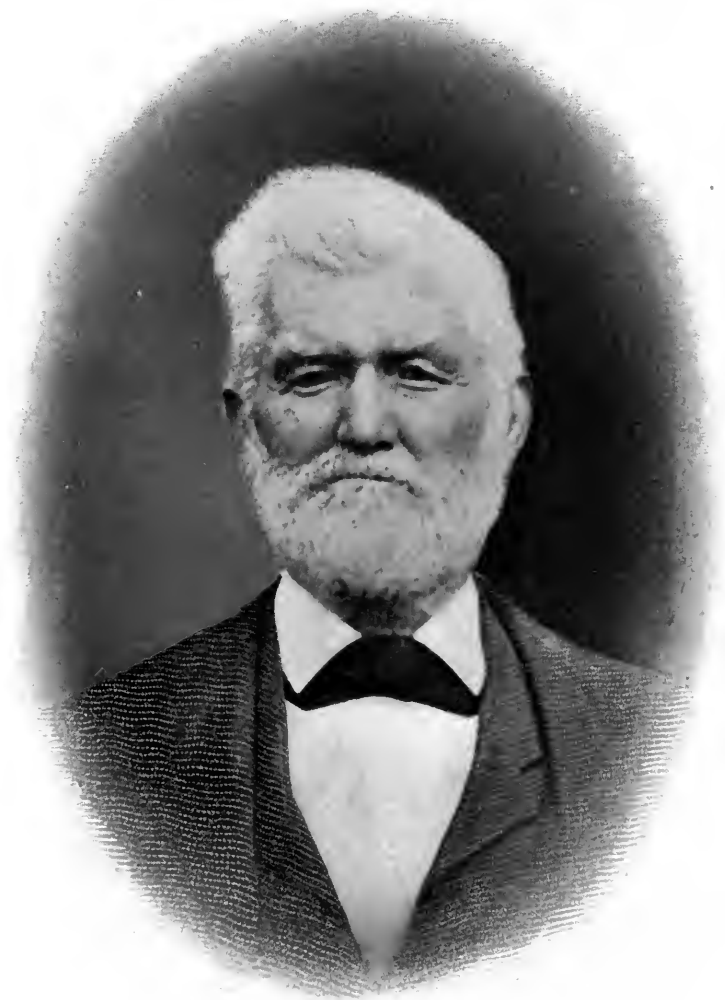
filiated with the Methodist denomination. He was married January 5, 1869, to Miss Emergene Parker, of Albion, Michigan. To them three daughters have been born: Marie Louise, Grace Fanny and Josephine Berda. Mr. Goodman, in his present positions of dignity and trust, is rounding out a noble career. In the chosen line of work adopted by him many years ago he has achieved very large success. He is allied with the efforts making toward the upbuilding of the youth of the land, and withal is held in highest esteem for what he is and what he has done during the years of a fruitful life.

Goodwin, J. West, editor, was born October 3, 1836, in Jefferson County, New York. His parents, earnest Methodists, named him John Wesley; this name he changed to its present form in early manhood. When less than fourteen years old, he began work in a printing office in Watertown, New York, and completed his apprenticeship in Potsdam, in the same State. In 1857 he went to Lafayette, Indiana, where he took employment on the "Journal." During the political campaign of 1858 he conducted a newspaper at Frankfort, Indiana, and made it a zealous exponent of Democratic principles as represented by Stephen A. Douglas. At the close of the campaign he resumed work at Lafayette. In 1859 he worked at the case on the "Enquirer," at Memphis, Tennessee. During the presidential campaign of 1860, he was owner and editor of a Democratic newspaper at Liberty, Indiana. While opposing vigorously the election of Lincoln, he was a staunch Unionist, and a marked type of the War Democrats, whose efforts aided so largely in the preservation of the government. In 1861 he offered himself for enlistment as a private in the Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected on account of ill health. Shortly afterward he sought acceptance in the Sixteenth Regiment, and was rejected for the same reason as before. He then made his way to Virginia and secured service in various capacities, in General McClellan's army, during a portion of the time in the Quartermaster's Department. Having regained his health he enlisted in the Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served, in the Army of the Cumberland, under General George H. Thomas. Novem-

ber 1, 1865, several months after the return of peace, he was mustered out of service, and returned to Indiana. In 1866 he visited Sedalia, but finding no field for his effort, walked to Springfield. He there established the first newspaper after the war period, the "Southwest Union Press," which he conducted for about one year. In 1867 he located in Sedalia, which has since been his home, and the scene of his best effort. He began with a small jobbing outfit, advertising his office as the Artemas Ward Job Printing House. June 1, 1869, he began the publication of the Sedalia weekly "Bazoo." In 1895 he discontinued the daily edition of his paper, continuing the weekly, which is yet under his management. The peculiar title, and the bright, incisive style which marked its columns, gave the paper fame almost from the outset. Soon after its founding Mr. Goodwin visited New York City, and his presence was mentioned by a reporter on the "Herald." James Gordon Bennett, its editor, wrote a note asking a visit, and when Mr. Goodwin appeared, he inquired with curiosity as to the meaning of the word "Bazoo." He was informed that the word was of Indian origin, meaning a wind musical instrument used in the Ozark region, and the next morning the "Herald" contained the narrative, written personally by Mr. Bennett. Mr. Goodwin, through his wide acquaintance and retentive memory, is undoubtedly the best informed man in Missouri on matters pertaining to the newspaper field, past and present, and his library is a mine of valuable files of periodical literature, including many bound volumes of magazines and journals which have long ago disappeared. While indulgent in reminiscence, he maintains keen interest in the affairs of the present, and conducts his paper with undiminished vigor and a hearty, well-tempered enthusiasm. Belonging to the old school of newspaper men, he has ever taken deep interest in political matters, but has habitually refused to become the recipient of political favors as an office-holder. He was married December 20, 1865, to Miss Martha Torrence Hunt, of Rising Sun, Indiana, who died August 15, 1886, leaving three sons. The youngest one of the three met his death in the St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896, while on a visit to his uncle.

Gordon, James Andrew, banker, was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, August 26, 1841, son of Dr. William L. and Sarah (Smith) Gordon. Dr. William L. Gordon was a native of Kentucky. He came to Missouri about 1830 and settled at Jefferson City, where he studied medicine under Dr. Bolton. He then attended the Transylvania Medical College in Kentucky, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Missouri he first practiced medicine in Cedar County, where he remained three or four years, later removing to Jackson County and subsequently opening an office in Holt County, where he practiced up to the time of his death in 1885, except during the period of the Civil War. He was an influential Democrat and for six years was county judge of Holt County. His father, James Gordon, was probably a native of Kentucky. His wife, Sarah Smith, was a native of Tennessee. Her death occurred when the subject of this sketch was about six years of age. James A. Gordon was afforded a liberal college education by his father. His preparatory course was directed by private instructors. Entering the Missouri State University at Columbia, he was graduated in the scientific department with the class of 1861. After leaving college he began the study of law, teaching school in the meantime, but never qualified at the bar. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Confederacy, enlisting in the command of General Shelby. He left for the front August 18, 1862, and until the close of the conflict served constantly, participating in all the engagements in the various campaigns conducted by General Shelby. At the "gunboat fight" at Clarendon, Arkansas, on White River, a bullet nearly ended his career, but he recovered in time to participate in the famous Price raid in September, 1864. He still carried the bullet received in the engagement on White River. The army with which he was connected surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, in June, 1865, and on July 3d, following, he reached Lafayette County. Until April, 1866, he was laid up at home as the result of his bullet wound, but upon his recovery he was engaged as instructor at Shelby College, in Lafayette County, until June 1869. The following year he taught school south of Lex-





Jacob D Gossett

ington. In the summer of 1870 he removed to Waverly, where he assisted in the organization of the Farmers' Savings Bank, becoming its first cashier. The bank was moved to Marshall in March, 1879. Until 1889 Mr. Gordon served as cashier, but since that year has acted as president of the institution. He has been actively identified with numerous enterprises of a public nature. About 1881, in company with Thomas Boatright, he laid out an addition of about twenty-one acres to the northern part of the town of Marshall, disposing of most of the lots within ninety days. Nearly every lot now has a house upon it, many of them being attractive and costly. He has also been the promoter of several railroads, including an air line from St. Louis to Kansas City, projected in 1886, but which failed to materialize; another line from Sedalia to Miami, unconstructed; and the branch of the Missouri Pacific extending from Lexington to Boonville. Of the last named road he was one of the original promoters in 1887, making the contract with the Missouri Pacific to give the right of way, that company agreeing to build the road. He assisted in the establishment of the Missouri Valley College, in Marshall, contributing liberally of his means to provide for the original expense of the property, and likewise was largely instrumental in securing the location in Marshall of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, erected in 1900. Other local enterprises have also received his hearty co-operation. Though an ardent supporter of the cause of Democracy, he has never consented to become a candidate for public office. He was made a Mason in 1871 at Waverly and has passed the chairs in the lodge, chapter and commandery at Marshall. He was one of the charter members of the commandery in Marshall. Chiefly through his efforts General John S. Marmaduke Camp of United Confederate Veterans of Marshall was instituted, and he has been its only commander. He is an active member of the Christian Church and has been superintendent of its Sunday school for eighteen years. Mr. Gordon was married December 29, 1868, to Margaret Elizabeth Catron, who was born four and a half miles south of Lexington, and is a daughter of John Catron, who came from Tennessee in boyhood and devoted his life to agriculture. They are the parents of a son, William Catron Gordon, a graduate of the

Marshall High School, the Missouri Valley College and Harvard University, which granted him diplomas, classical and post-graduate, conferring upon him the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts. Although but twenty-two years of age, in the fall of 1900 he became instructor in Latin and Greek languages in the high school at St. Paul, Minnesota. For many years Mr. Gordon has been one of the most influential men of affairs in Saline County, devoting time and money toward those movements instituted for the improvement of the community in its various aspects. He is a prudent and sagacious financier, and his advice guides many investors in and about Marshall.

Gorin.—An incorporated town in the southeastern part of Scotland County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It is nicely situated, on the North Fabius, and has a good graded public school, three churches, a bank, flouring mill, a newspaper, the "Argus," a hotel, handle factory, and about twenty other business places, including stores and small shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,100.

Gossett, Jacob D., a pioneer Baptist minister of western Missouri, was born November 29, 1818, in Clark County, Kentucky, his ancestors having removed to that State from Virginia at an early day. He was a prominent preacher of the Baptist denomination, and in 1867 came to Missouri, purchasing a farm three miles southwest of Independence. There he resided a number of years, and in 1884 removed to Independence, where he died April 3, 1897, at the age of seventy-eight years and four months. He and his wife, Joan Frances (Ratliff) Gossett, united with the "Regular" Baptist Church in 1853, and during their useful lives they maintained that profession, and honored it by their devotion to the work of God. They were baptized by Elder Matthias Gossett while they were residing in the State of their nativity. Mrs. Gossett was born in Bath County, Kentucky, February 4, 1830, and died January 2, 1900, having almost arrived at the age of three score years and ten. Rev. Gossett was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry in 1867, and removed to Missouri in the same year. His marriage

had occurred September 2, 1846, and with his family he sought a new home in a comparatively new State. With the exception of a short time spent in Kansas City, Independence was his home from that year until his death. Elder and Mrs. Gossett celebrated their golden wedding anniversary September 2, 1897, and the event was said to have been the second of its kind in the history of Independence. Prior to his removal to Independence, Elder Gossett was engaged in farming and stock-raising. He also had experience in the mercantile business, and was one of the originators and stockholders of the Bank of Independence. At the same time he was engaged in the milling and grain business at Blue Springs, during this commercial activity maintaining his duties as a preacher and spiritual adviser. As a preacher he was a man of great strength, and his duties as pastor were rewarded by the love of all who profited by or witnessed his ministrations. Nine children were born to Elder and Mrs. Gossett, of whom eight are living. At the death of their father and mother the six surviving sons acted as pall-bearers, this being done, in both instances, at the request of their mother. Their son, Caleb Sanford Gossett, was born June 18, 1847, in Bath County, Kentucky. He was educated in the private schools, and at an early age assumed his share of the duties of the farm. He was nineteen years of age when he came to Missouri. Being the eldest son, the duties of managing the affairs of the home place devolved upon him largely, and he acquired valuable practical experience early in life. In 1879 he removed to Kansas City, and was deputy sheriff under John C. Hope for two years. At the end of that time he returned to Independence and engaged in stock-raising on the country place which has since been the family home. January 1, 1899, he was appointed by his brother, Martin R. Gossett, recorder of deeds of Jackson County, to the position of deputy recorder, with jurisdiction over the office at Independence, and he is still acting in that capacity. The members of this family are Democrats in political belief, and have been active workers in the best interests of the party. Mr. Gossett has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1878. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 168, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Kansas City.

Matthias Gossett was born July 4, 1848, in Bath County, Kentucky. He lived on the farm with his father until 1870, having removed to Missouri during these years, and then returned to his native State, where he was married to Miss Kittie Bourne, a member of one of Kentucky's most highly respected families. He came back to Missouri and lived one year, returned to Kentucky to engage in merchandising and farming, and in 1885 resumed his residence in that State, and has been identified with the interests of Missouri since that time. Anna Elizabeth Gossett was born November 10, 1850, and was married to William M. Hill, of Jackson County, Missouri, in 1869. She died November 4, 1880. Mary E. Gossett was born December 18, 1853, and was married to William Down, of Platte County, Missouri, May 30, 1876. Her husband was a Confederate soldier and served with John Morgan. He is now a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. Martin R. Gossett, recorder of deeds of Jackson County, Missouri, was born April 11, 1857, in Bath County, Kentucky. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1866, and during his boyhood days attended school in the old Pitcher's schoolhouse, a structure that is still withstanding the ravages of time. He was also a pupil under Professor D. I. Caldwell, of Independence. His first business engagement was in the mercantile line with J. May & Son, of Independence. He was with that house for four years, at the end of which time, in 1880, he removed to Kansas City, where, for eighteen years, he was identified with the clothing trade on Main Street. In 1898 the Democrats of Jackson County nominated him for the office of recorder, and he was elected by the handsome majority of 3,200, the candidate for the circuit judgeship being the only one on the ticket who received a larger vote. The term is for four years, and Mr. Gossett is discharging the duties of the office to the full satisfaction of the people who honored him. He was married, in 1891, to Mary D. Carter, daughter of Edwin Carter, of Kansas City. He is a member of the Masonic order, is a Knight Templar, and holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. Alfred N. Gossett, lawyer, was born November 13, 1861, in Bath County, Kentucky. He came to Missouri with his parents while yet a child, and received his

preliminary education in the common schools of Jackson County, also graduating from Woodland College, in Independence. His legal course was taken at the Washington University Law School, St. Louis, graduation honors being conferred upon him in 1883. After his admission to the practice of law he located at Kansas City, entering into partnership with John D. S. Cook, under the firm name of Cook & Gossett. Mr. Gossett's practice is devoted to real estate and corporation law and general civil practice. He has not sought political preferment, although his counsel is valued in affairs which have a bearing upon the welfare of the Democratic party and the accomplishment of good government. He was married, November 23, 1887, to Miss Vera Galbaugh, a native of St. Louis, but then residing in Kansas City. Emma Lee Gossett was born September 17, 1863, and is living with her brother, C. S., at the old family home in Independence. Edward B. Gossett was born July 24, 1865, and graduated from a medical school in Kansas City in 1894. After receiving his diploma he practiced medicine in Kansas City for three years, and then accepted a position as assistant surgeon in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Hospital, at Topeka, Kansas, being promoted to the office of chief surgeon at Ottawa, Kansas, in 1899. He married Edna Hough, of Aurora, Illinois, October 16, 1899. Claud S. Gossett was born September 30, 1868, at the old country home of the family, near Independence. He attended the district schools and graduated from the High School at Independence. He was employed at different times as dry goods and drug salesman, later engaged in the grain and milling business with his father, and is now chief deputy recorder of Jackson County under his brother, Martin R. Gossett. He married Miss Bettie Stanley, a member of a highly respected family of Jackson County.

Gould, David B., was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, September 7, 1844. He received a common school and academic education. During the Civil War he entered the Union Army and was assigned to the ordnance department, and in 1864 was transferred to a Western post—Fort Scott, Kansas—where he remained until the close of the war. The following year,

1866, he embarked in the directory publishing business. Volume I of the St. Louis Directory was issued in 1872. Two years later he began publishing, in addition to his annual general directory of the city, a special business directory. In 1881 he added another annual to his list of publications—the "St. Louis Blue Book." Each has been improved and enlarged with each succeeding issue. The business directory, now called "Gould's Commercial Register," takes in East St. Louis, Belleville and St. Charles, and the "Blue Book" a score of suburban cities, about every place, in fact, that might properly be included in "Greater St. Louis." Nor is this all. Mr. Gould has published complete general directories at different times for a number of more distant cities, such as Peoria, Bloomington, Quincy, and Springfield, Illinois. His list of publications include also a street guide to St. Louis and a map of the city. In 1898, at a meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, he was elected president of the Association of American Directory Publishers. Mr. Gould was one of the founders of the St. Louis Club, and during the first year was a director and chairman of its house committee. He was one of the organizers of the St. Louis Hansom Company, which was the commencement of cheap fares, and has been prominently identified with many other public and semi-public enterprises. In 1878 he was appointed chairman of the Merchants' Exchange Relief Fund for the yellow fever sufferers of Memphis and the South. Mrs. Gould was a Miss Allen, daughter of Dr. M. V. Allen, of Peoria, Illinois. They have three children—Edward M. and Miss Emma Banks Gould, and Mrs. Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, Georgia, the latter's husband being a son of the late Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta "Constitution" at the time of his death, and one of the most famous men of the South.

Government, Departments of.—In the United States, and also in the States, there are three departments of government—the legislative department, which alone makes laws; the judicial department, which interprets the laws; and the executive department, which executes the laws. Each of these is confined to a separate magistracy, and only in a few exceptional cases is a person connected with one department authorized to

exercise powers belonging to the other. There are minor departments of administration, sometimes popularly spoken of as the State department, and the insurance department; but the legislative, judicial and executive are the three chief departments of the government, and the Constitution aims to keep them as distinct and independent of one another as possible.

Government of St. Louis, Primitive.—Government in St. Louis began gradually and almost imperceptibly, as it did in other parts of the West where the first beginning was a handful of settlers or miners, whose rights were simple and whose wants were few. There was the trading house of Maxent, Laclede & Co., the largest structure at the post, located on Main Street, between Market and Walnut, and near it were clustered the small palisade houses of the first inhabitants. They were all French, and the community of interest in common dangers, common language, common faith and common purposes stood in the place of government. They required no government, as there was nothing to govern. The rights of property needed neither definition nor protection where there was little in the shape of property to protect; and as to the rights of person, they were safe enough with people who were true to one another and who soon became akin by intermarriage. Another consideration that exempted the little community from the necessity of law and government was the absence of distilled liquor. The French settlers cared nothing for the whisky that was considered an article of necessity in the American settlements in Kentucky and Tennessee, and it never became an article of commerce and use in the trading post until an American element was added to the population and trade was opened with the Ohio River towns. Besides, there was a supreme recognized authority over all in the person of the Military Lieutenant Governor, who had a small body of troops at his command. Although the authority of the Military Governor was virtually absolute, there was no temptation to oppress and no wealth in the community to provoke rapacity; and the forty years of military rule, from 1764 to the surrender of the place to the United States in 1804, was so gentle and satisfactory that the little community never

troubled itself with any other. The population grew slowly. The first body of settlers who came with Auguste Chouteau numbered only about thirty, and there were few sources from which accessions could be drawn. A few families—not more than two-score all told—came across the river from Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Fort Chartres and Vincennes, after the campaign by which General George Rogers Clark subjugated the territory now embraced in the States of Indiana and Illinois, as the United States authority was not agreeable to the French settlers in those places, and a number came to St. Louis to escape it. At the beginning of the year 1800 the entire population of the place was only about 600. It was better known as “Laclede’s Village” than by the official name of St. Louis, which Laclede had given it. It was French in everything—in language, manners, habits, amusements, in the construction of the houses, in their wooden cart wheels, in the harness, and in the method of yoking and driving the oxen, which were chiefly used for drawing the carts through the deep mud of the streets. The inhabitants were not given to the roustering and violence that sometimes cause trouble in Western American settlements, but were innocent, simple-hearted, and so considerate of others that the machinery of government would have been irksome. There was so little spirit of improvement among them that when, after the transfer, the restless Americans began to take matters into their own hands, the tranquil, easy-going people complained that the rocks with which the Americans paved the crossings broke their untired cart wheels. A more contented community could not have been found than this one, and if it had been left to itself it might have plodded on its peaceful way for another quarter of a century without ordinances, statutes or courts of justice. The first streets were Rue Royale, which afterward became Main Street; Rue d’Eglise, which afterward became Church Street, and later Second Street; Rue des Granges, which the Americans called Barn Street, and is now Third Street; Rue Bonhomme, which afterward became Market Street, and Rue de la Tour, which afterward became Walnut Street. Where the levee now runs was a steep bluff thirty-five feet high. There was a public square, called Place d’Armes, east

of Main Street, between Market and Walnut, and from Walnut Street the bluff sloped off gently to Poplar Street, whence the low, level ground stretched away to the south. There was no scarcity of real estate, which now furnishes cause for so much litigation in advanced communities, for the back yard of the settlement extended indefinitely. The site of the post was wooded, but from the line of Broadway west was open prairie, broken here and there by patches of timber, and any settler might take as much or as little as he wanted, provided he did not encroach upon some prior occupant's possession. A little later on the Spanish Governor adopted the practice of granting concessions of lands, and these, in the end, were the cause of endless confusion and litigation. But in the primitive days of St. Louis there were no lawsuits, no lawyers, no courthouse and no jail; and yet the community was quite as happy, probably, as when, at a later day, it had increased in numbers and wealth and was provided with all these adjuncts of civilization. The Lieutenant Governors during the primitive period to the cession to the United States in 1804 were: St. Ange de Bellerive from 1766 to 1770; Don Pedro Pernas, from 1770 to 1775; Don Francisco Cruzat, from 1775 to 1778; Don Fernando de Leyba, from 1778 to 1780; Don Francisco Cruzat, reappointed, from 1780 to 1787; Don Emanuel Perez, from 1787 to 1792; Don Zenon Trudeau, from 1792 to 1799, and Charles Dehault Delassus, from 1799 to 1804.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Government of St. Louis, Village.

It was not until the year 1809, five years after the formal transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States, that the people of St. Louis took upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of self-government. The population was then about 1,200, and was increasing briskly for that day—say, at the rate of about 250 a year. There was a prosperous fur, lead and peltry trade, which brought in about \$75,000 a year; the ferriage of persons and vehicles across the river was growing into a lively business, which needed some regulation; there was an increasing element of boatmen, hunters, trappers, voyagers, Indians and adventurers, who, though not altogether lawless, required some restraint; and, then, there were streets which,

in some cases, were little more than lanes or roads, built into, here and there, which required straightening, widening and shaping, to make them worthy of the large town that St. Louis promised to become in the course of the next twenty years. The formal transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States, which took place in 1804, had been followed almost immediately by increasing signs of American spirit and enterprise. A new element was coming into the village from Kentucky and Virginia; the fur trade was growing larger and more profitable, and a new trade with the settlements on the Ohio River was springing up. There was an increased coming and going between St. Louis and Vincennes—the seat of government of Indiana Territory—and also to and from Ste. Genevieve, St. Charles, Louisville and Nashville, and each year the ferry accommodations between St. Louis and the Illinois shore had to be increased. Captain Amos Stoddard, who formally received St. Louis and Upper Louisiana Territory in the name of the United States, on the 10th of March, 1804, remained in authority until September 30th of that year, when General Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, came over from Vincennes, with his attendant judges, and opened court, and appointed a court of common pleas for St. Louis, with Silas Bent, Bernard Pratte and Louis Lebaume as judges. A sheriff was appointed, as well as a recorder, and two months later, in December, 1804, the first grand jury was summoned and a house was rented for a jail. These things showed that the tranquil, easy and uneventful French regime was virtually over, and a more aggressive era had begun. In the five years following the transfer of authority by Lieutenant Governor Delassus, the last French Governor, in 1804, there were three American Governors: Samuel Hammond, appointed deputy under General William Henry Harrison, from 1804 to 1805; General James Wilkinson, from 1805 to 1807, and Meriwether Lewis, from 1807 to 1809; and these officials, with the court of common pleas, furnished what government was thought to be needed. But the village was growing in importance, and the citizens began to desire a larger control of their own local interests; accordingly, in 1809, under an act of the Territorial Legislature, St. Louis became an incorporated

town, with its first board of trustees. The Auguste Chouteau plat of the town, made at the beginning of the settlement, extended from Chouteau Avenue, on the south, to Cherry Street—now Franklin Avenue—on the north, and from the River to Fourth Street—the squares having an east and west front of 240 feet and a depth of 300 feet. The trade of the place consisted of peltries, lead and whisky, and the imports of merchandise were valued at \$250,000 annually. The revenues of the town were provided for at first by licenses, and afterward by taxes on property. A license of \$15 was exacted of taverns, retailers of liquor and merchants dealing in products and manufactures coming from places outside the Territory; \$100 on billiard tables and wheels of fortune; \$2 on dogs over one to each family; \$2 on four-wheel carriages, and \$1 on others; \$15 on ferries; \$5 a ton on boats and barges of five tons, with \$1 per ton additional for those of greater tonnage, and \$2 on pirogues. These licenses, as we learn from the returns of Auguste Chouteau, treasurer, yielded, in 1810, a total of \$350, which, with \$163 from the property tax, and \$16 from fines, made an aggregate revenue of \$529 for the first year of town government. The next year it amounted to \$636, and there was a steady increase from year to year. The ordinances dealt with the ordinary subjects of regulation. Ferry rates were fixed; slaves were forbidden to be away from home at night after 9 o'clock, without a pass from their owners; chimneys were required to be swept once a month; stone crossings were provided at the principal street corners; carcasses of dead animals were removed, and some of the worst mud-holes were filled up. The first step toward the modern fire department was taken, by requiring every house to be provided with two strong buckets for carrying water in case of a fire, and the able-bodied citizens to be enrolled as members of a fire company. A road overseer was appointed, and every able-bodied male inhabitant was required, upon the call of this officer, to work on the streets not more than thirty days every year. In 1811 the first Sunday law was enacted. It required all stores where goods and merchandise were sold to be closed on Sunday from "8 o'clock in the morning till sundown," the penalty being a fine of \$10 and the price of

the goods sold. In the same year Charles Gratiot, chairman of the board of trustees, advertised for materials for a new market-house on Main Street, between Market and Walnut Streets. This building, having fifteen stalls, was completed in the following year, and the stalls were rented for \$10 to \$30 each. In 1813 the population had reached 1,400, and in 1815 it was returned by the sheriff, J. W. Thompson, at 2,600, showing the very encouraging increase of 1,200 in the two years. The first proposition for a city charter came up and was discussed, but the taxpayers, who alone were voters, did not receive it with general favor, because they feared it would involve too great a cost for the community. The election for trustees in 1819 was an exciting one; and there were 168 votes cast, the successful candidates being Julius De Mun, Thomas McKnight, William C. Carr, Henry Von Phul and Paschal Cerre. The revenue amounted to \$1,307. The general appearance of things was constantly becoming more and more American. The French names of streets were changed, and Rue Royale was called Main Street; Rue d'Eglise, Church Street; Rue des Granges, Barn Street; Rue Bonhomme, Market Street, and Rue de la Tour, Walnut Street. The population in 1819 was still chiefly French, but the Americans, about one-third, were taking the lead in business and politics, and asserting the new order of things indicated in the change of government. The fur trade was growing more extensive and profitable; there were more boats and barges coming and going in its service, and the river trade with Louisville and New Orleans was assuming larger proportions, and there were times when the streets were thronged with bargemen, cordellers, hunters, trappers, voyageurs and soldiers, just returned from an expedition, or preparing for an outgoing one. In 1817 a steamboat, the "General Pike," had come up the river and landed at St. Louis, giving an intimation of the wonderful steamboat era that was to reach its full development a generation later. In 1821 the first directory of St. Louis was published, and in the same year Missouri became a State of the Union. The time was at hand for the town of St. Louis to take another step upward, and it was, therefore, in accordance with the plainly expressed desire of its people that one of the acts of the first State Legislature,

which met in 1822, was the granting of a charter to the "City of St. Louis." This charter was accepted by the people, and in the following year the board of trustees of the town of St. Louis went out of existence—the last members of the board being William Clark, Archibald Gamble, Henry Von Phul, Peter Ferguson and George Morton. The town government lasted from 1809 to 1823, in which time the population was quadrupled, increasing from 1,000 to 4,000.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Government of St. Louis, City.—St. Louis began its career as a city in 1823, when its first charter, investing it with municipal dignity, powers and franchises, went into effect. This charter, submitted to the taxpayers in March, 1823, was accepted by a small majority, the vote standing 107 for to 90 against it; and a month later an election was held for mayor and aldermen, Dr. William Carr Lane being chosen the first mayor, and Thomas McKnight, James Kennerly, Philip Rocheblave, Archibald Gamble, William H. Savage, Robert Wash, James Loper, H. Von Phul and James Lakenan, the first aldermen. These names indicate how nearly Americanized the place had become in the nineteen years since the transfer in 1804. There were many prominent wealthy French citizens. The two original Chouteaus, Auguste and Pierre, who took part in the settlement of the place, were still living, the former at the age of seventy-three, and the latter sixty-five years, and there was a second generation, descendants of the first settlers, including Gratiots, Papins, Carrs, LeBeaumes, Bertholds and others, fitted by wealth and education, enterprise, public service and social position to take part in the local government of the city which their fathers had assisted in founding; but they did not exhibit the ambition for official position which marked the restless Americans, and the latter were allowed to take the lead in the work of starting the young city on its municipal career. The first message of the first mayor exhibited the boundless faith in the future greatness of St. Louis that has been expressed in the messages of his successors ever since. "The progressive rise of our city," said Mayor Lane, "is morally certain. The causes of its prosperity are inscribed

upon the very face of the earth, and are as permanent as the foundations of the soil and the sources of the Mississippi." The message called attention to the obstructions of buildings in the streets, and the propriety of having them removed, the need of one or more wharfs, with a port officer to look after them, the regulations of the ferries, and recommended a board of health with ample powers to search out and remove nuisances, with the object of correcting the "character for unhealthiness" which the city was laboring under. The mayor's salary was fixed at \$600 a year, and the city treasurer's compensation at 1 per cent on receipts. An ordinance was adopted, recognizing the width of the north and south streets as thirty-six French feet, and of the cross streets, as they were called, thirty feet, but allowing the houses built into the streets to remain until voluntarily removed by the owners, or destroyed by time or accident, and establishing the "Market Square" (bounded by Main Street and the Levee and Market and Walnut) and that whereon Colonel Chouteau resides (bounded by Main and Second Streets, and Market and Walnut) as a basis of survey of plats of the city. As the traffic of the city increased on Main Street, Walnut, Market and Chestnut, the narrow limits of these streets caused inconvenience, but it was not until twenty-five years after the city charter was granted, and after nearly all the old dwelling houses on these streets had been abandoned, that the city council took advantage of the great fire in 1849 to widen Main Street to sixty feet and require that this increase in width should be conformed to in rebuilding the burnt district. The cross streets were gradually widened in like manner, and the irregular lanes that had come down from the old village days were converted into the streets as we see them at this day.

At the original incorporation of the town of St. Louis by the Territorial Legislature, in 1809, only taxpayers were allowed to vote at elections for trustees and town officers, and this tax-paying qualification for voters was continued under the first city charter in 1823. It worked well enough as long as the public offices were not sufficiently remunerative to be sought after, but as the city grew in population and importance, the political parties more sharply defined, and the elections more

exciting, the qualification became a source of trouble. All kinds of tax receipts, for dog-tax and even water licenses, were presented as qualifications for voting, and the party committees would hunt up delinquents and pay their taxes for them; and, it was charged, sometimes issue fraudulent receipts, to carry an important election. The trouble increased until a growing demand for a larger participation of the non-property-holding class of citizens in the elections caused the Legislature to abolish the tax-paying qualification, and to establish the voting franchise on the free basis which has prevailed ever since. The important event in the period of city government of St. Louis from 1823 to 1898 was the separation of the city from the county of St. Louis and its organization into something like an independent municipality. The separation was accompanied by an enlargement of its area, and a new and liberal charter, not framed by the State Legislature, as all previous charters and amendments had been, but framed by a body of free-holders chosen by and from among its own citizens. This took place in 1876, fifty-three years after the organization of the city under the first charter, and perhaps the most striking proof of the wisdom of the new arrangement is the fact that the new charter which accompanied the scheme of separation has been only once amended by the Legislature since it was adopted, although it had become a habit under the old arrangement to have the charter amended or renewed by the State Legislature every other year. Under the charter of 1876 the people of St. Louis have almost absolute discretion in the management of their local affairs, and all the changes from the old methods have been improvements. The legislative body is called the Municipal Assembly, and is composed of a council of thirteen members chosen on a general ticket every four years, and a house of delegates, one from each ward, chosen every two years. The executive and administrative department consists of the mayor, comptroller, auditor, treasurer, register, collector, recorder of deeds, inspector of weights and measures, sheriff, coroner, marshal, public administrator, president of the board of assessors and president of the board of public improvements, chosen by the people and holding office for four years, and a city counselor, district assessors, superintendent of

workhouse, superintendent of house of refuge, superintendent of fire and police telegraph, commissioner of supplies, assessor of water rates, two police justices, attorney, jailer and five commissioners of charitable institutions, appointed by the mayor and holding office for four years.

In 1879, two years and a half after the Scheme and Charter went into effect, Mayor Overstolz, in his message, congratulated the people of St. Louis on the improved condition of their municipal affairs, increased prosperity, better management of the city debt and more efficient appropriation of the revenues, a higher credit, easy working of the public institutions and a more vigorous prosecution of public improvements, all attributable to the larger control over their fortunes which the new charter gave them. At the time of accepting the first city charter, in 1823, the population of St. Louis was about 4,000, and its taxable valuation \$1,200,000. In 1839 the population had increased to 16,000, and the taxable valuation to \$8,682,500, and the revenue was \$43,291. Two years later, in 1841, the population was 20,000 and the valuation \$12,100,000; in 1855 the population was 100,000 and the valuation \$59,609,000; in 1865 the population was 190,000 and the valuation \$87,624,000; in 1880 the population was 350,522 and the valuation \$163,566,000; in 1890 the population was 451,770 and the valuation \$245,931,000; in 1898 the population was (estimated) 660,000 and the valuation \$353,988,000.

The first city debt was incurred in 1827; it was \$13,000 for a market and city hall; in 1831 there was an increase of \$25,000 for waterworks; in 1837 there was another increase of \$100,000 for the improvement of the harbor, and in 1845 there was another \$100,000 added for the further improvement of the harbor. Other additions were made for various purposes, and in 1848 the city debt was stated at \$1,036,121. In 1850 the bonded indebtedness was \$1,192,992; in 1851 there was another increase of \$120,000 for improving the harbor and the levee. In 1852 the bonded debt of the city was \$1,850,000, and in 1854 it was \$3,250,296, of which \$1,246,000 was incurred in aid of railroads. From this time on the obligations rapidly increased for waterworks, parks, harbor, railroads, hospitals and sewers. In 1869 the aggregate was \$12,335,000; in 1873 it was

\$14,086,000; in 1877 it was \$16,318,000, and in 1876 it was \$23,067,000, of which \$6,820,000 was the old County of St. Louis debt, assumed by the city on the separation. After this separation, under the new charter, the debt began to be reduced, and in 1892 it was \$21,524,680, and in 1897 it was \$20,352,278, with an annual interest charge of \$879,119.

The sewer system of St. Louis was authorized by what was called the "New Charter" of 1843, which allowed the city council to "establish, alter and change the channels of water courses, and to wall them up and cover them over;" but it was not till after the devastating visitation of cholera in 1849 that the work of draining the city was systematically and vigorously begun. Biddle Creek sewer was then commenced for draining "Kayser's Lake," a large, deep pond in the neighborhood of the intersection of Biddle and O'Fallon Streets and Cass Avenue with Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, and this was followed by Mill Creek sewer for draining Chouteau's Pond and Mill Creek Valley. Sewer districts were defined and established; the extension was vigorously prosecuted from year to year until, in 1882, there were 211 miles of public sewers, constructed at a cost of \$6,418,458. In 1829 the city's waterworks had a beginning in a contract with a private corporation for supplying water from the Mississippi, through reservoirs and pipes. In 1832 a small reservoir was made and pumps erected above the city, in the vicinity of what is now Bates Street. As the population increased the works were enlarged, and in 1850 a basin was made with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. It cost \$30,000, and the expense of the new works, including reservoir, pumps and mains, was stated at \$180,000. In 1854 a larger one was constructed on Benton Street, with a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons. In 1865 the new waterworks, with pumps and settling basins at Bissell's Point, a water-tower and the Compton Hill reservoir, were begun and prosecuted to completion; and these works, extended and enlarged from time to time, have served as the basis of the city's water system ever since.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Governor.—The chief officer of the State, and head of the executive department. He is chosen by the people at the general State election, and holds office for a term of

four years. He cannot be elected to succeed himself. He must be thirty-five years old, and have been a citizen of the United States ten years, and of Missouri for seven years, before his election. He must approve bills enacted by the General Assembly to make them laws, unless he withholds his veto for ten days, or unless they are passed over his veto by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house. His chief duty is to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The militia are subject to his orders, and he may call out troops to "execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion." He has authority to call the General Assembly together in special session, grant pardons after conviction, commute sentences, fill State, county and district offices by appointment, when vacancies occur, call special elections, and to appoint a number of State and local officers for their full terms. He is required to reside at the State capital, where an executive mansion is provided and furnished for him. His salary is \$5,000 a year.

Governors, French and Spanish.—

The first royal Governor of the Province of Louisiana was Sauvolle Le Moyne—commonly called Sauvolle—brother to D'Iberville, founder of the colony, who was commissioned by Louis XIV in 1699. He died at his post of duty in 1701, and was succeeded by Bienville Jean Baptist Le Moyne—called always Bienville—who controlled the affairs of the colony until 1712, when Anthony Crozat received his grant of the exclusive right to trade in the colony and introduce slaves from Africa, from the French king. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac became Governor in 1713, and served in that capacity until 1717, when he was superseded by M. de l'Épinay, who was in turn superseded by Bienville. Boisbriant and Perier were the next Governors in the order named, and in 1733 Bienville again became colonial Governor. In 1743 he was superseded by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, who in turn gave place to Louis Billouart de Kerlerec in 1752. Kerlerec was Governor of the colony during the "Seven Years' War," relinquishing his office to D'Abbadie, who surrendered the government to Spain. Captain Aubrey was acting Governor after the death of D'Abbadie, pending the establishment of the Spanish authority. Antonio de Ulloa, distinguished

as a Spanish naval officer, was the first Spanish Governor of Louisiana, being such in name only, as he failed to win over the French colonists, and was recalled by his government in 1766. He was succeeded by General Alexander O'Reilly, who established Spanish domination in New Orleans and served as Governor until 1769. O'Reilly's successor was Don Luis Unzaga, and Unzaga's successor was Don Bernardo de Galvez, appointed Governor in 1777. Governor Miro, the Baron de Carondelet, Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, the Marquis de Casa Calvo and Don Juan Manuel de Salcedo then held the office in the order named down to the date of the retrocession of the Territory to France. After the retrocession Pierre Clement de Laussat was designated by the French government to take charge of the affairs of the Province, which he formally surrendered to Governor William C. C. Claiborne and General James Wilkinson, representatives of the government of the United States.

The list of Lieutenant Governors, who acted as the representatives of imperial authority in St. Louis, began with Pedro Piernas and ended with Charles Dehault Delassus. Prior to the coming of Piernas, however, St. Ange de Bellerive had exercised the functions of Lieutenant Governor without imperial authority, but by common consent of the people. After surrendering to the British the government of the Illinois country, in accordance with his instructions from France, he came to St. Louis from Fort Chartres in 1765. He was accustomed to command, and the people with whom he became associated recognized the necessity for some sort of government for their infant colony. In 1766, therefore—January 2d—he assumed the lieutenant governorship, without any other commission than the consent of the governed, and exercised the authority of that office until May 20, 1770, when Captain Piernas arrived in St. Louis, bearing a royal commission. Piernas established the Spanish authority in St. Louis, and served as Lieutenant Governor until May 20, 1775, when he was succeeded by Francisco Cruzat. Cruzat was succeeded, June 17, 1778, by Ferdinand de Leyba, who held the office for two years and until his death. After Leyba's death, Don Silvio Francisco Cartabona was acting Lieutenant Governor for three months

toward the close of 1780, retiring when Francisco Cruzat was reappointed to that office. Cruzat's second term of service lasted until November 27, 1787, when he was succeeded by Emanuel Perez, who served until 1792. July 21, 1792, Don Zenon Trudeau became Lieutenant Governor. August 29, 1799, he was succeeded by Charles Dehault Delassus, who surrendered his authority to Captain Amos Stoddard, representing the governments of France and the United States, March 9, 1804.

Governors of the Territory.—By act of Congress, March 26, 1804, the newly acquired Territory of Louisiana was divided into the Territory of Orleans—afterward the State of Louisiana—and the District of Louisiana, known as "Upper Louisiana." Under the same enactment, Upper Louisiana was attached to the Territory of Indiana temporarily, and General William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, was the first Territorial Governor to exercise jurisdiction over what is now the State of Missouri. March 3, 1805, Congress passed an act transforming the District of Louisiana into the Territory of Louisiana, and General James Wilkinson became Governor of the Territory by appointment of President Jefferson. Joseph Browne, who was appointed secretary of the Territory at the same time that Wilkinson was appointed Governor, served for a time as acting Governor, and Frederick Bates, who succeeded Browne as secretary, was also acting Governor in the absence from his post of General Wilkinson. Captain Meriwether Lewis was appointed Governor by President Jefferson in 1807, and served in that capacity until his death, in 1809. Benjamin Howard succeeded Lewis by appointment of President Madison, serving until 1813, when he resigned his office to accept a brigadier general's commission in the United States Army. It was during his administration that the Territory of Missouri was created, and he was the first to govern the Territory under that name. Captain William Clark—who had been associated with Lewis in the famous "Lewis and Clark Expedition"—was the next Territorial Governor of Missouri, his term of office beginning in 1813 and continuing until the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State in 1820.

Governors, State.—The following is a full and accurate list of the Governors of Missouri, from 1820 to 1900, inclusive, the years of their service, and dates of their death if not living:

Alexander McNair, St. Louis. Elected August, 1820, for four years. Died March 18, 1826.

Frederick Bates, St. Louis. Elected August, 1824, for four years. Died August 4, 1825. Abraham J. Williams, Columbia, Boone County, president of the Senate and ex-officio Governor, acted as Governor till the election to fill vacancy in September, 1825. Died in Columbia, December 30, 1839.

John Miller, Gooch Mills, Cooper County. Elected September, 1825, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor Bates; and elected August, 1828, for four years, and died at Florissant, Missouri, March 18, 1846.

Daniel Dunklin, Washington County. Elected August, 1832, over John Bull, of Howard, for four years. Died August 25, 1844.

Lilburn W. Boggs, of Jackson County. Elected August, 1836, for four years. Died at Nappa Valley, California, March 14, 1860.

Thomas Reynolds, of Howard County. Elected August, 1840, for four years. Committed suicide in Governor's Mansion, Jefferson City, on Friday, February 9, 1844. M. M. Marmaduke, Saline County, Lieutenant Governor, acted as Governor until regular election, August, 1844. Governor Marmaduke died March 26, 1864.

John C. Edwards, Cole County. Elected August, 1844, for four years. Died in Stockton, California, September 14, 1888.

Austin A. King, Ray County. Elected August, 1848, for four years. Died April 22, 1870.

Sterling Price, Chariton County. Elected August, 1852, for four years. Died in St. Louis, September 29, 1867.

Trusten Polk, St. Louis. Elected August, 1856, for four years, and elected to the United States Senate February 27, 1857, and resigned the office of Governor. Hancock Jackson, Lieutenant Governor, Randolph County, filled the vacancy until special election in August, 1857. Polk died April 16, 1876. Jackson died in Salem, Oregon, March 19, 1876, then his residence.

Robert M. Stewart, Buchanan County. Elected August, 1857, to fill out unexpired

term of Governor Trusten Polk. Died September 21, 1871.

Claiborne F. Jackson, Saline County. Elected August, 1860, for four years. In July, 1861, a State Convention declared the office vacant and elected Hamilton R. Gamble to fill vacancy. Jackson died December 6, 1862, opposite Little Rock, Arkansas.

Hamilton R. Gamble, St. Louis. Elected Provisional Governor by the State Convention, July 31, 1861, to fill vacancy of C. F. Jackson. Gamble died January 31, 1864. Willard P. Hall, Buchanan County, Lieutenant Governor, acted as Governor until the end of Gamble's term and died November 2, 1882.

Thomas C. Fletcher, St. Louis. Elected November, 1864, for four years. Died in Washington City, March 25, 1899.

Joseph W. McClurg, Camden County. Elected November, 1868, for two years. Died near Lebanon, Missouri, December 2, 1900.

B. Gratz Brown, St. Louis. Elected November, 1870, for two years. Died at Kirkwood, December 13, 1885.

Silas Woodson, of Buchanan County. Elected November, 1872, for two years. Died November 9, 1896.

Charles H. Hardin, Audrain County. Elected November, 1874, for two years. Died July 29, 1892.

John S. Phelps, Greene County. Elected November, 1876, for four years. Died November 20, 1886.

Thomas T. Crittenden, Johnson County. Elected November, 1880, for four years. Is yet living, in Kansas City.

John S. Marmaduke, Saline County. Elected November, 1884, for four years. Died November 28, 1887. A. P. Morehouse, of Maryville, Lieutenant Governor, acted as Governor till end of term, and committed suicide at Maryville, September 31, 1891.

David R. Francis, St. Louis. Elected November, 1888, for four years. Is yet living, in St. Louis.

William J. Stone, Vernon County. Elected November, 1892, for four years. Is yet living, and in St. Louis.

Lon V. Stephens, of Cooper County. Elected November, 1896, for four years, and is yet serving out his term.

Total number of Governors elected by the people, 24. Now living, 4, namely—Thomas T. Crittenden, David R. Francis, Wm. J.

Stone and Lon V. Stephens. Native Missourians, 4; namely—Thomas C. Fletcher, Joseph W. McClurg, John S. Marmaduke and Lon V. Stephens.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

Gower.—A town in Clinton County, located in Atchison Township, nine miles west of Plattsburg, the county seat, and twenty miles southeast of St. Joseph. It was laid out in 1870 by Daniel Smith and named after A. G. Gower, who at that time was division superintendent of the St. Louis & St. Joseph, now the Wabash Railroad, at that place. The first postmaster was B. O. Willer, and the first school teacher was Miss Mollie Tillery. In 1873 Gower was incorporated and the first board of trustees was composed of E. T. Smith, president; R. T. Dusky, M. Duncan and J. Westbrook. The Gower bank has a capital of \$12,000, and deposits of \$75,000. Churches are maintained by the Baptists, the Christians and the Presbyterians. The "Epitomist" is an independent newspaper. Population 600.

Graebner, Augustus L., clergyman, author and educator, was born July 10, 1849, in Saginaw County, Michigan. His parents were Rev. J. H. Ph. Graebner, a Lutheran minister, and Jacobina Graebner, his wife. Eldest of the children of this worthy couple, he was born in a log house in a colony of Franconian Lutherans, and among the most frequent visitors to his early home were the Indians of the Northwest, who now and then carried him about in their arms and allowed him to make toys of their tomahawks. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Roseville, Michigan, and from there the family came five years later to St. Charles, Missouri, where the father served as a Lutheran minister for upward of thirty years. The boy had learned to read at his mother's knee from scraps of newspapers before he was five years old, and on his fifth birthday he received a Bible for a birthday present. Until he was twelve years of age he attended the parish schools, and then, after spending a year at an academy in St. Louis, he entered Concordia College, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. When in the senior year of his course at college, chronic headache compelled him to break away from his studies for a while, but in the fall of the year he presented himself

for examination and was admitted to the course in theology at Concordia Seminary, of St. Louis. Before the completion of his triennium at the seminary he received and accepted a call to what was then a Lutheran high school, but has since been incorporated as Walther College, St. Louis. While teaching in this institution he married Miss Anna Schaller, daughter of the late Professor Schaller, of Concordia Seminary. After having taught for three years he was called to Northwestern University, of Watertown, Wisconsin, where he taught languages and history during the next three years. When, in 1878, the Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin opened a theological seminary at Milwaukee, he was a member of the faculty of that institution. From 1880 to 1887 he was also the editor of the religious periodical published by that synod. While at Milwaukee he also published his "Life of Luther" and several other volumes, dogmatical and polemical and historical. In 1887 he was again called to St. Louis to take the chair of Ecclesiastical History in Concordia Seminary, which he now occupies, having been since 1893 the incumbent also of the English professorship of theology in that institution. He is a member of the Board of English Home Missions, of the Board of Foreign Missions, and of the Board of Trustees of Walther College, holding the office of superintendent of the last named institution. He is associate editor of several theological periodicals, and the author of a number of theological works, among which a "History of the Lutheran Church in America" and his "Outlines of Doctrinal Theology" may be especially mentioned. He is also the author of the historical sketch, "Lutheran Church," which appears elsewhere in these volumes.

Graham.—A village situated in the southwestern part of Nodaway County, in Hughes Township, near Elkhorn Creek. It was laid out in 1856 by Andrew Brown, and called Jacksonville, the name being changed afterward in honor of Colonel Amos Graham. The first settlement in the county was made by Isaac Hogan, whose log cabin stood near Graham. This was in 1839. Now Graham is a town of 400 inhabitants. It is well located in the midst of a rich farming region, surrounded by woods. There are three springs

of water within the town limits. Within a mile are four quarries that supply choice building stone. It has a bank called the Citizens' Bank, capital and surplus \$20,600, deposits, \$50,000; a number of business houses, a Methodist Episcopal, a German Methodist Episcopal and a Presbyterian Church, and Graham Council, No. 112, of the Masonic Order; Reynolds Post, G. A. R.; Graham Lodge, No. 202, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Golden Rule Encampment, No. 40, and Hesperian Lodge, No. 189, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The "Graham Post" is a well supported newspaper.

Grain Valley.—A town in Jackson County, platted by Joseph Peters in 1878, and situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. It contains stores, schools, churches, etc. It is the business center of a fertile portion of the county, and its population is 600.

Gramme Society.—The Gramme Society of Kansas City was the first organization of its kind in the world, and attracted international attention, and was made the model for many similar societies in other countries. It was instituted through the effort of Edwin R. Weeks, general manager of the Kansas City Electric Light Company. The rapid development of electrical industries found schools and colleges unprepared to provide trained workmen to supply the immediate need. Employers were obliged to depend upon unskilled men for the operation of machinery as yet unperfected and easily depreciated by ignorant handling. To meet his own emergency, Mr. Weeks formed the men in his employ into a mutual improvement association, which was named the Gramme Society, after a French scientist who had made some radical improvements in the construction of dynamo-electric machines. The society was organized March 12, 1887, with fourteen members; the number was increased from time to time as new men were called into service by the Kansas City Electric Light Company and other companies under Mr. Weeks' management, and at one time nearly 100 persons were enrolled. The original officers were: Edwin R. Weeks, president; Charles Harber, vice president; Thomas Conroy, secretary; with a committee on education comprising John Gadwood, G. W. Hart and the president ex-officio. Mr.

Weeks was the directing spirit from the beginning, and maintained his interest until his withdrawal from the Electric Light Company in June, 1900, and the great success of the society was pre-eminently due to his zealous and intelligent effort. A reading room and auditorium were opened, provided with tables, blackboards and writing materials, and the Electric Light Company presented the society the nucleus of a library, 100 volumes bearing upon the science of electricity, its machinery and its practical uses, and upon the fundamental sciences, and kindred branches of knowledge. Semi-monthly meetings were held, and regular programmes were arranged, providing for papers and discussions upon scientific topics, with biographical sketches of noted scientists, preferably electricians. The meetings were open to all interested auditors, but participation was restricted to members. Monthly cash prizes were awarded upon graded examinations to determine excellence in attainment of knowledge, and in various ways it was shown that in education lay the pathway to success. The results were eminently satisfactory, and the light companies attributed their prosperity and immunity from difficulty with their employes in no small measure to the bond of mutual sympathy and helpfulness created through the operations of the society. From the body of the latter organization came superintendents of both the Kansas City and the Edison Light Companies, while other members came to be recognized as expert electricians and machinists, and were called to neighboring States, and even to South America, to Australia and to Japan, to set up and operate American machinery. For a number of years each member of the society paid fifty cents a month to a relief fund, the Kansas City Electric Light Company contributing a like amount, but the latter assistance was recently withdrawn. In spite of this, so great was the interest, that the society was maintained. In 1890 the active membership was about fifty. The officers were Joseph Magrath, president; Charles E. Poe, vice president; F. A. White, secretary and treasurer. The present committee on education is C. A. Harber, E. A. Barth and Edwin R. Weeks.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Granberry, John Cowper, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Virginia,

December 5, 1829; was educated at Randolph Macon College, and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the Virginia conference; was a chaplain in the Confederate Army, and was wounded in one of the battles near Richmond. From 1875 to 1882 he was a professor in Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee. In the latter year he was chosen bishop, and removed his family to St. Louis and made it his episcopal home for several years.

Granby.—A city in Newton County, eight miles east of Neosho, the county seat, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. It has schools for white and colored children; Baptist, Christian and Catholic Churches, and the "Granby Miner," an independent newspaper. Fraternal societies represented are Masons, Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Miners' Benevolent Association and the Miners' Union. In 1853 William Foster, a Cornish miner, found lead ore near the place, and within two years 3,000 people were on the ground, with numerous furnaces and acres of mines in operation. In 1857 Kennett, Blow & Co., of St. Louis, leased the lands and exacted royalty from the squatting miners. Mining was suspended during the war. In 1865 the Granby Mining and Smelting Company was organized, and operations were resumed on a larger scale. The smelting works of this company are among the largest in the mining district. (See "Zinc and Lead Mining in Southwest Missouri.") Granby was platted in 1866, incorporated in 1868 and granted a charter as a city of the fourth class in 1875, its area being defined as nearly three and one-half miles; the organic act forbade the taxing of mineral lands for city purposes unless divided into lots. The population in 1890 was 2,315.

Granby Fight.—During the early part of the Civil War it was a matter of great importance to the Confederates in the Southwest to secure supplies of lead from Missouri, and in the fall of 1862 General Rains, with a force of 2,000 men, was stationed on the old Pea Ridge battle field to cover the transportation of lead from the Granby mines to the Confederate arsenal at Little Rock. To break up the business a body of Federal troops took possession of Granby and

stopped the shipment of lead to the South. Colonel Shelby sent a force of Confederates, under Colonel Shanks, to attack the place and secure possession of it at whatever cost. The attack was made at daylight on the 23d of September, and resulted in the surprise and defeat of the Federals, who lost twenty-seven killed and wounded and forty-three taken prisoners, the Confederates losing only two men wounded. The mines were then actively worked under the protection of the Confederates, and large quantities of lead were sent to the Rains camp to be forwarded to Little Rock.

Grand Army of the Republic.—A secret order composed of persons who served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the Civil War, its object being to preserve and strengthen fraternal feeling among its members, encourage loyal sentiment, bury the dead of the society with becoming honors, maintain the observance of May 30th as Memorial Day, by visiting cemeteries and decorating the graves of buried patriots with flowers, and to furnish assistance to needy veterans' families. The order owes its origin to B. F. Stephenson, surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The first general orders were issued April 1, 1866, a year after the close of the Civil War, and the first post was organized April 6th of that year, at Decatur, Illinois, and a national organization effected at a convention held at Indianapolis in November following. The first twelve charter members all served in Illinois regiments. The motto of the order is "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty." Party politics are forbidden in its discussions. The constituted bodies of the order, beginning with the lowest, are: First, a local organization, known as Post No. —; second, a State organization known as a department; and third, a national organization known as a National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The supreme power is lodged in the National Encampment held every year. Each post has a relief fund, and no needy member is allowed to go unassisted. The observance of Memorial or Decoration Day is scrupulously maintained. On the Sunday preceding the day, the posts attend church, and if any member has died during the year a memorial service is held; and when the 30th of May arrives, all join

in orderly processions to the cemeteries where departed loyal soldiers lie buried, and deposit wreaths and bunches of flowers upon the graves. The membership of the order reached its highest point in 1892, when there were 409,489 members in the United States. At the first national convention, held at Indianapolis in 1866, Missouri was represented by a body known as the "Volunteer Mutual Aid Society," which was there merged into the Grand Army of the Republic; but the new organization did not prove fortunate at first, and after a while passed out of existence. In 1874 Abraham Lincoln Post No. 1 was organized in St. Louis, but it was a failure also, and in two years was abandoned. Finally on the 8th of December, 1879, a meeting of ex-soldiers of the Union Army was held at St. Louis in the office of ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, which brought about, the following month, the organization of Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, with John Reed, Thomas R. Rodgers, S. O. Fish, John W. Francis, R. B. Beck, G. Harry Stone, John O'Connell, John B. Pachall, F. R. Potter, George C. Chase, Richard Mallinckrodt, E. M. Joel, B. Seaman and Arthur Dreifus as charter members. April 22, 1882, a State convention of delegates from all the Grand Army posts in Missouri was held at Kansas City, and the Missouri Department of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized, with Major William Warner as department commander. The next year he was re-elected, and during the two years of his administration the membership of the department increased from 500 to over 6,000. At the beginning of the year 1900 the order had an organization in 107 counties in Missouri, with 415 posts and 17,543 comrades, there being in St. Louis nine posts and 2,096 comrades; in Kansas City three posts and 697 comrades, and in St. Joseph one post with 207 comrades.

Grand Falls.—A beautiful falls on Shoal Creek, in the northwestern part of Newton County.

Grand Gulf.—A curious formation in the southwestern part of Oregon County, where, in the midst of a level country, there is a sunken area three-quarters of a mile in length, 50 to 100 feet in width, and 150 feet in depth.

Grandin.—An incorporated town in Johnson Township, Carter County, on Little Black River, and on the Current River branch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, twenty miles southeast of Van Buren. It has three churches, a public school, electric lights, four stores and two saw and planing mills. The largest lumber manufacturing plant in Missouri is located there. Population, 1899 (estimated), 800.

Grand Jury.—A body of men, twelve in number, selected by the county court or the sheriff, from different parts of the county, whose duty it is, under general instructions from the court, to inquire into crimes and offenses against the laws. They have authority to summon witnesses and compel their attendance, and to find true bills in cases where there is reasonable evidence sufficient to sustain a trial. The grand jury holds its sessions in secret, and its members take an oath to inquire and perform their duty "without hatred, malice, fear, favor or affection," and not to divulge their proceedings. Nine members of the grand jury, or a majority, may find a true bill.

Grand River.—The North Missouri Grand River is the largest stream in that part of the State. It is made up of several branches—Locust Creek, which rises in southern Iowa and runs south through Putnam, Sullivan and Linn Counties; Medicine and Weldon Creeks, which also rise in southern Iowa and flow south through Mercer, Putnam, Grundy and Livingston Counties; Thompson's Branch, which rises in southern Iowa, and flows through Harrison and Grundy Counties; Big River, which rises in southern Iowa and runs through Harrison and Daviess Counties, and the East Fork, Middle Fork and West Fork, which rise in southern Iowa, and, flowing through Worth and Gentry Counties, unite to form the main stream which flows into the Missouri at Brunswick. Grand River, with its tributaries, waters thirteen counties. It has a length of 200 miles. Another stream, called Grand River, rises in Kansas and flows through Cass, Bates, Henry and Benton Counties of Missouri, a distance of 100 miles.

Grand Tower.—A curious tower of rock in the Mississippi River near the Mis-

souri shore, opposite the city of Grand Tower in Illinois, and 100 miles below St. Louis. It is seventy-five feet in height and affords from its summit a fine view of the surrounding country. In the days of keel-boating in the West it was a dangerous point to pass on account of the desperate river bandits who, for a time, made it their rendezvous.

Granger.—A village in Scotland County, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, eleven miles east of Memphis. It has two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Christian; a bank, a hotel and a few stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 290.

Granite Quarry.—A mass of granite, seventy feet high and covering several hundred acres, six miles northwest of Ironton. On the top of the mountain are enormous boulders, some of them twenty-five feet high, worn round and smooth by movements ages ago. The granite is red, of the best quality, and is extensively used in St. Louis and elsewhere for street paving and buildings.

Graniteville.—A village in Iron Township, Iron County, a mile northwest of Ironton, on a branch railroad running from Middlebrook, three miles distant on the Iron Mountain Railroad. It was settled in 1873. There are extensive granite quarries that give employment to 500 men. The village has two churches, a public hall, a free school and three general stores. The population in 1890 was 721.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson, the greatest of American soldiers and eighteenth President of the United States, was for six years a resident of St. Louis, and here he married Julia Dent, daughter of Frederick and Ellen (Wrenshall) Dent. General Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and died on Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885. He was of Scottish ancestry, but his family had been Americanized in all its branches for eight generations. He was a descendant of Mathew Grant, who arrived at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in May of 1630. His father was Jesse R. Grant, and his mother's maiden name was Hannah Simpson. His parents were married in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1821, and Ulysses S. Grant was the eldest

of six children. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm in Ohio, and attended the village school until 1839, when he was appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point by Honorable Thomas L. Hamer, then a member of Congress from Ohio. In this connection it is of interest to note the fact that an error in the appointment gave him a name which he ever afterward bore. At his birth he was christened Hiram Ulysses, but as a boy he was always called by his middle name. Mr. Hamer, thinking this his first name, and that his middle name was probably that of his mother's family, inserted in the official appointment the name Ulysses S. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1843, standing twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. He was commissioned, on graduation, as a brevet second lieutenant, was attached to the Fourth Infantry regiment and assigned to duty at Jefferson Barracks. He was commissioned second lieutenant in 1845, and served in the war with Mexico, first under General Taylor and then under General Scott, taking part in every battle from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. He was made captain in 1853. The year following he resigned and established his home on the farm near St. Louis, which is now known as "Grantwood" and is the property of Captain Luther H. Conn, of that city. For six years thereafter he engaged in farming and in the real estate business in St. Louis, but in neither calling can he be said to have succeeded. In 1860 he removed to Galena, Illinois, and there became a clerk in the hardware and leather store of his father. He was one of the first to offer his services to his country when the Civil War broke out, and became colonel of an Illinois volunteer regiment. In May he was made brigadier general and placed in command at Cairo. He occupied Paducah, broke up the Confederate camp at Belmont, and in February, 1862, captured Forts Henry and Donelson. He was then promoted to major general, conducted the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, and for a while was second in command to Halleck. He performed excellent service in the West and Southwest, especially in the vicinity of the Mississippi River and at and near the Tennessee River, in 1863. He was created lieutenant general on March 1, 1864, and awarded a gold medal by Con-

gress. He issued his first order as general-in-chief of the armies of the United States at Nashville, March 17, 1864. In the grand movements of the armies in 1864 he accompanied that of the Potomac, with his headquarters "in the field," and he remained with it until he signed the articles of capitulation at Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, 1865. In 1866 he was promoted to general of the United States Army. After the war Grant fixed his headquarters at Washington. When President Johnson suspended Stanton from the office of Secretary of War—August 12, 1867—Grant was put in his place, *ad interim*, and held the position until January 14, 1868, when Stanton was reinstated by the Senate. In 1868 General Grant was elected President of the United States by the Republican party, and was re-elected in 1872. He retired from the office March 4, 1877. After his retirement from the presidency he visited the countries of the old world, sailing from Philadelphia May 17, 1877. While he was abroad he was entertained in a princely manner, and upon his return to the United States, in September of 1879, he made a triumphal tour across the continent from San Francisco. In 1880 he was again put forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency, but the traditional sentiment against a third presidential term influenced the National Convention held in Chicago against him, and after a long and exciting session the delegates to the convention compromised by nominating General James A. Garfield. In August of 1881 he established his home in New York and passed the remainder of his life in that city. He completed two volumes of "Personal Memoirs" while on his death bed. See "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," by Adam Badeau; "Life and Public Services of General Ulysses S. Grant," by James Grant Wilson.

Grant City.—A city of the fourth class, the judicial seat of Worth County, situated near the center of the county, and the southern terminus of a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It was laid out in 1864, in which year it was made the county seat, and was named in honor of General U. S. Grant. It has Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. There are an excellent graded public school, two banks, a

flouring mill, two hotels, a good courthouse and jail, two weekly papers, the "Star" and the "Times." There are about fifty miscellaneous business houses in the city. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

Grant Medals.—The famous Grant medals, designed to commemorate one of the most interesting events in the political history of the United States, were executed in St. Louis, and distributed from that city to those entitled to them. At the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1880 it was proposed for the first time since Washington refused a third term of the presidency, to again nominate for that office the great soldier who had four years earlier relinquished the chief magistracy of the nation after having served two terms, the limit fixed by custom and the unwritten law of the land. The opposition to this innovation proved unyielding and finally forced the nomination of General James A. Garfield, but from the beginning to the end of that historic struggle 306 delegates cast their votes on every ballot for General Grant, standing together to the last, like Napoleon's "Old Guard." A few days after the convention, Senator J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, were taking a stroll together, when the matter of commemorating the fealty of the "306" suggested itself and was discussed. A medal was decided upon and each commenced penciling, upon the store-box upon which they seated themselves, a design. From these pencillings, coinciding as to the general features, the project was left for Mr. Filley to carry out, so that each of the 306 could have a medal. In pursuance of this arrangement he secured from General Grant his latest photograph, called into service Mr. Kershaw, the St. Louis engraver and bronze worker, and they carried out the details so that the result of their designs was approved on submission to Senator Cameron and Mrs. Grant. The medals were then struck, the list of delegates' names prepared and certified to in each State, and to each was sent a medal. There was considerable demand from those who were not entitled to them, and as late as 1897 requests for them were made by the friends of General Grant, but only enough were struck off for the delegates. Senator Cameron paid the entire expense of preparing the medals. They

were made of bronze and were about three inches in diameter. A profile of General Grant adorned one side of the medal, and on the obverse side was the following inscription: "Commemorative of the Fifty-six Bal-lots of The Old Guard for Ulysses S. Grant for President; Republican National Convention, Chicago, June, 1880."

Grantwood.—The estate formerly called "White Haven," once owned by Colonel F. T. Dent, father-in-law of General U. S. Grant, and afterward owned by Grant himself. When it passed out of his possession it was purchased by Captain Luther H. Conn, a citizen of St. Louis, an ex-Confederate officer, who changed the name to "Grantwood," as being more expressive of its historic significance. It is a noble estate, comprising nearly 800 acres at the time when it was occupied as the country seat of Colonel Dent, but reduced now to 650 acres, situated ten and a half miles southwest of St. Louis, on the Gravois Road, in the Gravois neighborhood, one of the oldest American settlements of St. Louis County. It is five miles from Jefferson Barracks, five miles from the quiet old town of Fenton, on the Meramec River and five miles from Kirkwood. The Carondelet branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, from Kirkwood to Carondelet, runs through it, and so does the beautiful Gravois Creek, which gives the name to the road and the neighborhood. The estate is about equally divided between cleared and wood land, and might be called an ideal stock farm, the creek supplying an abundance of water all the year round, the fertile fields yielding good crops of grain and hay, and the ample forest furnishing woodland pasture and shelter. Colonel Dent turned it to account in the rearing of animals; General Grant improved its capacity for this purpose, and Captain Conn, the present proprietor, who has a quick eye and a warm feeling for a good horse and a full-blooded shorthorn, has still further developed its advantages as a breeding ground for choice animals. Captain Conn is a gentleman of leisure, taste, travel and means, and, withal, hospitable and affable, and the many visitors from all parts of the United States and foreign lands who visit the place where the great American general and President wooed and won the fair lady who became his wife, bear away with them pleasant

recollections of the host who seems to regard himself as holding the estate for the great soldier's countrymen. The old Dent mansion, which gave the name "White Haven" to the place, is still standing in good condition, and is occupied by the present proprietor, who has been careful, while keeping it in good repair, to preserve the original character and appearance. It is a two-story frame house, with attic, wide and roomy, with the spacious two-story veranda in front so frequently met with in Southern country seats, and heavy stone chimneys at the ends. Before the war there were the cabins for colored people, always seen on Southern country seats, but these have disappeared and in place of them are the barns and sheds which General Grant built for horses and cattle when the estate came into his possession. The wide breast of the massive chimneys suggests the old-fashioned fireplaces within, and on entering the house the visitor finds them as wide and ample as the rooms to be warmed by them. Grantwood is within hearing distance of the guns of Jefferson Barracks, and it is to this fact that that very important event in Grant's life—his marriage to Miss Julia Dent—is due. Her brother, F. T. Dent—afterward brigadier general and minister to Denmark—was one of his classmates at West Point, and when Lieutenant Grant, after leaving the Military Academy, was assigned to duty at the barracks, nothing was more natural than that he should be invited to the home of this brother; and thus began, in 1844, the acquaintance which had so much to do with the young lieutenant's subsequent career. General Grant not only highly appreciated White Haven on account of its value as a stock farm, but had a fond attachment for it on account of the romantic youthful associations connected with it. It was there he won his wife, and it was there all their children were born; and while he was still at Washington, absorbed in the cares of office, he was accustomed to say that he looked forward eagerly to the time when he should retire from public life and spend his last days in the sylvan scenes and amid the rural delights of White Haven. Mrs. Grant shared with him this affection for her early home, and when, in 1893, she visited it, with her son, Jesse R. Grant, and his wife, it was an unexpected delight to her to find it looking almost exactly as she had left it many

years before. The Gravois region is a beautiful rolling country, occupied chiefly by orchards, vineyards and gardens owned by a thrifty and neighborly people. It was settled in the early days by the Sappingtons and Longs, whose descendants still exhibit the sterling virtues of their pioneer ancestors of three generations ago. General Grant was well known and warmly esteemed in the neighborhood in his early days, and one of his steadfast personal friends was Colonel John F. Long, who, Democrat, though he was, was appointed by him surveyor of the port of St. Louis during his administration. Mrs. Grant and her father's family also are affectionately remembered by the few still remaining old citizens who knew them as occupants of White Haven. There have been suggestions among surviving veterans of the Union Army that the estate ought to be saved from the subdivision into small tracts that will ultimately be its fate, if left to private ownership, by making it a national park as a perpetual memorial of General Grant, and a visiting spot for his countrymen; but Captain Conn is himself greatly attached to it, because of its adaptation to stock-breeding and its attractiveness as a country seat, and it is not certain that he would be willing to part with it. He shares the high respect which so many Confederate soldiers entertain for General Grant, and takes no little satisfaction in owning the place once owned by the great commander.

“Grasshopper Year.”—In the year 1875 the State of Missouri was subjected to a visitation of grasshoppers, or Rocky Mountain locusts. The insects, which had their habitat in the Rocky Mountains, had visited the State of Kansas for several years before, and caused some damage to the crops, but in 1874 they came in swarms, or rather in clouds, into Missouri, devouring such crops as were still in a green condition, and depositing their eggs for a more destructive campaign the following year. In the spring of 1875 they came forth in myriads and began to devour every green thing in some of the western counties. The foliage was stripped from the trees and the green blades from the corn, while the wheat, oats and grass were eaten off smooth to the ground, leaving the earth bare, and making the landscape oppressively dreary and desolate.

Farmers replanted their crops only to see them again devoured by the voracious insects, and the district invaded by them was threatened with famine. The ground was literally covered with them; they were crushed in offensive masses under the wheels of railroad trains, and they entered houses, covering the floors and clinging to the walls and filling drawers and cupboards in such number as to be a plague on the land. So serious was the visitation that Governor Hardin issued a proclamation setting apart June 3, 1875, as a day of fasting and prayer for deliverance, and there was a general observance of the day over the State, particularly in the “grasshopper district.” Shortly afterward the drouth which had aggravated the calamity, was broken by abundant rains which washed away the insects in great quantities, and this was followed by an east wind which carried them in clouds from the State. In July the farmers replanted corn, and with the advantage of an unusually favoring season there was a good crop.

Gratiot.—An attractive little city on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in St. Louis County, nearly seven miles from St. Louis. It is named after one of the early residents of the city who was the owner of the “Gratiot League,” on which the present station is located.

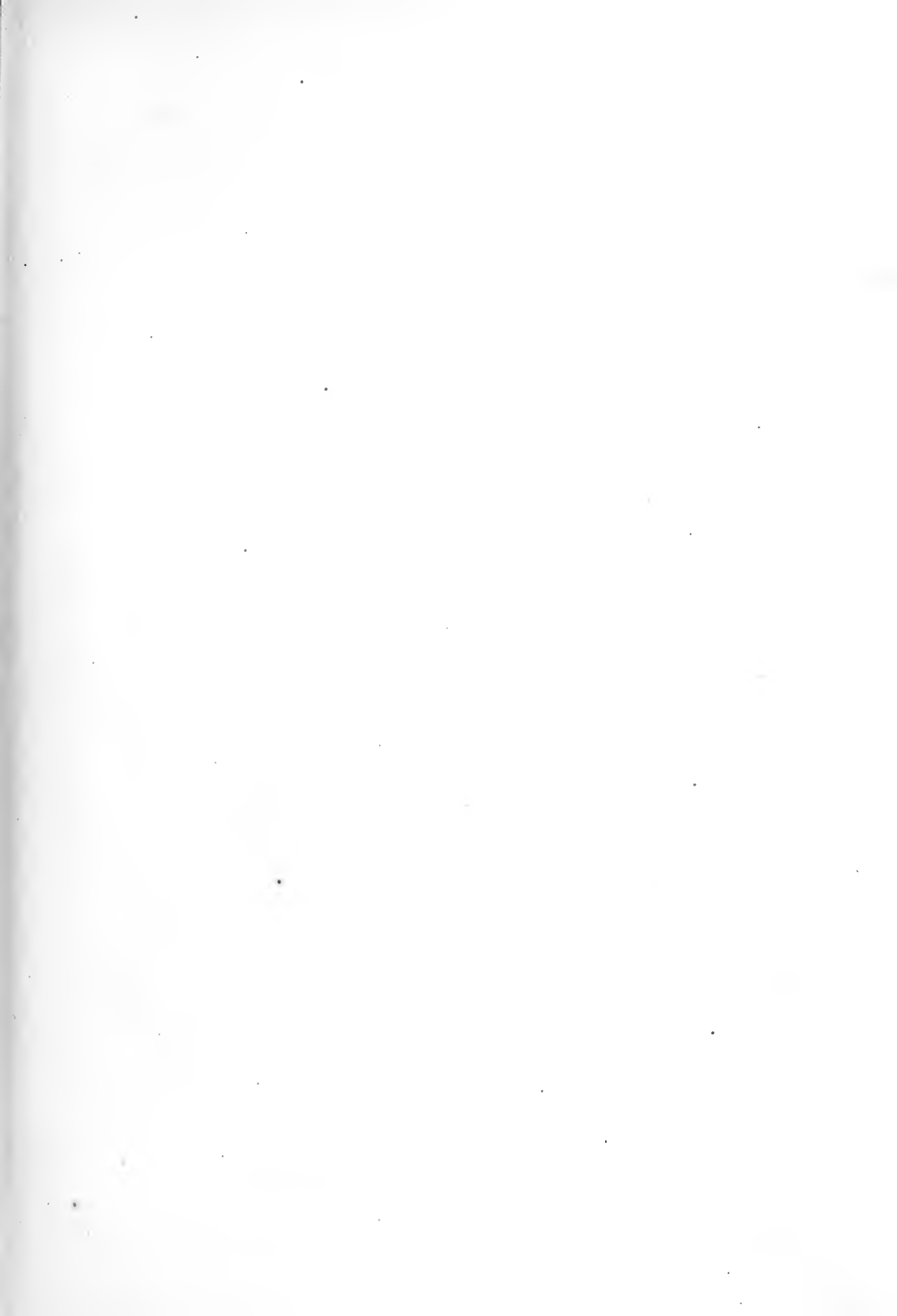
Gratiot, Charles, the head of the distinguished American family of Gratiots, and one of the early settlers of St. Louis, was born in Lausanne, Canton of Vaud, Switzerland. His family were French Huguenots, forced to leave their native country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He came to this country and lived for a time at Charleston, South Carolina. About 1777 he came to the west and settled at St. Louis, and engaged in merchandising. The post was only thirteen years old at that time, so that it may be said of Gratiot that he was here from almost the beginning. His alliance with the family which founded St. Louis began on the 25th of June, 1781, when he married Victoire Chouteau, one of the three sisters of Colonel Auguste Chouteau, the friend and companion of Laclede. Nine children were born to them, four sons—Charles, Henry, John B. and Paul M. Gratiot—and five daughters—Julie, who became the wife of

John P. Cabanne; Victoire, who became the wife of Sylvester Labadie; Emilie, who became the wife of Pierre Chouteau, Jr.; Marie Therese, who became the wife of John N. Macklot, and Isabelle, who became the wife of Jules De Mun. The eldest of the sons, Charles, graduated at West Point and rose to the rank of General, dying at the age of eighty-seven years. The other sons went to the lead mines on Feore River, Illinois, and took a prominent part in the founding of what is now the city of Galena. In 1832 Paul M. Gratiot returned from the lead mines to St. Louis and spent the remainder of his life on his farm near Cheltenham, part of the "Gratiot League," which had been the property of his father. One of the daughters of Jules and Isabelle (Gratiot) De Mun, Isabelle, became the wife of Edward Walsh; another, Julie, became the wife of Antoine Chenie; a third, Louise, became the wife of Robert A. Barnes, and a fourth, Emilie, became the wife of Charles Bland Smith—all prominent in business and the professions in St. Louis, whose children are still to be found in the city. When General George Rogers Clark made his conquest of the Illinois country, Charles Gratiot, Pierre Menard and other French settlers gave him the most valuable assistance in wresting this territory from the English, and when the territory west of the Mississippi River passed under the control of the United States Government he was a no less potent factor in reconciling the French inhabitants of that region to the new order of things. All of his life he possessed the confidence of the inhabitants of the post, and was the leader in all movements for their benefit. In 1811, 1812 and 1813 he was president of the board of trustees, and when, in 1815, Thomas H. Benton, then a young man thirty-three years of age, but with the beginning of his great reputation, came to St. Louis to make it his home, Charles Gratiot welcomed him to the town and entertained him in his hospitable home, at the corner of Main and Chestnut Streets. Mr. Gratiot was very successful in business, and when he died, in the year 1817, he was reckoned one of the richest men in St. Louis.

Gratiot, Charles, was born in St. Louis, August 29, 1786, and died in that city May 18, 1855. His father was Charles Gratiot and his mother was Victoire (Chouteau) Gra-

tiot, sister of the two Chouteaus, Auguste and Pierre, who took part in the founding of St. Louis. At the age of eighteen years he was appointed as a cadet to the military academy at West Point by President Jefferson, being one of the four French youths of Louisiana Territory selected for this distinction with the object of conciliating the French population after the cession. He graduated with honor in 1806 and entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. In 1808 he was promoted to be captain. He served with gallantry in the War of 1812 as chief engineer in General Harrison's army, and in 1814 was brevetted colonel. He took part in the defense of Fort Meigs in 1813, and in the attack on Fort Mackinac in 1814. In 1815 he was appointed major of engineers, and superintended the construction of fortifications on Delaware River, and afterward the construction of Fortress Monroe, at Old Point Comfort. In 1819 he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and in 1828 was made colonel in charge of the engineering bureau at Washington, D. C. May 24, 1828, he was brevetted brigadier general and appointed inspector of West Point. It was General Charles Gratiot who, in 1835, selected Lieutenant Robert E. Lee to construct the works on Bloody Island, and between the island and the Illinois shore, which protected the St. Louis harbor. Fort Gratiot, on St. Clair River, Michigan, and the villages of Gratiot in Michigan and Wisconsin were named in his honor. He was married to Miss Ann Belin, at Philadelphia, April 22, 1819. Two daughters were born to them—Victoria, who became the wife of Marquis C. F. de Montholon, French minister to the United States; and Julie Augusta, who became the wife of Charles P. Chouteau, of St. Louis. His widow died in St. Louis December 26, 1886, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Gratiot Street Prison.—What was known during the Civil War as Gratiot Street Military Prison, in St. Louis, was originally McDowell Medical College. It was a large octagonal building, built of gray stone, and stood at the corner of Eighth and Gratiot Streets. It was flanked by two wings, the southern situated directly on the corner of Eighth and Gratiot Streets, and the northern extending to the building of the Christian Brothers. It was appropriated by the Federal





F. P. Graves

military authorities at the beginning of the war for use as a military prison, and to it were committed from time to time captured Confederate soldiers, Southern sympathizers placed under arrest, and those charged with being "bushwhackers," spies or mail-carriers, and also deserters, bounty-jumpers, and delinquents from the Union side. Many prominent citizens of Missouri were incarcerated in this prison, among them being men who had occupied high public stations, and who had rendered important services to the country, but whose overt acts or openly expressed sympathy with the Confederate cause occasioned their imprisonment. The discipline maintained in the prison seems to have been severe, and there were many complaints of harsh treatment and of unnecessary hardships imposed upon those who had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the military authorities then in complete control of the city.

Gravely, Joseph J., lawyer, legislator, soldier, member of Congress and Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, was born in Henry County, Virginia, in 1828, and died in Cedar County, Missouri, April 28, 1872. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1853 he was elected to the Virginia Legislature. In 1854 he removed to Missouri, and in 1861, when the excitement preceding the Civil War began, he took a bold stand for the Union and was elected to the State Convention. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, and in the war served in the Union Army as colonel of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry. In 1866 he was elected to the Fortieth Congress from the Fourth Missouri District as a radical Republican, and served to the end of the term. In 1870 he supported the "Liberal" movement, and was nominated for Lieutenant Governor and elected on the ticket with B. Gratz Brown for Governor.

Graves, Alexander, lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in Mississippi, August 20, 1844. When he was seventeen years of age, and at the beginning of the Civil War, he left Centre College, in Kentucky, and entered the Confederate Army. He served until the end under General N. B. Forrest. In May, 1865, he was paroled with Forrest, at Gainesville, Alabama, and entered

Oakland (afterward Alcorn) University, graduating in 1867. He then studied law and graduated at the University of Virginia in 1869, and came to Missouri and settled at Lexington, where he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected city attorney, and two years later prosecuting attorney of Lafayette County. In 1882 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the fifth Missouri district and was elected by a vote of 12,695 to 8,672 for John T. Crisp, Independent, and 243 for McCabe, Greenbacker.

Graves, Fayette Parsons, mine-operator, was born January 17, 1849, in Rochester, New York, son of William Henry and Julia (Parsons) Graves. His mother and twin brother died when he was only a few months old, and his father when the son was eight years of age. After the death of his father he went to live with his grandmother, and later lived with his uncle at Burr Oak, Michigan. When he was about twelve years of age he went to Hillsdale, Michigan, where he lived with his aunt. As a boy he attended the public schools of Burr Oak and Hillsdale, and while in Hillsdale he attended for a time private schools and afterward the public high school. When about seventeen years of age he went to Southamptton, Massachusetts, and in 1867 entered Williston Seminary at Easthamptton, Massachusetts. Unable to complete the full course, he was obliged to discontinue his studies at the last-named institution and came west to Missouri, finding employment in the St. Joseph Lead Mines, at what is now Bonne Terre. He had previously worked in the lead mines at Southamptton, Massachusetts, and later had worked for the street railway company at Northamptton, giving evidence of his industry and his ambition to make his own way in the world. When he came to Missouri he began a connection with the great industry founded by the St. Joseph Lead Company, which has continued up to the present time, and he was advanced to the position which he now occupies by successive steps as a reward of real merit. He worked in the mill and shops of the company for two years and was then given the position of cashier, which he filled for seventeen years. In 1887 he became connected with the Doe Run Lead Company at

the organization of that corporation, as its secretary and assistant superintendent. Filling these positions, he has since resided at Doe Run, in charge of the works at that place. He is also a director and stockholder in the company, and one of the men to whom it owes, in a large measure, its success. During his thirty years of active and continuous work in connection with the lead mining interests of this region, he has devoted his spare time and means to making a collection of specimens of various minerals. This collection, which is now one of the finest in the West, also contains a great variety of relics, curios, ancient coins, weapons, etc., from Oriental countries, implements of the stone age and prehistoric evidences of the existence of man. Indian war relics, rare books, manuscripts and autographs, and over 6,000 postage stamps—some of which are exceedingly rare—constitute a part of the collection. Egypt, Spain, Cuba, China and the Philippine Islands have also contributed to what constitutes a wonderfully attractive and instructive museum of antiquities. Exhibits from this collection were attractive features of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and the expositions at Atlanta and Omaha. The collection will undoubtedly be represented also at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition in 1901, and at the Louisiana Centennial Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1903, in the interest of southeast Missouri and St. Francois County. In gratifying his tastes in this direction Mr. Graves has shown the same energy and thoroughness which he has evidenced in the conduct of his business affairs. Aside from this indulgence, he has given his time wholly to the industrial interests which he represents, and has never taken an active part in public affairs, the only office which he has held having been that of post-master at Doe Run, which he filled from 1887 to 1891. He has been known, however, as a staunch Republican and one who took an active interest in promoting the welfare of his party. At the National Convention of the Republican League Clubs held in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1900, he was elected vice president of the league for Missouri. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His career as a Mason began in 1874, when he became a member of Samaritan Lodge, No.

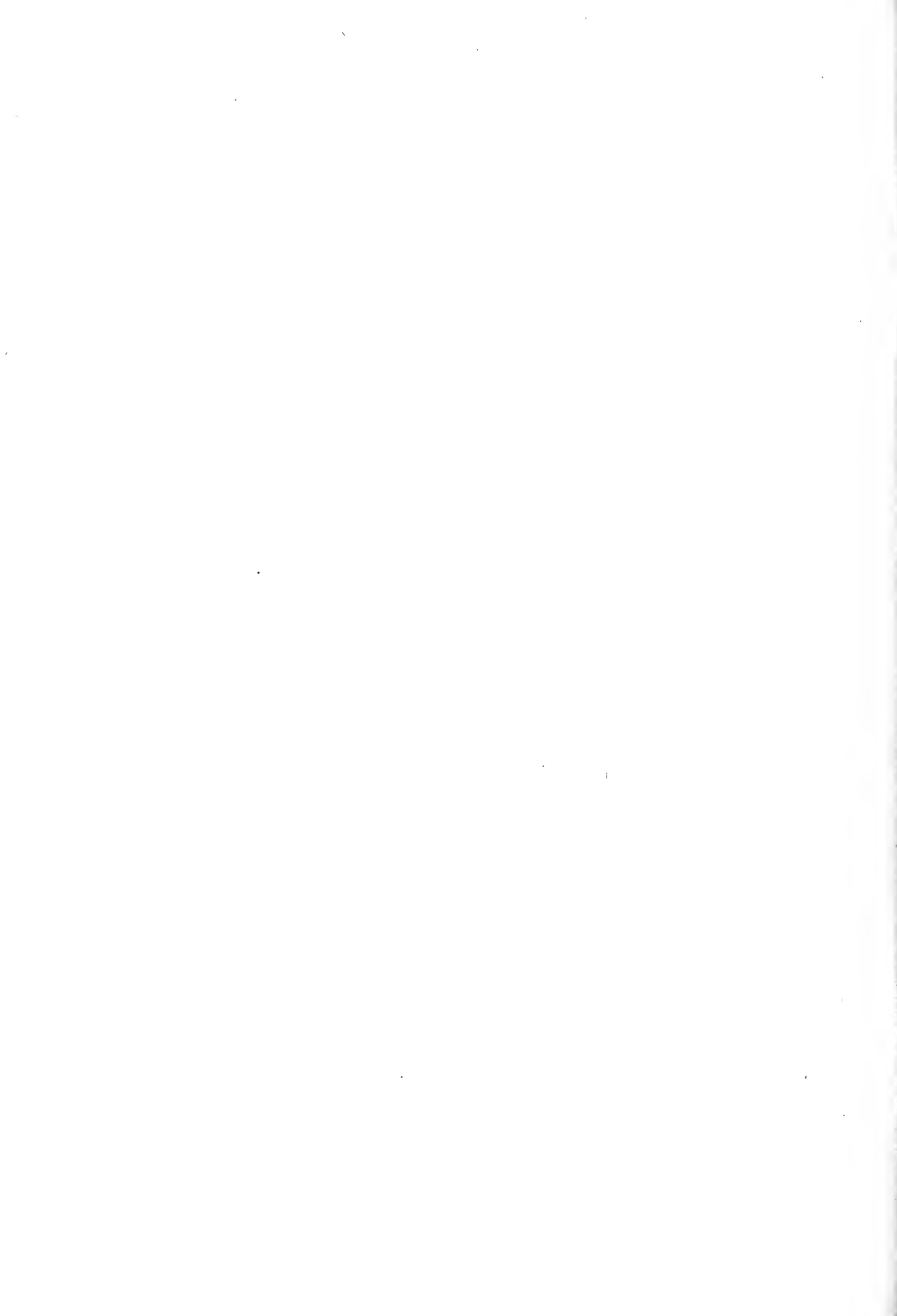
424, in Bonne Terre. At the organization of Pendleton Lodge, No. 551, at Doe Run, in 1892, he became master of that lodge and served as such during the years 1892 and 1893. He was exalted in Midian Chapter, No. 71, Royal Arch Masons, in 1892, at Ironton, Missouri, and was created a Knight Templar in De Soto Commandery, No. 56, at De Soto, Missouri, in 1895. He served as district deputy grand master and district deputy grand lecturer for the sixteenth district of Missouri in 1894 and 1895, and also served as grand sword-bearer in the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1894 and 1895. December 6, 1871, Mr. Graves married Miss Mary E. Woodside, of Bonne Terre, Missouri. Of a family of three sons and two daughters born to them, only two are now living. These are Dr. John B. Graves, engaged in the practice of his profession at Doe Run, and Mrs. J. V. Braham, who resides in Bonne Terre, Missouri. They have also an adopted daughter whom they received from the Missouri Children's Home Society. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are members of the Congregational Church of Bonne Terre, Missouri. As there is no Congregational Church at Doe Run, their affiliation there is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, all of their children having united with that denomination. Mr. Graves, however, prefers to divide his attendance between these two churches, and feels at home with either, or in any of the churches of Doe Run.

Graves, Waller Washington, lawyer and judge of the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit, was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, December 17, 1860, son of Abram L. and Martha E. (Pollard) Graves. His father was born near Palmyra, Missouri, in 1837. The latter's father, who was a native of North Carolina, removed early in life to Kentucky, where he married. In 1836 he came to Missouri and engaged in the mercantile business near Palmyra, where his son, Abram L. Graves, was born. Abram L. Graves, whose life was devoted to farming, was a prominent Democrat, held numerous local offices, and was a man of wide influence. Being a strong Southern sympathizer, he was forced into the Missouri State Guard in the early days of the Civil War, but spent most of his time in Colorado until the struggle was ended. In 1880 he removed to Bates



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County, occupying a farm near Mulberry, but since the spring of 1898 he has made his home at Garden City on a farm which he purchased at that time. His wife is a daughter of Henry S. Pollard, who married a member of the famous Waller family of Virginia. She is a direct descendant of John L. Waller, a distinguished officer of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Both the Pollards and Wallers are descended from prominent Old Dominion families. Mrs. Graves was born in Todd County, Kentucky, and came with her parents to Missouri when a girl of fifteen years. The education of Waller W. Graves was begun in the public schools of Lafayette County, and continued in the State University until 1880, when he removed with his parents to Bates County. There he devoted two years to the study of law and teaching school. From 1882 to 1885 he continued his legal studies in the office of Parkinson & Abernathy, at Butler, being admitted to the bar in the latter year by Judge James B. Gantt. In 1884 one of his preceptors—Mr. Abernathy—had died, and upon his admission to the bar Mr. Parkinson offered young Graves a partnership, which he accepted. This relation was sustained until October 1, 1893, when Judge Graves formed a partnership with General H. C. Clark, which continued until the subject of this sketch took his place upon the circuit bench, January 1, 1899, having been elected to that office in November, 1898. Before being elected to the circuit bench Judge Graves had filled two other public offices. Governor Marmaduke appointed him school commissioner of Bates County to fill a vacancy, and at the end of his term he was elected to the office. In 1890 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for city attorney of Butler, and was elected by a handsome majority, though the Republican candidate had been victorious at the preceding election. Judge Graves is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married June 30, 1892, to Alice Ludwick, a native of Butler, and a daughter of John L. Ludwick, a retired merchant, and an early settler of that place. They are the parents of two children, Ludwick and W. W. Graves, Jr. During his career as a practitioner Judge

Graves participated in the trial of many important cases. In 1897 and 1898 he was associated with Attorney General Crow in the prosecution of the famous cases against the trust companies of St. Louis. The action was brought at the instance of the regularly chartered banks of that city to compel the trust companies to abstain from engaging in the banking business. After a bitter fight the court sustained the contention of the clients of Messrs. Graves and Crow. Another important case was that of the State *ex rel.* Wheeler vs. Hastetter, to determine the right of a woman to hold office in Missouri. Judge Graves appeared for Mrs. Maggie B. Wheeler, who had been elected clerk of St. Clair County. The office was refused her on the ground that under the statutory and constitutional provisions of the State, no woman could hold office in Missouri. Judge Graves carried the case to the Supreme Court, which not only sustained his position and awarded the office to Mrs. Wheeler, but complimented him highly on his brief and the method of its preparation. In such high esteem is Judge Graves held by the bench and bar of Missouri that many of his friends have urged him to become a candidate for the supreme bench in 1901.

Gray, Alexander, lawyer and jurist, was born in Kentucky, and died in St. Louis, August 2, 1823. He served as a captain in the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry Regiment during the War of 1812, and at its close came to Missouri, settling at Cape Girardeau. From there he came to St. Louis, a well educated man, a fine writer, and a remarkably able criminal lawyer. In 1820 he was appointed judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court by Acting Governor Frederick Bates, and held two terms of his court in St. Louis under the Territorial government. At the organization of the State government he was appointed by Governor McNair judge of the circuit court for the circuit north of the Missouri River, and filled that position until his death. He died unmarried and while still a young man.

Gray, Henry Lock, who lived a life of much usefulness in public, as well as private, stations, was a native of Missouri, born February 7, 1846, in St. Charles County, and died at Sturgeon, Missouri, June 26, 1900.

His parents were natives of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and removed to Missouri in 1861, locating in Allen, near where is now Moberly, where the father conducted a store and served as postmaster and express agent. The son, Henry Lock Gray, left school at the age of fourteen years to begin work. Even before that time he had acquired habits of close and careful study, which he maintained during his life, and when he was twenty-five years of age those whom he met believed him to be a college graduate, so generous and accurate was his store of knowledge, covering the best of history and literature, biography, economic subjects, and even the law. During the four years of the Civil War period he served as clerk in his father's store, and as assistant postmaster and express messenger. In the latter service he had a varied experience and repeated narrow escapes from bushwhackers while on a route with a stagecoach between Allen and Glasgow and Brunswick. In 1865, when nineteen years of age, he located at Sturgeon, which was thenceforward his place of residence for thirty-five years, excepting about eighteen months, when he resided at Middlegrove, Monroe County. For some years he kept a general store. In 1893 he failed, owing to crop failures and the financial panic, and he was for the following ten years a commercial traveler. He re-established himself in a mercantile business in Sturgeon in 1883, and conducted it until 1891, when he retired. He was an intensely earnest and active Democrat throughout his life, and his qualities as a leader, and his accurate business methods and ripe judgment, led to his being called at various times to public positions, in which his services were eminently useful to the State and honorable to himself. While a resident of Monroe County he took an active part on the stump in advocacy of the regular Democratic ticket headed by Hardin, and was urged to become a candidate for Representative, but declined. He was defeated for the Legislature in 1886 by but sixty-nine votes, after a most exciting and warmly contested campaign. In 1885 he was made clerk of the ways and means committee of the State Senate, of which Honorable J. M. Proctor, of Sturgeon, was chairman. He was elected assistant secretary of the Senate in 1887, and secretary in the revision session of 1889, and he was re-elected to the latter position in

1891. In April, 1891, he was appointed chief clerk of the Labor Bureau, and he was re-appointed to the same position in 1893. When the office of supervisor of building and loan associations was created he was made deputy supervisor. Later, when the office of supervisor was made a separate bureau, in the spring of 1897, Governor Stephens appointed him supervisor, and he occupied the position until his death, his term not expiring until May 21, 1901. In the discharge of official duty he was punctiliously prompt and accurate, and he adorned every place he was called to fill. His invincible integrity came to be fully recognized, when as supervisor of building and loan associations he indignantly denounced those who sought his official favor through the proffer of what would have been to him a small fortune. He was a graceful and forceful writer, and an orator of no mean ability. His reading, while a Senate clerk, was pleasing and brought him much commendation, while as a speaker before the people, no one in his county could attract so large an auditory or interest it for so long a period. His personal character was crowned with many excellencies. He was without dissimulation. His thoughts were in his face to be read by all men. He confided in those he thought were his friends. Being naturally credulous and unsuspecting, made him a prey to the cunning, but when his confidence was betrayed, it was impossible to restore it. He was always candid and outspoken. His enemies were few, but bitter. His friends were firm and devoted. He was the soul of courage and integrity. Embarrassed with debt, and his wife in delicate health, he never faltered; he was never sued; his paper was never protested; he paid 100 cents on the dollar, with 10 per cent interest. When twenty-one years of age he married Miss Sophia Dinwiddie, daughter of Dr. John Dinwiddie, and granddaughter of Rev. James Barnes, a widely known preacher of the old-school Baptist Church, who was married to an aunt of the late Judge Burckhart, in the fort at old Frankford, where the prisoners assembled to defend themselves against an attack by the Indians. Mr. Gray is survived by his wife and a son, Omar D. Gray. The latter named is a talented journalist, and is editor and publisher of the Sturgeon "Missouri Leader." He is devoted to the memory

of his lamented father, whom he commemorated in a special memorial edition of his paper, which contained a fervent tribute from his own pen, and eloquent encomiums by Governor Stephens and other distinguished men. Mr. Gray was born May 17, 1869, and was married June 25, 1899, to Miss Mayme Smith, of Huntsville, Missouri. He served as lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor Stephens, by whom he was held in high esteem for his many excellent qualities.

Gray, Melvin Lamond, lawyer, and one of the old and honored members of the St. Louis bar, was born July 20, 1815, at Bridport, Vermont, son of Daniel and Amy (Bosworth) Gray. The founder of this branch of the Gray family in America was John Gray, who came with his family from Ireland to this country in 1718, and settled at Worcester, Massachusetts. Of Scotch origin, the family was planted in the north of Ireland in the year 1612, when one of its representatives emigrated to that region from Ayrshire, Scotland, and became the progenitor of a physically and intellectually vigorous Scotch-Irish people bearing his name. Transplanted from Ireland to America, the family has retained its pristine vigor, and representatives of each generation have achieved merited distinction in various walks of life. During the Revolutionary War the grandfather of Melvin L. Gray and several of his grandfather's brothers were participants in the struggle for independence. His father, Daniel Gray, graduated at Middlebury College, of Middlebury, Vermont, in 1805, and soon afterward married Susan Rice, who died in her young womanhood, leaving one son, Ozro Preston Gray. After the death of his first wife he married Amy Bosworth, and of this union eight children were born, six of whom were sons, all of whom grew to manhood. The eldest of these sons was Rev. Dr. Edgar Harkness Gray, who was long eminent as a Baptist clergyman, served four years as chaplain of the United States Senate, and officiated at the funeral of President Lincoln in Washington. Daniel Gray died when his son, Melvin L. Gray, was eight years of age, and the half-orphaned boy was given a home in the family of the village minister of Bridport. Reared in a rural community, he divided his time in early youth between farm labor and attendance at school. As he ap-

proached manhood a strong desire to obtain a collegiate education took hold upon him, and, after fitting himself for college at the village select school and completing the course of study prescribed for the freshman year without the aid of a teacher, he entered the sophomore class of Middlebury College in 1836. During three years thereafter he maintained himself in college by teaching school during the winter months of each year, and in 1839 was graduated in a class of which John G. Saxe, the "Green Mountain poet," and William A. Howard, later a member of Congress and Governor of Washington Territory, were members. In the autumn of 1839 he went to Autauga County, Alabama, and taught school there and in the adjoining County of Montgomery for two years thereafter. There he had some interesting experiences and formed the acquaintance of men like Dixon H. Lewis, then a member of the lower branch of Congress and later a United States Senator; Governor (and later United States Senator) Fitzpatrick; William L. Yancey, Henry W. Hilliard, and others who attained national celebrity in later years. Among his less agreeable experiences was that of being paid for his services as an educator in the depreciated State Bank currency of Alabama, which he was compelled to discount 35 per cent when he left the State. In September of 1842 he came to St. Louis and continued law studies, previously commenced, under the preceptorship of Britton A. Hill and John M. Eager, then practicing in partnership. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, and in February of 1844 opened his own law office. After that until 1893 he was continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, and at the present time—1898—he is, with the exception of Samuel Knox and Nathaniel Holmes, now of Massachusetts, and Judge Samuel Treat, of St. Louis, the oldest member of the St. Louis bar. During his long professional career of more than half a century he confined himself to the civil practice, and for many years gave special attention to admiralty and trade mark law. In this branch of practice he attained more than local celebrity in the years of his greatest activity, and the volume of his business made him one of the most successful practitioners in St. Louis. In later years he withdrew, in a measure, from this kind of practice and turned his attention largely to

the care and conservation of the estates of which he had been made curator or trustee. In 1893 he retired from the practice to the enjoyment of a green old age, and, still physically and mentally vigorous, is numbered among the few members of the bar who link the distant past with the present of St. Louis. Prominent at the bar, he has been hardly less well known to the public as a patron of the arts, sciences and education. A self-made man, his generous sympathies have gone out to those struggling to obtain an education or a foothold in life, and all such who have come in his way have found in him a friend and benefactor. He gave to Drury College, the leading educational institution of the Congregational Church in the West, the sum of \$25,000 to establish and endow a professorship in honor of his wife, and has freely used the means with which fortune has favored him to elevate mankind and assist the progress of civilization. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Missouri Historical Society, taking at all times a deep interest in its work and serving for a number of years as its vice president. The St. Louis Academy of Sciences is another institution through which he has labored efficiently to promote intellectual development, and during the years 1896 and 1897 he served as president of that society. Mr. Gray's first law partner in St. Louis was Charles B. Lawrence, who afterward achieved distinction as a jurist and member of the Illinois Supreme Court. Among those eminent at the bar of St. Louis and in public life with whom he has been contemporary in the practice of law have been many of the most eminent members of the Missouri bar. Edward Bates, Hamilton R. Gamble, Henry S. Geyer, Josiah Spalding, John F. Darby, and Beverly Allen were the senior members of the local bar in his young manhood. Charles D. Drake, later a United States Senator; Joseph B. Crockett, afterward a judge of the California Supreme Court; Wilson Primm, James B. Bowlin, an American diplomat under the Polk and Buchanan administrations; Richard S. Blennerhasset, noted for his eloquence as an advocate; John M. Krum, Albert Todd, William F. Chase, a brother of Salmon P. Chase; Alexander Hamilton, P. D. Tiffany, Samuel Knox, John R. Shepley, Trusten Polk, afterward Governor and United States Senator; Roswell M. Field and Myron Leslie

were all legal lights within the period of his active practice, as were also Logan Hunton, Lewis V. Bogy, Montgomery Blair, Thomas T. Gantt, Thomas B. Hudson and Nathaniel Holmes. When Mr. Gray began practicing law in St. Louis there were six volumes of Missouri Supreme Court Reports. There are now 138 of these reports, and these figures tell their own story of the long span of his professional life. In 1851 he married Miss Ruth C. Bacon, a native of Massachusetts, who for several years had been a teacher in a leading female seminary of St. Louis. A woman of rare social and domestic graces, her companionship was an inspiration and a blessing to her husband until her death in 1893. A beautiful and true tribute to her life and character was written by the late Eugene Field, who was a frequent visitor to the Gray home. Mr. Gray was executor of the poet's father's estate, and practically the curator of the poet himself, and a warm friendship long existed between the Field and the Gray families.

Graydon Springs.—A health resort in Polk County, on the Bolivar branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, sixteen miles southwest of Bolivar, the county seat. The waters are of recognized medicinal value, and issue from the side of the cliff overlooking a branch of Sac River. The hills in the vicinity are broken into successively rising terraces, and end in grotesque cliffs, making an exceedingly picturesque scene, while the point commands a beautiful view of the distant Ozark Range, and the intervening prairies and water courses. A hotel and bath houses have been erected here, and the place is much sought as a health resort.

Grayson.—A town in Clinton County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, seven miles southwest of Plattsburg, the county seat. It was laid out in 1871 on land owned by H. B. Baker and called after the maiden name of his wife. It is in the midst of a fertile farming district, and is an important stock shipping point. Population 200.

Great American Society.—A fraternal and beneficiary society chartered under the laws of Missouri, April 9, 1895. It pays sick, accident and burial benefits. St. Louis has been the headquarters of the society since

its organization, and in 1898 it had about 500 members in that city.

Grebel, Hugo, prominent as a business man and citizen of St. Joseph, was born August 8, 1856, in Zittau, Saxony. His parents were August J. F. and Agnes (Behrens) Grebel, both of whom are now living in Saxony, the family home for many years back. Hugo was educated in the high schools of Zittau and Reichenbach, and being possessed of a retentive mind and quick reasoning faculties he learned rapidly and made creditable advancement. At the close of his school days he served an apprenticeship of three years in a machine factory at Zittau. At the age of twenty he enlisted in the army and at the close of his military service he decided that he should broaden his experience by traveling. He went to England and remained there a few months, returning at the request of his father in order that they might engage in the business of cotton agents together. This was another new experience for the young man, and his make-up was being well rounded out by the variety. Until the year 1885 he remained with his father in Zittau, and in that year they went to Leipsic, Germany, where they established a type foundry. Of this large institution Mr. Grebel was manager, and he gave evidence of remarkable business qualifications. In 1887 he went to South America, visiting Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and the principal cities of Brazil and Paraguay in the interest of his business, and from there came to the United States. He crossed the continent from New York to San Francisco and then returned to Germany. In 1890 he again visited South America and spent some time in that country. Until 1891 he continued to be identified with his father's business in Leipsic, but in that year his desire to see the United States again, and a disposition to make his home here, brought him to this country. Reaching St. Louis, he almost immediately connected himself with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company. His schooling in this new departure was had in St. Joseph, and after he had served with marked success he was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, where he served the company as book-keeper. In 1892, the year following his initiation into the business, he was sent to St. Joseph to manage the large branch establishment there, which position he has held

with a success to reward him that is far above the average. Mr. Grebel has charge of a large stretch of territory, including a number of towns in northwest Missouri and northeast Kansas, as well as the extensive business in St. Joseph. He is extremely popular with his army of customers, with business men of every class and in social circles. He was a success as a soldier, just as he has been successful in everything he has undertaken. After passing the required examination while attending school, he was admitted to the army under the one-year rule. During his military career he was required to pass several other and more difficult examinations and these he invariably mastered brilliantly. He was promoted steadily and on account of merit, serving as sergeant, first sergeant, lieutenant and first lieutenant, as the ranks were reached in their successive stages. He was a first lieutenant during five years of his army life. Mr. Grebel is independent in politics, but takes a lively interest in all affairs that concern the welfare of the nation. In religious doctrine he is an Evangelical Lutheran. He was married April 26, 1892, to Miss Bertha L. Wezler, of St. Louis, whose father, now retired, was formerly a prominent wholesale liquor dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Grebel have one child, Irma Grebel.

Greek Ethics Club.—See "Ethical Society of St. Louis."

Greeley, Carlos S., was born July 13, 1811, in Salisbury, New Hampshire, and died in St. Louis, April 18, 1898. His education was completed at an academy in Salisbury, and when he was twenty years old he left the farm and began fitting himself for mercantile pursuits as a clerk in the general store of Pettingill & Sanborn, of Brockport, New York. After he had clerked in this store two years he purchased a quarter interest in the establishment with money borrowed of his father. The enterprise prospered, and in 1836 he sold out and with his profits as capital came to St. Louis in 1838. Mr. Sanborn, one of his former partners, had preceded him to that city, and, forming a new partnership, they embarked in the wholesale grocery business together. Mr. Sanborn's interest was purchased after a time by Daniel B. Gale, and until 1858 the firm was Greeley & Gale. C. B. Burnham then became the head of the house,

which took the name of C. B. Burnham & Co., under which it was conducted for eighteen years thereafter. The partnership then became known as Greeley, Burnham & Co., and the business was conducted under that name until 1879, when the enterprise was incorporated as the Greeley-Burnham Grocer Company, with Mr. Greeley as president. In 1893 this house was consolidated with the firm of E. G. Scudder & Bro., and since then has been known as the Scudder-Gale Grocer Company. For many years the house was under the general management of Mr. Greeley, and during this time it became one of the most widely known wholesale grocery houses in the United States. Mr. Greeley was one of the earliest subscribers to the capital stock of the Kansas & Pacific Railroad Company, and for several years was the treasurer of that corporation. He was also a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He was long a trustee of the Lindenwood Seminary, at St. Charles, Missouri, and was also a member of the boards of trustees of Washington University and Mary Institute of St. Louis, and of Drury College, of Springfield, Missouri. He was a philanthropist by nature, and one of his most notable labors in this field was the great work which he performed as a member of the Western Sanitary Commission of the Civil War period. He was treasurer of that commission, and \$771,000 in all passed through his hands in that connection, over three-fourths of that amount having been raised at the Mississippi Sanitary Fair, held in May of 1864. He married, in 1841, Miss Emily Robbins, of Hartford, Connecticut, and a son and a daughter were born of this union. The son is Charles B. Greeley, and the daughter is now Mrs. Dwight Treadway.

Green, Charles W., editor and newspaper publisher, was born July 29, 1860, in Madison County, Ohio, son of Nelson L. and Carrie M. (Williams) Green. His ancestors in the paternal line came to this country from England, and in the maternal line from Wales. Representatives of the Green family were members of the New Haven Colony established in 1638. The father of Charles W. Green, who was a native of Ohio and a farmer by occupation, came to Missouri immediately after the close of the Civil War and settled

in Linn County, near the present city of Brookfield. After completing his education at the Brookfield high school, the son learned the printer's trade, mastering thoroughly all the details of that business. In 1882 he founded the "Brookfield Argus," which is now one of the leading newspapers of northern Missouri. He is known to his brother journalists throughout the State as one of the most enterprising and progressive of the younger generation of newspaper publishers, and has been conspicuous for the reforms which he has inaugurated in the conduct of his business. Having unbounded faith in the resources of Missouri and being an enthusiastic champion of its interests, he has wielded all the power and influence of his paper to encourage every movement designed for the betterment of existing conditions, aiding at the same time material development and moral and educational progress. He received deserved recognition of his intelligence and progressiveness in 1892, when he was appointed by Governor Francis one of the seven commissioners who represented Missouri at the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. In 1897 he served as chief clerk of the House of Representatives at Jefferson City. Later Governor Stephens appointed him one of the delegates from Missouri to the first Louisiana Purchase convention, held in St. Louis, January 10, 1898. At that convention he was conspicuous among those who worked and voted for the proposition to hold a World's Fair in St. Louis in 1903. As the editor of a Democratic paper and through active personal effort, he has been closely identified with Democratic politics in this State for many years. He has sat as a delegate in numerous State conventions and has served as a member of the State central committee as the representative of the Second Congressional District. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church, and he has served as a member of the board of trustees of the church in which he holds membership. His fraternal affiliations are with the orders of Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and Woodmen of the World. September 20, 1885, he married Miss Eleanor Jones, of Brookfield, who died December 10, 1896, leaving one daughter, Frances Green, born May 31, 1889. November 2, 1899, Mr. Green married Miss Florence Burnett, of Brookfield.



Very Truly Yours,
C.W. Green



Green, James, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Staffordshire, England, September 23, 1829, and came to this country in 1852, a capable and intelligent young man, with a good trade and abundance of energy and sagacity, and with capital enough to give him a good start in life. For several years after his coming to this country he worked in the Eastern States, taking charge at different times of several rolling mills and furnaces, which were then among the largest in the United States. In 1857 he came to St. Louis and took charge of the Laclede Rolling Mills, and for seventeen years thereafter he remained in the employ of the corporation conducting that enterprise. During that time he built the Belcher Sugar Refinery, projected by Charles Belcher and Judge Lackland; the furnaces at the Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mills, and also the Bessemer Iron Works in East St. Louis; the Vulcan Steel Works, the Jupiter Furnaces in Carondelet, the Springfield Rolling Mills, of Springfield, Illinois, and many other kindred manufacturing plants. In 1865 he established, on his own account, in a comparatively small way, a plant for the manufacture of fire brick at Cheltenham, evidencing his good judgment and keen foresight in the inauguration of this enterprise. The excellent qualities of the clays at that place and the possibilities of development in this industry were apparent to him from the start, but somewhat limited means rendered it necessary for him to "make haste slowly" at the beginning. The plant grew steadily, however, yielding good returns, and in 1869 the business thus established was incorporated as the Laclede Fire Brick Manufacturing Company. Rapid development along various lines followed, and to-day these works are among the most celebrated of their kind in the world. Here are made all kinds of fire brick, gas retorts, blast furnace linings, culvert and sewer pipe, paving brick, and many other products, which find their way into all the markets of the United States and into foreign markets as well. Mr. Green is president of the corporation owning and controlling these works, and has been one of the creators of an industry which has contributed largely toward making St. Louis famous as a manufacturing center. Large fortune has come to him as a result of his manufacturing operations, and the spirit of enterprise which is one of his distinguishing character-

istics has caused him to become identified officially and as an investor with many other corporations, among which may be mentioned the Greencastle Gas Company, of Greencastle, Indiana; the Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mills Company, the Sedalia Electric Light and Power Company, of Sedalia, and the Moberly Gas and Electric Company, of Moberly, Missouri, of all of which corporations he is president; and the St. Louis and Suburban Electric Railway Company, the Mechanics' Bank, and the Pittsburg Glass Company, in each of which he has been a director. Every business venture in which he has interested himself has profited by his sagacity, good judgment and executive ability, and he enjoys the distinction of having been uniformly successful in all his operations. So well established is this fact that others feel safe always in following his leadership in business affairs, and as a natural consequence he wields large influence in commercial and industrial circles. Delighting in travel, he has made frequent trips to the Old World, has traveled extensively throughout the United States, and spends much of his time with his family in southern California. One of the purely public enterprises of St. Louis with which he has been officially identified and in which he has taken a deep interest is the St. Louis Fair, which he has helped to make the most famous institution of its kind in the country. Mr. Green has a family of four sons and one daughter, his children being named, respectively, James, Thomas T., J. Leigh, Rumsey, and Mabel Green.

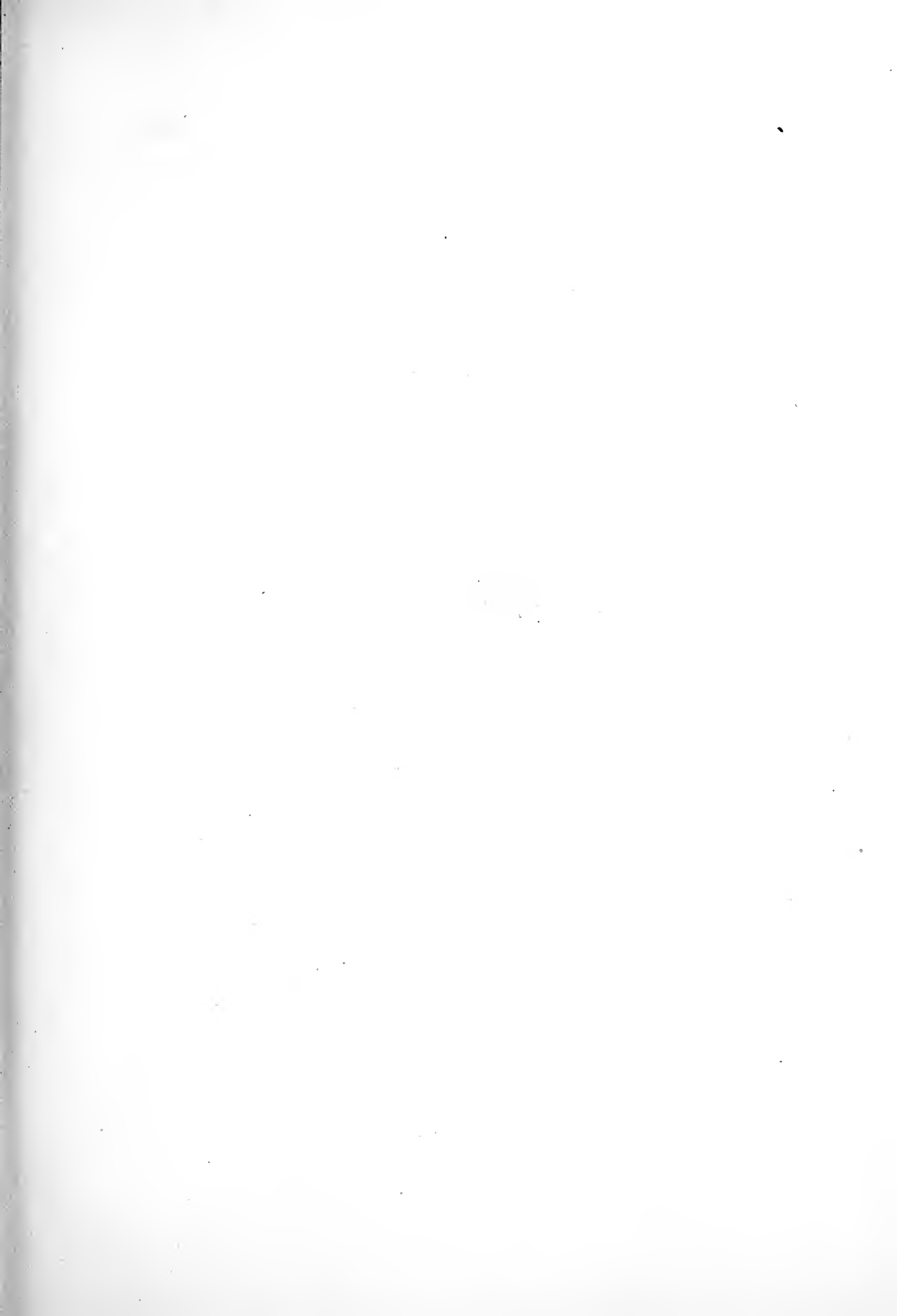
Green, James S., lawyer, member of Congress and United States Senator from Missouri, was born in Virginia in 1817. In 1827 he came to Missouri and settled in Monticello, Lewis County, and studied law. With no other educational advantages than a country school in his native State had afforded, he applied himself so diligently to his profession that he soon came to be recognized as a lawyer of ability and learning, and a speaker and writer whose speeches and letters were models of clear and accurate statement. In 1845 he was chosen one of the sixty-six delegates to the Constitutional Convention that met in Jefferson City and framed the constitution which was submitted to the people and rejected. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1848,

and after an interval re-elected again in 1856, but before the expiration of his third term, in 1857, he was chosen United States Senator to succeed David R. Atchison. An effort had been made in the last preceding Legislature, in 1855, to choose a Senator, but after forty-one ballots had failed, so that Green's term was for only four years. The vote in the joint session stood: For James C. Green (anti-Benton Democrat), 89; for Thomas H. Benton, 33; for Luther M. Kennett (American), 32. His election was a signal triumph for the anti-Benton party, for Green was the ablest and boldest of the State-rights and pro-slavery leaders engaged in the contest against Colonel Benton—the foremost of the "three Jims," James S. Green, James H. Birch and James B. Bowlin—whom the old ex-Senator had been accustomed to hold up before the public for his severest invectives. On his appearance in the United States Senate, Mr. Green at once began to participate in the great debate on the question of "squatter sovereignty"—the right of a Territorial population to exclude slavery from a Territory before coming into the Union as a State. The Southern Senators generally repudiated the doctrine, and were so surprised and pleased with the spirit, zeal and ability exhibited by the new Senator from Missouri that he was made the champion of their cause in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, who was the acknowledged leader in the debate on the other side. On the expiration of his term, March 4, 1861, he returned to private life, and died at St. Louis January 19, 1870, his body being taken to Monticello for interment.

Green, John Randolph, clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born November 4, 1858, at Kingston, Missouri. His parents were John W. and Ann (Pollard) Green. The father was a merchant, a native of Kentucky, descended from Virginia ancestors who saw service during the Revolutionary War. The mother was also a Kentuckian, with similar ancestry. She died when the son was seven years of age. John R. Green came to Missouri with his father previous to the Civil War, and was educated in the public schools of Ray County. For five years he was employed as clerk in drug stores in Richmond, Kansas City and Liberty. January 1, 1879, he was engaged as

deputy circuit clerk of Ray County. The clerk dying, he was appointed by Governor Crittenden to fill the vacancy. At the succeeding election he was elected to the circuit clerkship, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected. In 1892 he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Missouri to the position of clerk of that court, and continues to serve in that capacity. In the discharge of the duties of his office he is careful and methodical, and all his records are models of neatness and exactness, while his thorough knowledge of the modes of court procedure and of the transactions of the highest judicial body in the State constitute him an invaluable aid to attorneys in facilitating their quests for information on cases in which they are concerned. In politics he is a Democrat, and a regular attendant upon the State and other conventions of his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the Commandery degrees, and has occupied various positions in the several bodies of the order. He also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. November 28, 1883, he was married to Miss Sallie Creel, daughter of Mathew Creel, a merchant and building contractor of Richmond. Of this marriage have been born two daughters, Mary and Helen, who are attending school. Mr. Green is a man of broad intelligence and much force of character, and is held in high estimation, particularly by the judiciary and bar of the State, with whom his relations are necessarily intimate.

Green, Marion J., was born in the State of New York, January 25, 1851. Her father was Horace Weller and her mother Lavinia (Rumsey) Weller. She was educated at Seneca Falls, New York, and while young came to St. Louis with her grandfather and uncles, Lewis and Moses Rumsey, for many years wealthy and leading citizens of St. Louis. She was married, January 21, 1873, to James Green, a sketch of whose life appears in this work. Mrs. Green has led an active, busy life, marked throughout by offices of kindness and charity to the poor, the needy and the struggling. To be helpless was a claim on her help, and to be friendless a claim on her assistance, and no work was too arduous and no denial of ease too great for her in ministering to the necessities of





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the destitute and despairing. Her labors have been without ostentation and display, and pursued with the quiet manner that avoids observation; but they have been fruitful in relief to the distressed, and hope and encouragement to the unfortunate and disheartened. The Bethel Mission and the Memorial Home, of which she is vice president, and the Martha Parsons Hospital, of which she is president, owe no small share of their success to her vigorous administration and support, and other similar institutions in the city have been recipients of her bounty. She is not easily discouraged by obstacles in the prosecution of individual enterprises or of humane work, and when she puts her hand to an undertaking worthy in itself and in its purposes, it is usually carried to success through her unfaltering patience and perseverance. Though reserved of manner, she is fond of her friends, and warmly esteemed by them in return, and, with her ample means and her cultivated tastes, is able to make her beautiful home the seat of elegant hospitality and the meeting ground for a delightful circle of cultured acquaintances. Her children are John Leigh, Mabel and Rumsey Green.

Green, Samuel Ball, lawyer, was born January 21, 1850, near Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, and died at his home in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 27, 1890. His parents were Samuel and Amanda (Davis) Green, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The early years of his life were passed on a farm, and he obtained the rudiments of an education in the country schools. At the beginning of the Civil War he and his mother went to Mobile, Alabama, taking with them a large number of slaves, hoping that their slave property would be secure under the Confederate government. At the close of the war they returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1867 young Green went to Montana with Judge Alexander Davis. He had previously graduated from the St. Joseph High School, and when he went to Montana he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Davis. When only eighteen years of age he was appointed clerk of the circuit court at Virginia City, Montana, and faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of that position. Returning to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1870, he en-

gaged in farming operations for one year, and then came to St. Joseph, where he embarked in the wood and coal trade. He proved himself a capable and sagacious business man, but the bent of his mind was toward the law, and after completing the studies which he had begun under the preceptorship of Judge Davis, he was admitted to the bar by Judge Grubb in 1874. In 1878 he was elected city recorder of St. Joseph, and was a conspicuous figure in the conduct of city affairs during the administration of Mayor Piner. Thereafter until his death he applied himself assiduously to professional labors, and became recognized throughout a wide extent of territory as one of the ablest members of the Missouri bar. In 1882 he became a member of the law firm of Woodson, Green & Burnes, which was composed of Judge Silas Woodson, Samuel B. Green and D. D. Burnes. Two years later the criminal court was established in St. Joseph, and Judge Woodson was appointed to the bench of this court. The firm then continued as Green & Burnes until the death of Mr. Green. While he was never a seeker after official preferment himself, he took an interest in politics and public affairs and was the confidential friend and adviser of Colonel James N. Burnes while that gentleman was in public life. When Colonel Burnes died he was pressed to accept the nomination for Congress as Colonel Burnes' successor, but declined the honor, saying that he thought it should go to one of the other counties of the district. As a practitioner of law he was remarkably successful, not only in his championship of the interest of clients and the winning of cases, but in winning the respect and esteem of the general public and his contemporaries at the St. Joseph bar. His high standing at the bar is best attested by the action of the Buchanan County Bar Association at the time of his death. At that time a committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"The closing hours of this term of court are called upon to witness an event profoundly sad and sorrowful—the death of Samuel B. Green, one of the ablest, noblest and most successful members of this bar. He was born in this vicinity and his life was spent in this city and community. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources.

but he went forward to battle with every opposing difficulty, animated by that noble heroism and lofty determination which brook not defeat. At the time of his death he had been a member of this bar about fifteen years. During that time he achieved a success in his profession such as few men at his age have ever achieved. He was endowed with qualities and characteristics which meant success. He was remarkable for his untiring energy, for his strong, clear, vigorous thought, the great analytical powers of his mind, his profound, even philosophical comprehension of legal principles and their application, his rare and accurate knowledge of men, his invincible logic, his convincing eloquence, and his unswerving fidelity and noble devotion to every trust committed to his care.

"He prepared his cases with great industry, outlined them with a keen, clear comprehension of all the difficulties, forecasted with rare and remarkable accuracy the points of opposition, went into trials thoroughly equipped, conducted them with consummate skill and won.

"Although cut down upon the threshold of mature manhood, he had advanced to the front rank of his profession in this State, and fell crowned with a success nobly won and well deserved.

"In all the relations of life he was remarkable for his fidelity to friends—he was true as steel—and in his devotion in this respect he was never known to falter. He had many friends, and, what is better, by his candid, straightforward course in life, he deserved them. The high, the low, the rich, the poor, stood ready to do him honor. He was well known throughout different parts of the State, was highly regarded wherever known, and to-day thousands of the best citizens in this city and elsewhere mourn his sad and untimely death.

"As husband, father and brother, he was kind, gentle, loving and affectionate. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That in his death this bar has lost one of its ablest and most successful lawyers, and the profession in this State one of its noble and most worthy members.

"That this city has lost one of its most energetic, enterprising, popular, upright and patriotic citizens.

"That we hereby tender his grief-stricken

widow and family, and his sad and sorrowing relatives, our profound sympathy in their sore bereavement.

"That we request the circuit court in both divisions, and the criminal court, to set apart upon their respective records a memorial page, and that these resolutions be recorded thereon as evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by us.

"That a copy of these resolutions, duly engrossed and properly attested by the president and secretary of this meeting, be transmitted to his widow and family."

On this occasion numerous tributes were paid to his virtues and ability, and his worth as a man and a citizen, by members of the bar of St. Joseph, who honored him for his high character and loved him for his many noble qualities. His old law partner, Honorable D. D. Burnes, said of him: "He was as noble as he was fearless and true, and as gentle as he was brave;" and this seems to have been the sentiment of all who knew him. A touching incident of the obsequies was the placing upon the casket which held his remains, of a large pillow of roses, surmounted by swinging gates, upon which perched a white dove. It bore the inscription: "True to his friends." The obsequies were impressive in character, and the remains of Mr. Green were followed to Mount Mora Cemetery by one of the largest concourses of people which has ever done honor to the memory of a dead citizen of St. Joseph. Mr. Green married, on the 25th day of June, 1873, Miss Taylor Mitchell, daughter of Alexander J. and Harriet (Rowan) Mitchell, residents of St. Joseph, but natives of Kentucky. Of this union three children were born, Lesslie Mitchell, Helen B. and Nelson M. Green, all of whom survived their father. Helen B. Green died December 22, 1898.

Greencastle.—An incorporated village in Sullivan County, on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, fifteen miles east-northeast of Milan. It has a bank, a grist-mill and about twenty-five miscellaneous business houses, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Green City.—An incorporated village in Sullivan County, on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, northeast of Milan. It has Methodist, Christian and Presbyterian

churches, a college, public school, bank, creamery, flouring mill, gristmill, sawmill, a weekly paper, the "Press," and about thirty stores and miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

Green Ridge.—A village in Pettis County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, twelve miles southwest of Sedalia, the county seat. It has churches of the Baptist, Congregational, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal South denominations; a public school, a Democratic newspaper, the "Local News;" a bank, a flourmill and a sawmill. In 1899 the population was 600. In 1870 the site was known as Parkersburgh; it was platted under its present name in 1875 and incorporated in 1881. In 1838, and annually for many years afterward, a great camp meeting was held by the Cumberland Presbyterians on the farm of Robert Means.

Greene, Charles Fillmore, was born April 9, 1851, in Marshall County, Alabama, son of Isaiah and Sallie (Melton) Greene. He received his scholastic training in the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee, and then studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville. After completing his medical education he removed to Missouri, and began the practice of his profession at Gainesville, removing later to Mountain Grove, in Wright County. He continued to practice successfully at that place until 1890, when he went to Winona, in Shannon County, and became chief surgeon of the Ozark Lumber Company. This position he retained until 1893, when he accepted the position of chief surgeon of the Central Coal & Coke Company, of Texarkana, Arkansas, taking charge of the hospital department located at that place. In 1895 he removed to Poplar Bluff and engaged in a general practice which has since grown to large proportions. During the last administration of President Cleveland he was an examining physician for the Government Pension Department, and he is at the present time medical examiner for four prominent life insurance companies. In politics Dr. Greene is a Democrat, but has been too much absorbed in professional labors to take an

active part in political movements. In fraternal circles he is known as a member of the Masonic Order, the Order of United Workmen, the order of Knights of Maccabees and the order of Hoo-Hoos. August 1, 1871, he married Miss Nannie A. Gee, of Tompkinsville, Kentucky. The children born to them have been Maude Greene, now Mrs. Pumphrey, of Lead Hill, Arkansas; Charles F. Greene, of Jackson, Missouri; Alice Greene, now Mrs. Magnus, of Lead Hill, Arkansas; Bertie, Alice Mamie, Joseph and Edward Greene.

Greene, John Priest, clergyman, was born in Scotland County, Missouri, in 1849. He comes of Baptist parentage. He received his academic education at the hands of Bartlett Anderson and at Memphis Academy. He graduated from La Grange College, and in 1875 entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, now located at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1879 he went to Germany, where he spent fifteen months as a student in the University of Leipsic, after which he spent some time traveling in Europe. On his return to America he resumed the charge of the East Baptist Church, Louisville, Kentucky, of which he was pastor before going abroad. In 1882 he was called to the pastoral care of the Third Baptist Church, St. Louis. At that time the church was located at Fourteenth and Clark Avenue, and had a membership of 372. Shortly after taking charge of the church, steps were taken to secure a new site. The eligible location on Grand Avenue, at the head of Washington Boulevard, was selected, and a property worth \$120,000 was dedicated, free of debt, in December, 1885. In 1892 Dr. Greene was called to the presidency of William Jewell College, which position he accepted, and entered upon the work there in September of that year.

Under his care the Third Baptist Church grew from 372 to a membership of 800, and became the first church in point of influence, numbers and prominence in the State. With the coming of Dr. Greene to St. Louis an era of Baptist prosperity was inaugurated. Very largely under his influence the Water Tower, Lafayette Park, First German and Jefferson Avenue German Churches were put in good houses; the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium was made an established fact, and the orphans'

home very materially aided. Referring to him at the time of leaving St. Louis, the "Central Baptist" says: "Few men have more universally won the esteem and love of the denomination than he."

Greene County.—A county in the southwest part of the State, 175 miles southeast of Kansas City. It is bounded on the north by Polk and Dallas, on the east by Webster, on the south by Christian, and on the west by Dade and Lawrence Counties. It has an area of 688 square miles, of which about three-fifths is under cultivation; a large portion of the remainder affords excellent pasturage, and is well adapted to fruit culture. While situated upon the summit of the Ozark Range, at an altitude of 1,492 feet, the undulating uplands in the west and southwest have prairie characteristics, being not too rough for cultivation, and bearing a fertile soil, somewhat sandy, over a clay subsoil. Kickapoo Prairie and Grand Prairie, the one south and the other west of Springfield, are of this nature. The valleys are extremely fertile. The central north is hilly and rocky, covered with scrubby black jack. A heavy growth of oak, hickory, walnut, sycamore and black jack is found in the west and southwest. Lead, zinc and iron have been found in the northwest part of the county. The water courses are numerous tributaries of Osage River, in the north, the principal ones being the forks of Sac River, uniting in the central part of the county, and Pomme de Terre in the northeast. Flowing southwardly from the central east is the James Fork of White River, with its affluents. Wilson's Creek and Campbell's Creek flow southwardly from the central part of the county, west of Springfield. There are several fine springs and caves. Knox Cave, named for J. G. Knox, who discovered it in 1866, and explored it for about one mile, is near Little Sac River, about seven miles northwest of Springfield; it lies from seventy-five to one hundred feet below the surface, is twenty to seventy feet wide, and six to thirty feet in height. It is thickly set with beautiful stalactites and stalagmites, and huge columns. Springdale Cave, formerly known as Fisher's Cave, after a former owner, six miles southeast of Springfield, has similar characteristics, and contains a bounteous spring. Other and smaller caves are worthy of attention.

Springfield, the county seat, is the commercial center of a large territory. The principal smaller towns are Ash Grove, Walnut Grove, Republic, Cave Spring and Strafford. The railways are the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis. All farm and orchard products are largely remunerative, and fine limestone and fire-clay are abundant. In 1898 the principal surplus products were as follows: Cattle, 8,713 head; hogs, 48,476 head; sheep, 10,582 head; horses and mules, 2,033 head; wheat, 115,839 bushels; hay, 985,000 pounds; flour, 35,817,450 pounds; shipstuff, 2,552,820 pounds; lumber, logs and posts, 386,200 feet; lead ore, 200 tons; zinc ore, 1,020 tons; pig iron, 160 tons; brick, 143,500; cement, 34,387 barrels; wool, 60,100 pounds; cotton, 19,800 pounds; poultry, 3,089,716 pounds; eggs, 1,390,710 dozen; game and fish, 133,837 pounds; hides and pelts, 352,116 pounds; apples, 24,877 barrels; strawberries, 7,990 crates; fresh fruit, 1,321,900 pounds; dried fruit, 59,531 pounds; vegetables, 92,643 pounds; canned goods, 1,120,000 pounds; lime, 154,880 barrels. In 1900 the population was 52,713.

The territory now known as Greene County, excepting possibly a narrow strip on the north, was originally a portion of Wayne, one of the territorial counties. In 1829 it was included in Crawford County. January 2, 1833, Greene County was created, the organic act specifying that it was named in honor of "Nathaniel Green, of the Revolution." The corrected form of the name, with the final "e," appears in subsequent acts, but without explanation. It embraced all Missouri south and west of compass lines taken from about the northwest corner of Laclede County, and formed substantially a square of nearly 100 miles on each side. By successive detachments beginning with the creation of Henry County in 1834, and ending with that of Christian County in 1860, Greene County was reduced to its present dimensions. Under the provisions of the organic act, Jeremiah N. Sloan, James Dollison and Samuel Martin sat as county justices with John D. Shannon, sheriff. A. J. Burnett, justice of the peace, administered the oath of office, and the court held its first session at the house of John P. Campbell, March 11, 1833. Samuel Martin was chosen presiding justice, and John P. Campbell clerk. The

immense territory of the new county was divided into seven townships, and two more were established later the same year. There were no maps, and ridges and streams were designated as boundary lines. Justices were appointed in five of the townships, Andrew Taylor, Richard C. Martin and Larkin Payne being named for Campbell Township, which was substantially the present Greene County. Commissioners were appointed to lay out roads in the direction of Boonville, Missouri, and Fayetteville, Arkansas. At a subsequent session John Williams was appointed assessor, and D. D. Berry treasurer. The clerk was instructed to procure a seal, bearing the effigy of an elk, and the inscription: "Seal of Greene County, Missouri." In 1834 James Dollison, Alexander Young and Benjamin Chapman were elected county justices; Benjamin U. Goodrich, sheriff, and John Rolands, coroner. Goodrich died on election night from the bursting of a blood vessel, and Chesley Cannefax was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Dunklin. His commission did not issue, and the court named John W. Hancock to the position. C. D. Terrill was appointed clerk. Cannefax was afterward elected sheriff and served until 1838. At the February term, 1835, the court appointed Daniel Gray, assessor; Chesley Cannefax, collector, and D. D. Berry, treasurer. The General Assembly had previously (January 5th) appointed Jeremiah N. Sloan, George M. Gibson and Markham Fristoe commissioners to locate a county seat. At the July term, 1835, of the county court this commission made report of location near Campbell's Spring—where John P. Campbell had donated fifty acres of land for public uses—whereupon the court appointed D. B. Miller commissioner to lay off a town and sell lots. In August John P. Campbell was elected county clerk; John H. Clark, assessor; Samuel Scroggins, surveyor, and Charles S. Yancey and David Appleby, county justices. At the next session of the county court James Dollison was chosen presiding justice. In December, County Justice Younger resigned, and the Governor appointed Charles S. Yancey to the vacancy. At the August term, 1836, Justice Yancey was chosen presiding justice. An order was made directing Commissioner Miller to employ a competent surveyor to lay off the town site, reserving two lots for public buildings—

two acres having been previously reserved for a public square—and to advertise a sale of lots, the proceeds to be set aside for the erection of public buildings. A sale had been ordered the previous year, but amounted to little. Previous to the location of the county seat, many had favored a site near the present Mount Vernon, and hoped to secure a re-location. The latter sale was advertised in newspapers in St. Louis and Franklin, and many people attended. The sales amounted to \$649.88, and the expenses were \$131.51. In November the court appointed Sidney S. Ingram superintendent of building, and instructed him to erect a two-story brick courthouse in the center of the public square, and appropriated \$3,250 therefor. This building was destroyed in 1861. A log jail had already been built, paid for by subscription, in the absence of public revenue. In 1837 two bridges were built on the road from Springfield into Arkansas; they were the first in the county, and cost \$100. In 1855 a poorhouse was built. In 1858, the county court appointed W. B. Farmer, Warren H. Graves and Josiah Leedy commissioners to select a site and procure plans for a new courthouse. Ground was purchased for \$3,000, on the west side of the public square, and the building contract was awarded to Leedy for \$36,000. After this transaction the county suffered loss of territory and taxable property by the creation of Christian County, and the court procured a legislative act authorizing the county to borrow \$16,000 for building purposes. Before the building was completed the contractor became seriously embarrassed, and compromise proceedings took place at a later day. The building was occupied in 1861, and is yet in use. In April, 1862, were present Justices Joseph Rountree and James W. Gray. Justice John Murray resigned, and was succeeded by A. C. Graves. The last named was afterward killed at the Battle of Springfield, where he served as major in the Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia. After the brief occupation by General Price's army in 1861, the county was under Federal control, and public business was conducted with a fair degree of order. In 1866 the Federal government paid \$2,500 as compensation for damages to the courthouse while used for military purposes. In 1855 a court of probate and common pleas was es-

established, with P. H. Edwards as first judge and S. H. Boyd as first clerk. In 1834 Joseph Weaver was elected first State senator, and J. D. Shannon the first representative. The county cast 503 votes, of which 185 were in Campbell Township. In 1876 the county was divided into two representative districts. Green, Dade, Dallas and Polk Counties now constitute the Twentieth Senatorial District; and Greene, Christian and Taney Counties constitute the Twenty-third Representative District.

What is now known as southwest Missouri, substantially **Settlement of the County.** Greene County as organized in 1833, was formerly known as the Osage Country, being the home of the Indian tribe for which it was named. After the War of 1812 the Kickapoos made villages on the Pomme de Terre River, and near the present site of Springfield, leaving their name in that of Kickapoo Prairie, south of that place. The history of the region is peculiarly interesting as that of one of the most important purely American settlements made in the State. The first white settlers came about 1820, being John P. Pettijohn, a Virginian and a Revolutionary War soldier, with a party numbering twenty-four people, who had sojourned for a time in Arkansas. He and his family, with Joseph Price and Augustine Friend, settled on James River, southwest of Springfield, and William Friend in what is now Christian County. Jeremiah Pierson settled on a branch of the Pomme de Terre, where he built a mill, said to have been the first in this part of the State, although this claim is disputed in favor of a man named Ingle, who located near the Osage bridge over the James River. Nathan Burrill, a son-in-law of Pettijohn, and George Wells and Isaac Prosser located near William Friend shortly afterward. About 1822 Thomas Patterson, a North Carolinian, came and bought one of the Pettijohn claims; his brother, Alexander, settled higher up on the James. The same year the Delaware Indians came, to the number of 500, asserting reservation rights. Thomas Patterson, Sr., went to St. Louis, where he instituted an inquiry which led him to conclude that their claims were just, whereupon all the settlers retired except William Friend, who remained on his farm, and may be regarded

as the earliest permanent settler. With the Delawares lived a few whites, to whom they rented lands. Among them were a man named Marshall, who took the abandoned Ingle mill, and James Wilson, who left his name to the creek where General Lyon fell. Wilson married a squaw, and afterward a French woman, who upon his death became the wife of Dr. C. F. Terrill. William Gillis and Joseph Philabert lived among the Indians on James River, near Wilson's Creek, where Philabert managed a trading post. Between 1822 and 1825 a man named Davis lived on James River, east of Springfield; it is supposed that he was killed by Indians. In 1827 came the Mooney brothers, one of whom was a preacher, who settled on a branch of the James. Samuel Martin came from North Carolina in 1829. In 1830 the Indians were removed to the Indian Territory, and a large white immigration set in. In February William, Levi and John Fulbright and A. J. Burnett located at Fulbright Springs. In March came John P. Campbell and his brother-in-law, Joseph H. Miller. Campbell had visited the country in 1829, and cut his initials in a tree on the site chosen by Burnett, who upon seeing this evidence of prior possession, removed five miles eastward, leaving to Campbell and Miller his cabin, the first white habitation upon the site of Springfield. Edward Thompson came somewhat later. Among the immigrants of 1831 were Joseph Rountree, Sidney S. Ingram, Andrew Taylor, Radford Cannefax, Finis Shannon, Samuel Painter, Peter Epperson and John Headlee. Between 1832 and 1834 came John D. Shannon, Joseph Price, Sr., Littleberry Hendrick, John Pennington, George F. Strother and James Dollison. All these settled in the vicinity of Springfield. To the north and east, on the Sac and Pomme de Terre Rivers and their branches, about the same time came Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, and the Leeper, Tatum and Robberson families, and others. The immigration to this time was almost exclusively from Tennessee, and the names given are important in the history of this region. The first white child born in the county was a daughter of Cowden Martin, a brother of Samuel Martin, in 1829. The first male white child was William, son of Edward Thompson, in 1830. Junius Rountree was married to Martha, daughter of

Joseph H. Miller, August 7, 1831, by Richard Kizee, a Baptist minister. This is claimed to have been the first marriage, but the same claim is made for that of Lawson Fulbright and Elizabeth Roper, who were married the same year by J. H. Slavens, the pioneer Methodist preacher. The first death is said to have been that of Finis Shannon, brother-in-law of Joseph H. Miller, on Wilson's Creek, in 1831. A child of Joseph H. Miller died in the same neighborhood the same year. September 1, 1835, the United States Land Office was opened at Springfield, with Joel H. Haden, of Howard County, as first register, and Robert T. Brown, of Ste. Genevieve, as receiver. This was the occasion for a large assembling of people, but little to the advantage of Greene County, in which the public lands were not open for entry until December, 1837, when a large immigration set in, and the development of the county really began. By 1840 a better class of dwellings had been erected, churches and schools received attention, mail and passenger stage lines had become numerous, and railroad building was contemplated. In 1850 the population was 12,799, including 1,146 slaves. In 1853 was great suffering; crops failed generally, there was great stock shortage on account of drouth, and a virulent flux prevailed, causing much mortality, particularly among children. Prosperity succeeded until 1856, when there was another failure of crops, and many domestic animals starved to death. The effect was felt severely the next year, and many people left the county and the State. That summer a bountiful wheat crop was raised, and until 1861 material conditions were favorable. With the opening of the Civil War social order was overthrown to a great extent, and the county became the scene of strife and desolation. Even after the disbandment of the hostile armies there was much lawlessness, and a body of "Regulators" took the remedy into their own hands, maintaining their organization until about 1868. In April, 1867, the United States Land Office at Springfield was reopened, with John S. Waddill as register. Between that time and June 30th 25,619 acres were entered, and the repopulation of the county may be said to date from that time. In 1868 ground was broken for the first railway. In the aggregate, \$400,000 were contributed in subscrip-

tions to the stock of various roads. There were irregularities in connection with some of these bond issues, and much litigation ensued. In 1885 a compromise was effected. January 1, 1900, this indebtedness was \$320,000, and the refunding bonds were being paid as they fell due. Education received early attention. Almost as soon as a little settlement was made a log building was erected by common effort to serve as school and church. The first school was in 1831, on the site of Springfield, and was taught by Joseph Rountree. A log schoolhouse was built in the Little Sac neighborhood in 1835, and another near by in 1837; the former was taught by Daniel Appleby and the latter by Robert Foster. In 1836 a school was taught near the Pierson Springs, but the name of the teacher is lost. Other early schools were taught by Joseph Tatum, near Ash Grove; by Robert Batson, on Pond Creek, in the extreme southwest part of the county; by David Dalzell, near Cave Spring; by B. F. Walker, on a branch of the Sac, and by the Rev. Thomas Potter, near the Pomme de Terre. In 1841 Miss Rachel Q. Waddill taught in the Grand Prairie neighborhood. In 1847 school townships were organized, and schools were established in nearly all during that and the following years; select schools and academies were opened at Springfield about the same time. In 1853 the office of county commissioner of schools was created, and A. H. Matthis was appointed to the position. During the Civil War schools were generally abandoned. In 1866 the work of restoration began, under H. S. Creighton, appointed county superintendent. At the present time the educational institutions of the county are unexcelled in the State. In 1898 there were 126 schools, including 8 schools for colored children; 219 white and 14 colored teachers, and 11,375 white and 554 colored pupils. The aggregate value of school property was \$545,320, and the permanent school fund was \$47,431.42.

Among the early settlers were ministers, who came to make homes as did others. They preached at times in cabins, sometimes going considerable distances on invitation, and always finding attentive auditors. Out of this preaching grew many of the now existing churches. The first was one Mooney, a Baptist, who settled near the James in

1827 or 1828. Other early preachers of this denomination were William Tatum, who organized Mount Pleasant Church, near Cave Spring, in 1838; Thomas Kelly, near Ash Grove; Elijah Williams and Hiram Savage, at the Leeper settlement, on the Sac, and Jesse Mason, near Grand Prairie. J. H. Slavens, who married a daughter of Joseph Rountree, and settled near Campbell's Spring in 1831, was the first Methodist preacher to locate in southwest Missouri; it may be that H. G. Joplin, of Jasper County, preached once or twice on the Pomme de Terre before him. Other Methodists were one Alderson, in the Campbell neighborhood; Edward Robberson and David Ross, near the Sac, and Bryant Nowlin and James Mitchell, in the Leeper settlement. E. P. Noel was the first Presbyterian, and in 1839 he organized Mount Zion Church, near Cave Spring, claimed to have been the first regularly established church of that denomination west of St. Louis. Milton Renshaw came to the same neighborhood later. The earliest Cumberland Presbyterian minister was Jefferson Montgomery, and the earliest Christian ministers were Thomas Potter, near the James, and Joel H. Haden, at Springfield. Among the early physicians were Constantine Perkins, near Ash Grove; R. C. Prunty, on Wilson's Creek; William C. Caldwell, on the James; C. D. Terrill, on Little Sac, and Edward Rodgers, in the Campbell neighborhood.

From the first the experiences of the people were such as to foster a martial spirit, and **Military History.** Greene County has furnished soldiers in every war from the time of its settlement. In 1836 the settlers were disturbed by bands of Osage Indians, who were removed by a regiment of militia under Colonel Charles S. Yancey. The following year there was another alarm which led to General Powell calling out the militia of the district to which Greene County belonged, but it proved unnecessary, the Indians in the Sarcoxie neighborhood, where trouble was reported, being entirely peaceable. During the Mexican War a Greene County company, under Captain A. N. Julian, marched to Fort Leavenworth and became a part of Colonel Ruffin's regiment, but was disbanded and returned home. Early in 1847 Captain Samuel Boak organized a company of the

Third Missouri Mounted Infantry, commanded by Colonel John Ralls. It marched into Mexico and fought a battle at Santa Cruz de Rosales, where the Mexicans were defeated with heavy loss. It remained in Mexico until the end of the war, and upon its return to Springfield was entertained with a great barbecue. During the Kansas troubles in 1856, almost a war, considerable numbers of Greene County people crossed the border and engaged in those unhappy affairs. During the Civil War the county was the scene of battles of momentous importance, and was traversed by armed men from beginning to end of the conflict. It contributed largely to both armies. It furnished to the Union Army 1,387 men, 392 more than were called for by the government; the number of Confederate enlistments is not ascertainable. In February and March of 1861, secret meetings were held by both Unionists and Secessionists, and both parties prepared for the coming conflict; they were mostly armed with shot-guns and revolvers, but a few were provided with rifles and carbines. In May the Secessionists were sending out of Springfield munitions of war to their adherents in the country, while the Unionists, largely in the majority, were seeking to prevent it, patrolling the streets and roads from dark until daylight. June 11th Campbell's company of State Guards, with other armed men, held a barbecue at the Fulbright Spring, just west of Springfield. Peter S. Wilkes, Representatives W. C. Price, Hancock and Frazier, and Captains Campbell and Freeman were the leaders at this meeting. To offset this demonstration, a meeting of Unionists was held at the "Goose Pond," on the Kickapoo Prairie, south of Springfield. Here assembled numerous semi-military Union companies from Greene and Christian Counties, armed similarly with the Secessionists. The assemblage moved to the pasture lands on the John S. Phelps farm, where a regimental organization was formed, which was known as the Phelps Regiment of Home Guards, or the Greene and Christian County Home Guards. There were twelve companies, aggregating 1,133 officers and men. Eight companies were from Greene County, commanded by Captains John A. Lee, C. B. Owens, J. T. Abernathy, Charles I. Dunwright, T. C. Piper (succeeded by J. A. Mack, Sr.), John W. Gattly (succeeded by First

Lieutenant Hosea G. Mullings), William H. McAdams, Sampson H. Bass and Daniel L. Mallicoat. The officers were John S. Phelps, colonel; Marcus Boyd, lieutenant colonel; S. H. Boyd and Sample Orr, majors; R. J. McElhaney, adjutant, and Henry Sheppard, quartermaster. Many of the Unionists were anxious to make an attack upon the Secessionists, who were equally desirous of marching into Springfield and raising "a Southern flag" upon the courthouse. A collision was averted as the result of a meeting between Colonel Phelps and Captain Campbell, and both parties displayed their flags in the city; the Unionists hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and the Secessionists what they called the Missouri State flag, which was really the Confederate flag, except that it bore the Missouri coat-of-arms in the field in the place of the stars. The Home Guards held possession of the city that night, and the next day, upon Campbell's men being marched away, dispersed for the time, subject to call to duty. The Home Guards maintained a *quasi* organization until after the Battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10th. During that conflict it was assembled at Springfield under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Marcus Boyd. Officers and men were anxious to participate in the battle, and were only restrained by the stringent order of General Lyon restricting them to their post. The Home Guards accompanied the retreating Federals to Rolla, where most of them enlisted in permanent organizations. The greater number were combined in a regiment known as the Lyon Legion, under Colonel S. H. Boyd, and under that name performed military duty until mustered into the service of the United States in October, 1861, for the term of three years, as the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Missouri Infantry Volunteers. It saw service in southeastern Missouri and Arkansas, at Island No. 10, in the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River campaign, the Price raid, the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and the operations against Mobile, Alabama. Other Greene County troops were about 300 men enlisted in the Eighth Cavalry Regiment, Missouri State Militia; Colonel John S. Phelps' six months' regiment, which fought at Pea Ridge; and the companies of Captains Samuel A. Flagg and Stephen H. Julian, in the Fourteenth Regiment, Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, which fought at Prai-

rie Grove, under the command of Colonel John M. Richardson, of Greene County. The Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth Regiments of Enrolled Militia were organized late in 1862, and contained respectively 502 men and 278 men from Greene County; these regiments performed valliant service at the Battle of Springfield, and suffered severely. The Seventy-second Regiment was first commanded by Colonel C. B. Holland, who was promoted to brigadier general of Missouri Militia, and was succeeded by Colonel Henry Sheppard. The Seventy-fourth Regiment was commanded by Colonel Marcus Boyd. Various companies in these regiments were afterward attached to the Sixth Provisional Regiment, commanded by Colonel Henry Sheppard, which later became the Sixteenth Cavalry Regiment, Missouri State Militia. In August, 1862, Dr. Samuel H. Melcher, then a brigade surgeon, obtained leave of absence and organized a battalion of militia, and broke up several guerrilla bands, afterward returning to his duties in the medical department. In 1863-4 Captains W. C. Montgomery, S. H. Julian and W. P. Davis, respectively, organized Batteries H, I and K of the Second Missouri Artillery Regiment, and went into active service. Battery H fought at Pilot Knob, and in the Price raid; Battery I at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee; and Battery K in Missouri and on the Powder River campaign against the Indians. In 1864 the Second Arkansas Cavalry Regiment, in which were many Greene County men, completed its organization under Colonel John E. Phelps, son of Colonel John S. Phelps. It served under General Sanborn during the Price raid, and performed arduous service in breaking up numerous guerrilla bands. In September, 1864, was organized the Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, a six months' regiment, commanded by Colonel Robert W. Fyan; it was distributed on garrison duty at various posts in southwest Missouri, and was mustered out of service in May, 1865. The principal body to engage in the Confederate service was Captain Leonidas St. Clair, Campbell's company of State Guards, which fought at Wilson's Creek, and in 1863 surrendered at Vicksburg, Mississippi; after exchange it participated in the Tennessee campaigns under Generals Johnston and Hood, and finally disbanded at Mobile, Alabama, in 1865.

June 24, 1861, Colonel Franz Sigel entered the city of Springfield with the Third and Fifth Regiments of Missouri Volunteers. A number of Secessionists were temporarily imprisoned, and a quantity of powder found in their possession was taken. July 1st T. W. Sweeney, then a Captain in the regular army, an elected brigadier general of volunteers, arrived with 1,500 men and a few pieces of artillery. He issued a proclamation July 4th warning the citizens against disloyal conduct or demonstrations. July 1st Colonel Sigel departed for Carthage, and the next day Colonel B. Gratz Brown entered the city with a regiment. Numerous citizens were arrested from time to time under charges of disloyalty; the greater number of these were released by Colonels John S. Phelps and Marcus Boyd, whom General Sigel had designated as a commission to try such cases. July 13th General Lyon came, and during his stay recruited men for the Federal service, and impressed provisions and animals for use of his men, but treated citizens generally with great courtesy. The foundry at Springfield, under the direction of Colonel Phelps, made cannon balls for General Sigel's artillery. August 1st General Lyon moved with his force of 5,868 men and engaged the enemy at Dug Springs, returning to Springfield, August 5th. While in the city he made his residence in a house on North Jefferson Street, not far from the public square; his official headquarters were in a house owned by Colonel John S. Phelps, on the north side of College Street, a little west of Main Street. His body lay in this house after it was brought from Wilson's Creek. It was burned by Federal soldiers in February, 1862.

August 10th the Federal forces evacuated the city, leaving the courthouse, the sheriff's residence, the Methodist Church and other buildings filled with their sick and wounded from the battlefield. Many of the ladies of the city volunteered as nurses, among them being Mrs. John S. Phelps, Mrs. Marcus Boyd and daughters, one of whom became Mrs. D. C. Kennedy; Mrs. Crenshaw, Mrs. Worrell, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Waddill, Mrs. Beal and Mrs. Jameson. Dr. E. C. Franklin, surgeon of the Fifth Missouri Regiment, remained to care for the wounded. The Confederates entered the city about 11 o'clock the next day. General Price made his headquarters in the Graves House, on Boon-

ville Street, and General McCulloch established himself at the General N. R. Smith house, on the same street. August 22d General Price marched for Lexington, leaving Colonel T. P. Taylor, with 500 men, at Springfield. October 25th Major Zagonyi, the advance of General Fremont's army, entered the city. General Fremont made his headquarters here until November 2d, when he was superseded by General Hunter. November 9th the Federal troops left the city, and General McCulloch occupied it November 18th. On Christmas, 1861, General Price again made his headquarters in the city, occupying the same premises as during his first visit. February 13th the Confederates evacuated, and possession was taken by the Federal troops, under General Curtis. The city was in filthy condition, but was speedily cleansed under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Mills. A general military hospital was established, in which 1,300 sick and wounded were cared for; a daily average of four deaths occurred. The city having become an immense supply depot for the Federal Army, containing quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance stores, heavy fortifications were constructed, the work being performed by details from the troops, impressed citizens and negroes, under the direction of Colonel M. LaRue Harrison. January 8, 1863, General Marmaduke attacked the city and was repulsed. (See "Springfield, Battle of.") January 11th the Federal dead were buried with military honors under orders issued by Brigadier General E. B. Brown. In 1873 an imposing monument to their memory was erected. The remains of the Confederate dead were afterward cared for.

During 1863-4 irregular bands of Confederates and guerrillas infested the county; usually they did but little harm, but at times were guilty of great excesses. During the latter part of the war General John B. Sanborn commanded at Springfield, and succeeded in great measure in repressing the more violent of both factions of citizens, who, in the nature of things, were greatly embittered toward each other on account of their personal sufferings, or sympathy with friends. Several military executions occurred at Springfield. (See "Military Executions.") April 10, 1865, a salute of 200 guns was fired from the forts in honor of the surrender of General Lee. The maintenance of a mili-

tary post, notwithstanding the close of the war, being necessary on account of the vast military stores, troops were retained until late in September. September 4th, four companies of the Second Ohio Cavalry Regiment departed for Rolla, leaving but twenty men to perform guard duty. Some days afterward Captain Hillhouse returned with twenty more men, and remained in command until September 23d, when he was withdrawn, and Springfield had seen the last of armed occupation. His leaving was accompanied with many expressions of good will on the part of both citizens and the departing soldiers. Previously, May 18th, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments of Missouri Militia, under Colonels Mullings and Hursh, respectively, were organized in Greene County to preserve the peace, and performed efficient service until the restoration of civil order. Under the National Guard establishment the Springfield Rifles were organized in 1881, under Captain George Townsend, and became Company C of the Fifth Regiment; about 1886 they were disbanded on account of failure of legislative appropriation. In 1890 Company F of the Second Regiment was organized under Capt. A. E. Findley. It was assigned to a Provisional Regiment which participated in the opening of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1892, where it was commanded by First Lieutenant Ernest McAfee. It was subsequently disbanded. Two companies were formed for service in the Spanish-American War, and were assigned to the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri. Company K was commanded by Captain A. B. Diggins, and Company M by Captain Ernest C. McAfee. The regiment was encamped at Chickamauga Park, Tennessee; Lexington, Kentucky; and Albany, Georgia, and was disbanded after being mustered out of the service of the United States.

Greene County has been famous for its jurists and lawyers, and many have been men of education and great legal ability. Their early field was that of a full score of counties, as now constituted, and their journeys were habitually made on horseback. They seldom carried books, other than a volume of statutes, and cases were argued by verbal citation of law and common law principles. For many years court sessions

Courts.

afforded almost the only occasion for people coming together, and these gatherings inspired the lawyers to make the most of the generally petty cases with which they were concerned. The first circuit court in the county was held August 12, 1833, by Judge Charles H. Allen, known as "Horse" Allen, on account of his uncouth demeanor and coarse language, even upon the bench. It is said that the appellation given him grew out of the following circumstance: When holding court an attorney disturbed the proceedings by engaging in a loud altercation with an uncouth lawyer. Judge Allen called him to order without avail. The sheriff being absent, the judge rose and exclaimed vehemently: "Sit down, sir, and keep your mouth shut." The lawyer obeyed, replying: "Well, as you are the judge of this court, I guess I will obey you this time." To which Judge Allen replied: "I'll let you know that I am not only judge of this court, but I'm a *hoss* besides, and if you don't obey me, I'll *make* you." In 1844 Judge Allen was the defeated independent candidate for Governor of Missouri against John C. Edwards, Democrat. The court officers at the first term held by Judge Allen were: Charles P. Bullock, clerk, and John D. Shannon, sheriff. Thomas J. Gevins and Littleberry Hendrick were admitted to practice. The first case was one brought by Manuel Carter, a free negro, which was dismissed upon his own motion. The grand jury indicted a number of free negroes and depraved white women for immorality, and some white men for gaming, upon whom were imposed fines and imprisonment. In 1835 C. D. Terrill was the first elected circuit clerk. In 1837 Judge Allen was succeeded by Judge Foster P. Wright, one of the most able and industrious of Missouri jurists. He was peculiar in his manner of expression, and wore old-time garb which attracted attention even in those primitive days. He was trial judge in a case of homicide brought against Charles S. Yancey, who succeeded him on the bench. Judge Yancey was a native of Kentucky. In early life he removed to Franklin County, Missouri, and shortly afterward to Springfield. In 1835 he became a county justice of Greene County, and in 1836 was chosen presiding justice. In the same year he was an actor in an unfortunate affair, wherein he was held blameless, and which worked no impairment

of his fortune. In 1836-7 he was colonel of militia, and under orders from Governor Boggs, he moved against the Indians, who persisted in hunting in the vicinity and committing various depredations, and effected their removal to their own territory. In 1841 he was appointed circuit judge. While not a profound lawyer, he made an excellent judge, and stands well at the side of the jurists of his day. He died February 7, 1857; the death of his wife occurred a short time before, and they left no children. Judge Yancey was succeeded on the bench by William C Price. He was a native of Virginia, and came early in life to Greene County, Missouri, where he taught school and clerked in a general store, and became a lawyer. In 1840 he was made deputy sheriff, and the following year he was appointed a county justice to fill a vacancy; in 1847 he was elected State Senator, and resigned the position to accept appointment as circuit judge, to succeed Judge Yancey. In 1859 he was appointed by Governor Stewart to be swamp land commissioner for Missouri, and in that capacity succeeded in saving to the State several hundred thousand acres of land. In March, 1860, President Buchanan appointed him treasurer of the United States, to fill a vacancy, which position he held until he resigned, under the administration of President Lincoln. At the beginning of the Civil War he became a private in McBride's Brigade of General Price's Army, was captured in the battle of Pea Ridge, imprisoned for eight months at Alton, and was exchanged at Vicksburg. He was appointed by President Jefferson Davis to the position of assistant adjutant general in the Confederate Army, with the rank of major, and was assigned to duty in the recruiting service in Missouri. Financially ruined, he resigned in 1864, and carried on farming in Arkansas until 1867, when he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He removed to Springfield in 1869 and busied himself in the law, paying little attention to politics, and in 1898 removed to Chicago, where he was living in retirement in 1900. John R. Chenault, of Jasper County, was elected to the circuit bench in November, 1857, and shortly afterward Greene County was attached to the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, in which Patrick H. Edwards was judge. At the beginning of

the Civil War he left his office to engage with the Confederates. Governor Gamble appointed Littleberry Hendrick to the vacancy, with H. J. Lindenbower as prosecuting attorney. Judge Hendrick issued a temperate address, announcing the coming court opening and invoking the assistance of all good citizens. He opened court April 7, 1861, when Martin J. Hubble was appointed clerk, and Coroner Anthony Church served as sheriff. Attorneys who subscribed to the oath of loyalty and were admitted to practice were H. J. Lindenbower, Alfred Julian, James W. Mack, M. Cavanaugh and D. C. Dade. In 1862 business was dispatched in an orderly manner. January 10, 1863, Judge Hendrick died; he had been ill for some days, and his death was ascribed to excitement incident to the battle two days previous. He was a native of Kentucky, and one of the two first lawyers admitted to practice in the Greene County Circuit Court at its initial term in August, 1833. In early life he was an ardent Whig, and in 1848 he was the candidate of his party for Lieutenant Governor, and during the campaign edited the "Springfield Whig" newspaper, at the same time taking an active part in the canvass as a public speaker. He was an unconditional Union delegate in the State Convention of 1861, and afterward took an earnest part in advocacy of all measures for the suppression of the rebellion. He was an able jurist, a man of stern integrity and deep convictions of duty, and his personal character was such as to attract his fellows and command their confidence and esteem. He left three sons, among whom was his namesake, a lawyer and judge, who died in Lawrence County. Judge Hendrick was succeeded by John C. Price, who opened court three days after the death of the former named. He was a man of broad legal mind, and made an excellent record on the bench. Of large frame, he was rugged and uncouth, but was a man of much force of character, and was greatly respected. John S. Waddill was elected circuit judge at the succeeding election. During 1863-4 numerous suits were disposed of; in many the defendants were serving in the Confederate Army, against whom judgment was taken by default. Some cases were for misappropriation of property during military operations, or property taken by raiding parties. At a later

day all prosecutions based upon such acts were barred by act of the General Assembly. Judge Waddill was born in East Tennessee. In 1835 he removed to Missouri and bought the Wilson farm, at the mouth of the creek of the same name. The following year he removed to Springfield, where he was admitted to the bar two years later. From that time he was regarded as one of the most capable of the southwest Missouri lawyers; and until nearly seventy-five years of age gave devoted attention to his profession, until nearly his closing years accomplishing great distances upon horseback to attend numerous and widely separated courts. It is believed that during his active life he rode farther in his practice than did any of his colleagues. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Gamble as judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, and resigned the position the following year. In 1863 he was again appointed, by the same authority, as judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit. At the conclusion of his term he was elected to the same office, and was removed by Governor Fletcher in 1865 under the conditions of the Drake Constitution. In 1867 he was appointed register of the land office at Springfield by President Johnson, but was removed by President Grant in 1868. He then practiced law until shortly before his death, September 13, 1880. Governor Fletcher appointed Sempronius H. Boyd to the vacancy created by the removal of Judge Waddill. Judge Boyd was conspicuous during the Civil War period. The other court appointments were Robert W. Fyan, prosecuting attorney, and R. A. C. Mack, clerk. In 1868 Fyan was elected circuit judge. He was a man of high attainments and great force of character. He occupied various conspicuous positions. Prior to the Civil War he was an elector on the Breckinridge presidential ticket. When war began he warmly espoused the Union cause, and entered the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, rising to the rank of major, and commanding the regiment in several important campaigns and engagements. He was afterward colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Previous to his election to the bench he was prosecuting attorney. In 1870 he became a Liberal Republican, and afterward a Democrat. He was twice elected to Con-

gress, and died at Marshfield. Washington F. Geiger succeeded Judge Fyan, and was re-elected; he died in 1886, before the expiration of his last term. He was a well read lawyer, an excellent judge, and an exemplary citizen. He served in the Phelps Regiment of Home Guards, and afterward as colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. Previous to his election to the bench he was prosecuting attorney. James R. Vaughan was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Geiger, and made an excellent record. He had previously served as county superintendent of schools; during the Civil War he was sergeant major of the Sixth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. At the ensuing election Walter D. Hubbard was elected circuit judge. He acquitted himself most creditably, and upon retirement from office devoted himself to his personal practice. He had served as a lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, and was afterward a captain and later a colonel in the veteran service; he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General John B. Sanborn, when that officer was district commander at Springfield. James T. Neville succeeded him by election in 1892, and was re-elected in 1898. When the Civil War closed there were few lawyers in Missouri south and west of Springfield. In that city were many, including a considerable number fresh from the law schools. All found abundant employment, and their duties required frequent travel to considerable distances. Of the earlier lawyers there remained John S. Phelps, T. A. Sherwood, William C. Price, W. F. Geiger, John S. Waddill, S. H. Boyd, D. C. Dade, William Weaver, Robert W. Crawford, A. M. Julian and James Baker. Among the newcomers were John P. Ellis, Charles B. McAfee, Benjamin U. Massey, John O'Day, James R. Vaughan, O. H. Travis, J. C. Cravens, R. L. Goode, Charles W. Thrasher, Henry C. Young, James R. Waddill, James M. Patterson, J. T. White, J. P. McCammon, H. E. Howell, John A. Patterson, F. S. Heffernan, T. H. B. Lawrence, P. T. Simmons and E. A. Barbour. All were capable lawyers, and many of the number who attained distinction in official life or in notable cases are mentioned elsewhere in this work. The Criminal Court of Green County was created in 1890 by special act of the

General Assembly; in criminal cases it has similar jurisdiction with circuit courts, including authority in *habeas corpus* and injunction proceedings. The first judge was Mordecai Oliver, appointed by Governor Francis. He was succeeded, in 1803, by James J. Gideon, and he by Charles B. McAfee, in 1807.

In 1836 John Roberts, a resident of Springfield, was brought before the County Court of Greene County on a charge of misdemeanor. Among those present was John P. Campbell, with whom Roberts was on bad terms. Roberts assailed him bitterly, and after being repeatedly commanded to keep good behavior by Presiding Judge Charles S. Yancey, replied: "I will say what I d—n please, in this court, or the high court of heaven, or hell." Judge Yancey imposed a fine of \$20, which Roberts paid, making many threats against the judge. For a year following, upon frequent occasions, Roberts vilely insulted Judge Yancey, the latter making every endeavor to avoid his enemy, who was regarded as a dangerous character. Late in 1837 Roberts met Yancey on the public square, and toward him applied threatening language, at the same time making a motion as if to draw a knife, a weapon which he had used on previous occasions. Yancey fired a pistol at his assailant, and another weapon, which he was about to discharge, was struck aside by Littleberry Hendrick, who was at Yancey's side, the ball going wide of its mark. At the same moment Roberts pressed his hand to his breast, exclaiming: "Don't shoot again; I am a dead man now," and fell. His death occurred the next day. In December, 1838, Yancey was indicted for manslaughter, and was held in bonds of \$2,000 to appear for trial, a number of leading citizens becoming his bondsmen. In April, 1839, Yancey was put upon trial, Judge Foster P. Wright on the bench. The trial occupied nearly two days, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal after but a few minutes' consideration. It was shown at the trial that Yancey acted strictly in self-defense, while Roberts was a dangerous man when in his cups. It also appeared that at the time of his death Roberts was under indictment for an assault, with intent to kill, upon another person.

In 1838 J. Renno was stabbed and killed by

Randolph Britt in a store in Springfield. The affair began in a friendly scuffle in an eating house, Britt being intoxicated at the time. The trial took place in Benton County, where the accused was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary. He was afterward pardoned, and died in Greene County. In May, 1841, one Davis was shot and killed by John T. Shanks, both being intoxicated at the time. Shanks escaped from jail, and was never brought to trial. On October 24, 1861, John H. Stephens, a respectable and inoffensive citizen of Springfield, was killed at his own gate by a Union soldier. The Union troops had just entered the city, and Mr. Stephens was hastening home, when a trooper ordered him to halt. Disregarding the summons he was fired upon with fatal result, to the deep regret of the hasty soldier. May 21, 1862, Captain John R. Clark, of Colonel Powell Clayton's cavalry regiment, went to the house of a Mrs. Willis and demanded supper, which was refused. Clark and a companion, both intoxicated, drew pistols upon the guards stationed to protect the family and property, whereupon one of the guards fired, killing Clark instantly. Clark's companion, A. J. Rice, fired at the guard, missing him, and killing Mary, a daughter of Mrs. Willis. Another guard fired at Rice, inflicting a wound which resulted in death. In May, 1863, Will Fulbright, a Confederate soldier, came from Arkansas to visit relatives in the southeast part of the county. With a number of others he established a little camp, which was attacked by the Union militia, and Fulbright was killed in the course of the fight. In the spring of 1864 Joseph Cooper, a young man living near Cave Spring, was decoyed from his home by a party of Anderson's guerrillas, taken into Polk County, where he was killed, and his body savagely mutilated. October 5th James M. Thompson, an old resident, was murdered between Springfield and his home, some five miles south. He had sold cattle, and the crime was presumably committed for the purpose of robbery. There was strong suspicion as to the identity of the murderers, but General Sanborn, who investigated the case, could find no evidence upon which to base proceedings. February 28, 1867, James Simpson and Kindred Rose, both old citizens of Springfield, quarreled about war matters. Rose struck Simpson on the head with a

bar of iron and death ensued. Rose was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. May 24th of the same year Judge H. C. Christian was shot and killed by one or two unknown men in his place of business. They were pursued, and one, Jacob Thompson, was captured next day and placed in jail. June 21st he made his escape, was pursued, and overtaken at a blacksmith shop in Texas County. He mounted his horse, when he was fired upon, and shot in the thigh and shoulder, was recaptured and replaced in jail in Springfield. October 24th he again made his escape, and, as reported, was afterward hung in Texas for the commission of a murder there. Judge Christian had come from Texas, where he served as a provost marshal during the war, and his assassination was supposed to have been accomplished in revenge for some act of his while acting in that capacity. January 24, 1871, Judge Harrison J. Lindenbower was shot and killed in Springfield by William Cannefax. Cannefax committed the crime in a frenzy growing out of a conviction that Lindenbower had become possessed of some real estate to which he considered himself entitled. The Greene County bar, presided over by Colonel John S. Phelps, adopted resolutions denouncing the killing as a base murder, and extolling the deceased as an honorable lawyer and estimable citizen. Cannefax was indicted for murder, escaped from jail at Springfield, returned and was rearrested in 1874; on trial he pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

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Greene County Court, Nullification Order of.—The Tenth General Assembly of Missouri, in an act concerning groceries, enacted that "county courts may exempt their county from the operation of this act, by an order directing that the same shall not extend to or be in force in their county." At the November term, 1839, the County Court of Greene County made the following order: "Ordered by the court that the act concerning groceries, passed at the last session of the Legislature, be and the same is hereby repealed and of no effect in the county of Greene." The use of the word "repealed" in this order brought a great deal of ridicule upon the court, but their act was effective.

Greene County Regulators.—Immediately after the Civil War there was great lawlessness in southern Missouri; horse stealings, robberies and burglaries were of almost daily occurrence, and murders were not rare. Civil law had not yet been fully re-established, and citizens banded themselves together for protection of person and property, many excesses growing out of it. Such an organization was formed in Greene County, with headquarters at Walnut Grove, and became popularly known as the "Regulators," but was self-designated as the "Honest Men's League." It numbered in its membership men who had served in the Union and Confederate Armies, and some who had seen such service were among its victims. In May, 1866, Greene B. Phillips, who had been a Captain in the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Missouri Enrolled Militia, and served gallantly in the defense of Springfield, came under the ban of this organization, charged with being a friend to evil-doers, if not their aider and abettor. May 23d, early in the morning, while in his barn two miles northwest of Cave Springs, preparing to feed his stock, his place was visited by three of the regulators. Protruding their revolvers through the cracks between the logs, they ordered him out. He was taken by the arm, one on each side, the third following behind, toward the timber in the rear of the premises. Being a very strong man, he broke the grasp of his captors and ran, but stumbled and fell. As he arose he was fired upon by two of the party and killed. May 26th, at Walnut Grove, John Bush and his son-in-law, Charles Corsuch, who had served in the State Militia, were taken out of a store to the woods a mile southwest of town and hanged. Their killing was ascribed to the fact that after the murder of Captain Phillips, they had denounced two men by name as being guilty of the crime, threatening them with vengeance. Somewhat later, the Regulators assisted Deputy Sheriff Isaac Jones in the arrest of seven men charged with stealing. Some of these were bailed out, whereupon a card was published, bearing the signature, "Regulators," stating that they had organized to assist in the enforcement of law, and to put down thieving; that this was to notify all persons entering into bail for persons accused of crime, that they were regarded as in sympathy with such, if not co-operators with them,

and would be held responsible for the conduct and personal appearance at court for trial of all whom they thus countenanced. June 1st a body of 280 Regulators rode into Springfield and formed in front of the courthouse. Speeches were made by Senator J. A. Mack, Colonel James H. Baker, Major Downing and the Rev. Mr. Brown, deprecating the necessity for such an organization, but defending it in its purposes and actions. Colonel John S. Phelps and Colonel John M. Richardson answered these speeches, pleading that the civil law should be regarded, and calling upon all good citizens to aid in the restoration of good order through its operation. The regulators rode away without further demonstration. They maintained their organization for some time afterward, but without the commission of such excesses as before.

Greenfield.—The county seat of Dade County, thirty-nine miles northwest of Springfield, and 270 miles southwest of St. Louis. It is the terminus of the Greenfield & Northern Railway, which connects with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway at South Greenfield, three and one-half miles south. The town stands upon a plateau two miles west of Turnback Creek, at an elevation of 200 feet above the stream. A two-story brick courthouse, erected in 1848 at a cost of \$12,000, stands in the center of a well-kept public square. There are two public school buildings, one for white children costing \$12,000, and one for colored children. Ozark College (which see), a collegiate institution under care of Ozark Presbytery, has a building erected at a cost of \$12,000. There are churches of the Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterian and Presbyterian denominations. There are two weekly newspapers, the "Vidette," Republican, and the "Advocate," Democratic. The fraternal societies are four Masonic bodies, two lodges, a chapter and a commandery; a lodge of United Workmen and a Grand Army Post. There the two banks, the R. S. Jacobs Banking Company and the Dade County Bank, with an aggregate capital of \$100,000; an operahouse, two hotels; a steam flouring mill and a sawmill. It is a large shipping point for coal, wheat, fruit, cattle, horses, mules and wool. In 1899 the

population was 1,600. It was made the county seat (see Dade County) in 1841. It was platted in 1841 and was incorporated as a city of the fourth class in 1867. It was first settled in 1833 or 1834. Matthias H. Allison was the first to locate on the immediate site; those who located near by, and were identified with the early history of the place were Joseph Allison and his son James, George Davidson, William Hampton, John Lack, John M. Rankin and Peter Hoyle. In 1839-40 came Samuel Weir, Aaron Finch, Jonathan Parris and John C. Wetzel; and in 1841, Jefferson D. Montgomery and William K. Lathim. Weir and Montgomery were Cumberland Presbyterian ministers; the latter named married a daughter of the former, and their marriage was one of the earliest, if not the first in the town. Madison Campbell erected the first business building in 1841. The first merchant was John W. Wilson, who carried on business for Caleb Jones & Co., of Polk County. A post-office was established in 1841 or 1842, W. K. Lathim being the first postmaster. John Wells' Hotel, built in 1853, was the first brick building after the courthouse. The Cumberland Presbyterians organized a church in the vicinity in 1839, with the Rev. J. D. Montgomery as pastor; it was disrupted during the war, reorganized at Greenfield, and in 1868 the present frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$2,500. Ebenezer Baptist Church was formed June 4, 1842, by the Rev. G. W. Bell; the first church edifice of brick was erected in 1854, and in 1884 it was replaced by the present structure, which cost \$4,500.

At the beginning of the war the town numbered about 300 inhabitants. The merchants removed their stocks elsewhere, and many of the people went away. After peace was restored the town was rebuilt with substantial business blocks and neat cottage residences of modern design.

Greenfield, Attack on.—When General Shelby, in the latter part of September, 1863, had captured the Federal garrison at Neosho, he moved rapidly on Greenfield, where a Federal force was stationed, and, surrounding the place at daylight, made prisoners of the little garrison and burned the courthouse, on the pretense that it had been used as a fort by the Federals.

Greenlee, Aubrey R., physician, was born May 11, 1871, in Johnson County, Missouri. His parents were William P. and Barbara W. (Enlow) Greenlee. The father, a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri when quite young, became a farmer in Johnson County, and was for four years in the Confederate service as a member of General Price's body guard. He was a member of the Legislature from Johnson County during Governor Woodson's administration, and by appointment by the same official he was a regent of the State Normal School at Warrensburg. For some years he was engaged in the grocery business in Kansas City, where he and his wife are now living in pleasant retirement. Their son, Aubrey, was educated in the public schools in Kansas City and in the State Normal School at Warrensburg. As a youth he was engaged with his father in the grocery business. In 1888 he read medicine under the tutorage of Dr. J. R. Snell, in Kansas City, and then entered the University Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1892. After practicing in Kansas City one year he was appointed assistant city physician, a position which he capably occupied for two years. He then resumed the general practice, to which he brought thorough preparation and the enthusiasm which characterizes one engaged in a profession for which he possesses marked aptitude. He was appointed in 1898 lecturer on minor surgery in the Columbian Medical College, and yet occupies that position. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, a member of the order of Modern Woodmen, and of the Modern Brotherhood of America. In the last-named order he has served as examining physician, and is the present secretary and treasurer of the local lodge. In religion he is a Baptist, and in politics a Democrat.

Greentop.—An incorporated village in Schuyler County, on the Wabash Railroad, about seventeen miles south of Lancaster. It was founded in 1855, and was incorporated in 1860. It has two churches, a public school, a sawmill, flourmill, seven general stores, a drug store, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

Greenville.—See "Miami."

Greenville.—A city of the fourth class, the county seat of Wayne County, located in

St. Francois Township, on the St. Francis River, the terminal point of the Williamsville, Greenville & St. Louis Railroad. The town was laid out in 1819 on Spanish land grant No. 787 by the commissioners appointed to locate a seat of justice for Wayne County. When the town was laid out its site was a corn field, and the streets were laid out according to the rows of corn. The first store in the town was opened in 1824 by Messrs. Van Horn & Wheeler. In 1827 another store was opened by William Creath. The first medical practitioner was Elijah Bettis. The first members of the medical profession to become residents of the town were Dr. E. H. Bennett and Dr. Payne. Owing to its isolated location, the growth of the town was slow. In 1826 it was inundated by an overflow of the St. Francis, and again much damage was done by high water in 1863. The first newspaper published in the town was the "Reporter," started in 1869 by C. P. Rotrock. In 1872 the "Democrat" was established, and in 1877 the "Journal." The present papers of the town are the "Wayne County Journal," published by Clarence Carleton, and the "Sun," by J. S. Marsh. Greenville has a graded public school, Baptist, Methodist, Christian and Catholic Churches, three hotels, a flouring mill and numerous stores and other business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 950.

Greenwood.—A town in Jackson County, platted in 1867 by Alfred Hanscom, R. W. Price, Frank Brooks, and Rev. S. G. Clark, in four sections. It is situated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and contains stores, churches, schools, etc. Lincoln College, under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church, was founded there in 1870. The population is 500.

Greenwood, James Mickleborough, superintendent of the public schools of Kansas City for a quarter century, and numbered among the most distinguished educators in America, was born November 15, 1837, in Sangamon County, Illinois. His parents were Edmond and Jeannette (Foster) Greenwood; the father was a lineal descendant of William Greenwood, who emigrated from England to Virginia in 1635. His grandfather, Peyton Foster, was descended from a Huguenot family that settled

in South Carolina. His grandmother, on his mother's side, from the Daniels and Mickleboroughs of Virginia. James M. Greenwood was reared upon a farm near where his grandfather settled, in Illinois, in 1824. When eight years of age he first attended a country school, and as soon as he had learned to read devoted all his spare time to perusing such books as he could obtain in the neighborhood. In 1852 his father removed with his family to Adair County, Missouri, near the present site of Brashear, where he is now living. Young Greenwood alternately occupied his time in farm work, hunting and study. The nearest schoolhouse was seven miles distant, and his studies were pursued at home during evenings and on rainy days. Text books were scarce, but the death of a scholarly man at some distance brought to sale a number of volumes, which the young student secured from the proceeds of the sale of a two-year-old steer; these included a Latin grammar and a copy of Virgil, a first and second book on Spanish, an elementary work on algebra, geometry and surveying, Butler's "Analogy" and Olmstead's "Philosophy." Without the aid of a teacher he easily mastered the mathematics, solving every algebraic problem, notwithstanding he had never before seen a work upon that subject. He became proficient in philosophy, and acquired a fair knowledge of Latin and Spanish. His general reading was limited to the few books belonging to the family, comprising a few standard English authors. Valuable as was the knowledge derived through his persistent effort, his course of conduct was of more momentous importance in intensifying his desire for education, and in laying the foundations for a pre-eminently useful life in a profession which he came to adorn. It may be said that from that day he has been an incessant student. Until he was sixteen years old he had attended school only six seasons; from that time until he was twenty years of age he attended school but twenty-five days. In 1857 he entered the Methodist Seminary, at Canton, Missouri, then one of the best schools in northeastern Missouri, where he made a record without a parallel in its history; he would have completed a four years' course in ten months had he not been obliged to discontinue his studies on account of ill health. As it was he did practically complete the course, suc-

cessfully passing examination in twenty different branches. For several years afterward Mr. Greenwood worked upon his father's farm, pursuing his studies in the meantime. While here, November 1, 1859, he married Miss Amanda McDaniel, then a teacher in Kirksville, who, with similar ambition and talent for schoolroom work, was in after years his efficient colaborer and inspirer in the line of his profession. From 1862 until late in 1864, he served in the Missouri State Militia. He first essayed the work of a teacher when but sixteen years of age, in Adair County, Missouri, and notwithstanding his youth proved himself a capable instructor and disciplinarian, successfully overcoming a number of insubordinate pupils who sought to impose upon him. At a later day he was urged to apply for a vacant school at Lima, Illinois, but answered that he was averse to such methods for obtaining employment. He was induced to visit the town, upon invitation from the school directors, one of whom inquired as to his politics. Greenwood answered: "None of your business. If you want politics taught in your school, you must look for another teacher, for I am too good a patriot to be a partisan, and too good a Christian to be a sectarian." He was engaged, conditioned upon his obtaining a certificate from the school commissioner of the county. The commissioner wrote the required questions upon a blackboard and allowed him three hours in which to make his answers. Mr. Greenwood asked for an immediate oral examination, which was granted; and upon satisfactorily answering all the questions propounded, he received a first grade certificate, the first so issued in the county. In 1864 he returned to Adair County, Missouri, where he taught a short term of school during the following winter. He afterward performed clerical duty in the offices of the circuit clerk and of the county clerk of the county. In the fall of 1865 he again taught the school at Lima, Illinois, and the following year taught a school in Knox County, Illinois. In September, 1867, Dr. Joseph Baldwin, ever conspicuous for his services in behalf of popular education during his fourteen years of residence in Missouri, opened a private normal school at Kirksville, and employed Mr. Greenwood as teacher of mathematics and logic, which position he successfully occupied for seven

years. In this position he became recognized throughout Missouri and adjoining States as an unusually accomplished mathematician. During his term of service in this institution Mrs. Greenwood served as principal of the model training department. In 1861 was held the first teachers' institute in northeastern Missouri, Mr. Greenwood being one of the originators of the movement, and an active participant in its work. Without application, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood were called to the service of Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville, Missouri, Mr. Greenwood as teacher of mathematics, logic, rhetoric and reading, and Mrs. Greenwood as teacher of botany, history and primary work. They resigned six months afterward, Mr. Greenwood having accepted the chair of mathematics in Kirksville Normal School, which had become a State school. He had been offered the presidency, which he declined, stating that Dr. Baldwin had established the school, and that it would be manifest injustice to displace him. In 1874 Mr. Greenwood entered upon his present position, in which he has successfully maintained himself, and gained the distinction of having given to the schools of Kansas City their unexcelled position in the educational world. In June of that year, J. V. C. Karnes, then treasurer of the board of education of Kansas City, wrote Mr. Greenwood, urging him to apply for the superintendency of the schools, soon to become vacant. He declined to do so, but was induced to go to Kansas City, where he reiterated his refusal, but consented to serve if elected. He returned to Kirksville, where he was apprised of his election over sixteen applicants, several of whom were men of eminent capability. The population of Kansas City was then but 28,000, and the schools were just becoming well established. There were obstacles to contend with, growing out of discordant elements and limited means. Mr. Greenwood at once set himself to the task of restoring harmony, and of creating a public sentiment which would afford adequate moral and financial support. His efforts were gradually successful, and among the first beneficent results was the elimination of incompetent teachers. A teachers' institute was organized, and out of its discussions at stated meetings grew improvement in methods of management, discipline and class reci-

tations. His second year witnessed a net gain of 255 in average daily attendance. At the close of the school year of 1877-8 the schools were recognized as unsurpassable in the West, and from that time there has been a steady improvement in the morale and in methods of instruction and management, commensurate with the increased number of pupils and cost of maintenance. Mr. Greenwood is a conspicuous example of the class of men who achieve great results through entire and conscientious devotion to the present task. As has been said by his biographers, Wilfred R. Hollister and Harry Norman, who tell the story of his life in their volume entitled "Five Famous Missourians," "every fibre of his being is permeated with educational ideas; every stroke of his pen, every word from his mouth, every movement of his body, is to the development of a supreme ideal." Keeping in touch with all the progressiveness of the educational world, and with the great self-assertion born of a consciousness of the dignity of his position, and the responsibilities attaching to it, he at the same time encourages independence in thought and act in principals and assistant teachers, gladly hailing the working out of a new idea, and bestowing unstinted praise when deserved. At the same time he is relentless in his opposition to mere experiments and fads. For every contemplated innovation, he must see at the foundation a recognizable want, and as a result a real advantage. To his effort is due the effectual systematic organization of laboratory science and literature studies in the Kansas City high school, the first in the entire West to introduce these systems, now in vogue in nearly all institutions of similar grade. A well defined principle in his policy with reference to the employment of teachers, said to be peculiar to himself and unobserved elsewhere in any large city in the United States, is his entire disregard of local influence, or of the so-called claims of home teachers. He regards the entire educational field as subject to his purpose, and his sole endeavor is to secure the most capable instructors, regardless of place of residence, school of instruction, nationality, sex, religion or politics. A factor contributing in no small degree to his great success, is his intensely interesting personality. A man well read in books, a keen observer of all types

of humanity, an experienced traveler, he is one whose companionship pleases as well as instructs, while at the same time he commands that respect and admiration which are accorded to him who unconsciously advises his associates of a lofty ideal and the highest moral purpose. Exceedingly resourceful in history, philosophy, general literature and art, he is equally interesting upon the platform or in the press, and he never appears except when he may serve some good purpose. In the field of authorship he has contributed much of permanent value. His great ability as a mathematician led to his appointment, in 1884, to revise Ray's "Higher Arithmetic." In 1887 he wrote his well known work, "Principles of Education Practically Applied," published by D. Appleton & Co., and the following year he wrote for Butler's "Advanced Geography" the historical sketch of Missouri, equivalent to a duodecimo volume of eighty pages. In 1890 he wrote "A Complete Manual on Teaching Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry," published by Maynard, Merrill & Co. In association with Dr. Artemas Martin he wrote "A History of American Arithmetics, and a Biographical Sketch of the Authors," which was issued as a government publication. For years his services have been required as a reviser of standard arithmetics and other mathematical works. His annual reports as superintendent of the Kansas City public schools are a mass of valuable educational literature, which have received the commendation of the highest educational authorities in the country, and have had a marked influence in the school world. He is widely and favorably known as a frequent contributor to leading magazines and reviews, and particularly to educational journals. In 1895 he made a tour of Europe, in company with some distinguished men, among whom were Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York "Sun," and others. Observation of the progress of education in the principal European countries was his special purpose, and his detailed account through the American press was exceedingly interesting and instructive. As a lecturer he is entertaining, always original and logical, and on occasion eloquent; since 1870 he has delivered more than a thousand addresses throughout the country, reaching the most

remote States in all directions. From time to time he has been called upon to occupy unremunerative positions conferred upon him in compliment to his high attainments, and in order to secure the benefits of his valuable services. In 1876 he served as president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association. In 1884 he was elected a member of the National Council of the Educational Association, and for years was chairman of its committee on statistics. In 1887 he was elected a life director of the National Educational Association. From 1890 to 1895 he served as treasurer of the latter body, and in 1897 he was elected to the presidency. He wields great personal influence in this and other educational bodies, and it was largely through his effort that Dr. William T. Harris was called from the superintendency of the St. Louis public schools to the position of United States Commissioner of Education, by appointment of President Harrison, to whom Mr. Harris was politically opposed, and it was the successful mission of Mr. Greenwood to procure the assent of the nominee, in advance of formal action. In 1897 Mr. Greenwood received, as a fitting recognition of his scholarly attainments and his intelligent effort in behalf of education, one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon him. Without previous knowledge on his part, and without solicitation from any outside sources, the curators of the University of Missouri conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. Dr. Greenwood is in the prime of his physical and mental powers, and gives promise of unimpaired activity and usefulness during many years to come.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Greenwood, Moses, Jr., civil engineer and real estate operator, was born May 30, 1862, in New Orleans, Louisiana, son of Moses M. and Mary (Whittelsey) Greenwood. His father was for thirty years engaged in business as a member of the firm of Moses Greenwood & Son, cotton factors, of New Orleans. His mother was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and his great-grandfather served with a Massachusetts regiment as a soldier of the Revolution. Reared in New Orleans, Moses Greenwood, Jr., was fitted for college at the University High School, of that city, and then went to Roanoke College, of Virginia, from which



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M. Gamwood Jr.



institution he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of bachelor of science, and the same institution also conferred on him the degree of master of arts. He had been driven from New Orleans by the epidemic of yellow fever, which visited that city in 1878, and, after his graduation from Roanoke College, he continued to reside at Salem, Virginia, seat of the college, until 1882, when he was appointed United States assistant civil engineer, and assigned to duty on the Mississippi River commission, with headquarters in St. Louis. Brought to that city through his connection with the government service, he has since continued to reside there and has occupied a conspicuous position among the younger business men of the city. After serving three years on the river commission, he resigned his position in connection with that body, and, forming a partnership with Mr. Alfred Carr, became junior member of the real estate firm of Carr & Greenwood. In 1889 this partnership was dissolved, and he associated himself with his father, Moses M. Greenwood, under the firm name of Greenwood & Co. This firm has since conducted a general real estate business, and has occupied a prominent place among the firms engaged in that business, in St. Louis. They deal in investment securities, and devote much time to the securing of foreign moneys for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of Missouri, most notably in the disseminated lead district of St. Francois and Washington Counties. A devout member of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Greenwood has interested himself especially in the Sunday school work of the church, and, in this connection, he has gained much more than local renown. He was a Sunday school superintendent when he was but eighteen years of age, and his interest has never flagged in that splendid labor of love which seeks to bring the youth of the land under christianizing influences and to develop them into worthy and God-fearing men and women. During the years of 1892 and 1893 he was president of the St. Louis Sunday School Union, and, acting in that capacity was charged with the responsibility of arranging for the holding of the Seventh International Sunday School Convention, and Second World's Sunday School Convention, in St. Louis, in September of 1893. At that time thousands of delegates, who came

from all parts of the world, met in the Exposition Building, and one of the most noteworthy addresses delivered before the conventions was that on the subject of "House to House Visitation," by Mr. Greenwood. This modern method of promoting Sunday school interests was conceived and perfected by him, and his audience listened with eager attention to the exposition of its workings, presented by the author. Since 1891 he has been a member of the executive committee of the Missouri Sunday School Association, and was one of those responsible for the existence of the "International Evangel," a publication devoted exclusively to the interests of the Sunday school work in its world-wide scope. For four years he was a deacon of Rev. Dr. James H. Brooks' church, and superintendent of the Sunday school of that church during the same period. For seven years he has sustained the same relationships to the West Presbyterian Church, and for six years he has been an active member of the board of managers of the East End Industrial Church, known as the People's Central Church. In addition to his church and Sunday school work, he has been active in promoting the welfare of charitable and philanthropic institutions generally, and his labors have covered a broad field of usefulness. In his college days he was a member of the "Sigma Chi" fraternity, and in later years he has been identified with fraternal organizations as a member of the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of Honor, and the Sons of the Revolution. Politically he has affiliated with the Democratic party in contests involving national issues, and during the presidential campaign of 1896 was numbered among the Democrats of the old school who supported the platform adopted and the candidates nominated at the Indianapolis convention of that year. In 1884 he married Miss Margaret F. Woods, daughter of Robert K. Woods, of St. Louis, who was one of the founders of the Mercantile Library, of St. Louis. The children born of their union have been Mary W., Annie Lou, Moses M. and Margaret Greenwood, of whom three are now living, their only son, Moses M. Greenwood, having died in 1892.

Greenwood Club.—A club formed in Kansas City in 1878 by J. M. Greenwood and a few friends, for the study of the mod-

ern philosophical systems. It was named "The Philosophical Club." After two years, the trend of study having been largely of the writings of Immanuel Kant, it was decided to change the name to "The Kant Club." Ten years later, the scope of topics having widened, it became known as "The Literary Club." These years had been devoted to thorough study of philosophical systems, literary phases of the world, and economic conditions of different countries. The comparative method pursued gave a breadth and depth to the investigations which insured completeness. The literature and the philosophy of all the greater nations were reviewed. In 1895 its name was changed to "The Greenwood Club," in honor of its founder, Professor J. M. Greenwood. The club is composed of such citizens as are disposed favorably toward a higher and broader education, including teachers, preachers, doctors, lawyers, business men and others. Its plan of work is simple. There is no formality. A president and a treasurer are the only officers. Subjects are assigned by a committee. A paper, from thirty to forty minutes in length, is presented by an essayist. After the paper, the subject is before the club, and any one present can participate in the discussion. Speeches do not exceed ten minutes in length. The sessions open at 8 and close promptly at 10 o'clock in the evening, and the number of meetings each year is thirty-two.

The general influence of this organization upon the teaching forces of the city has been remarkable. Every strong teacher who has been selected to take positions elsewhere on account of superior qualifications has been an active member of this club. Its influence has been strongly emphasized in the State Teachers' Association of Missouri. The primary object in view by the founder was to give breadth, depth and a wider scope to the general scholarship of the teachers of the city. A few of those who have been called to wider fields of work, but were active members while in Kansas City, may be mentioned: Principal E. F. Hermanns, West Denver high school; Principal J. T. Buchanan, Boys' High School, New York; President I. C. McNeill, State Normal School, West Superior, Wisconsin; Professor N. A. Harvey, of the same institution, and Honorable J. R. Kirk, president of the Missouri State Normal School,

at Kirksville, Missouri. This is the oldest literary organization in Kansas City, and many of its members are among the ablest and best informed essayists and ready debaters in the State.

Gregg, Henry Harrison, mine operator, was born March 19, 1840, at Bellefont, Centre County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Mathew Duncan and Ellen (McMurtrie) Gregg. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, a lawyer by profession, and an iron-master; he was owner of the Potomac Iron Works, opposite Point of Rocks, Maryland, when he died; his father, Andrew, was a member, from Pennsylvania, of the first American Congress, and served for eight consecutive terms, representing five different districts as reapportionment was made; he was then elected to the United States Senate in 1807—being the third Senator from Pennsylvania—and was twice elected president of the Senate. He was also secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under Governor Heister, in 1820, and was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1823, for which office he was defeated by John Andrew Schultz. His wife was a daughter of General James Potter, of Revolutionary War fame. Ellen McMurtrie, wife of Mathew Duncan Gregg, was a daughter of David McMurtrie, a prominent Scotch merchant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Their son, Henry Harrison Gregg, was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in July, 1861, and afterward entered upon the study of law, which was interrupted by the Civil War. On the first call for troops, in 1861, together with many of his college comrades, he volunteered for military service, but was rejected by order of the Governor, for the reason that Pennsylvania's quota was more than filled. In June, 1862, he entered the service as captain of Company H of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he served until the expiration of the term for which he had enlisted, May 10, 1863, after participating in the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, including the desperate battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. In July following he took service with the Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he rose to the rank of major and brevet lieutenant colonel. He served under Generals Stone-

man, Pleasanton and Sheridan, in a brigade commanded by his cousin, General Irwin Gregg, and of which his brother, Major General David McM. Gregg, was division commander. He was taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, and was held for nearly six months in Libby and other prisons. He was mustered out of service April 5, 1865, to accept the position of military secretary and chief of transportation to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and was retained in the same position by Governor Geary. He then came west, with appointment as post trader at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, but on reaching his destination decided to decline it. In 1869 he removed to Missouri, located at Nesho, and became one of the founders and incorporators of the town of Seneca. In 1884 he removed to Joplin, where he has since made his residence. Almost from the time of his coming to southwest Missouri he has been interested in mining, and is accounted among the most experienced and successful operators. In 1891 he began the development of the celebrated Scotia mines, now managed by the Allen Mining Company. About the same time he prospected and opened the mines at Gregg, four miles southwest of Joplin, situated partly in Jasper County and partly in Newton County, and named for him. For six years, beginning in 1878, he was secretary of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Missouri, serving under Governors Crittenden and Marmaduke. He was one of the six World's Fair commissioners appointed by Governor Francis to represent Missouri at Chicago in 1893. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian. He is a member of the Joplin Club, and has given liberal assistance to that organization in all its undertakings. Colonel Gregg was married to Miss Rose Mitchell, daughter of Major George Mitchell, Indian agent at the Quopaw Agency, Indian Territory. Mrs. Gregg was born in Indiana, of Kentucky parents, and is a graduate of the Convent of the Visitation at Georgetown, District of Columbia. Six children have been born of this marriage, of whom a son is deceased. Those living are: Thomas J., superintendent of a cotton compress company at Newport, Arkansas; David McMurtrie, who has studied at Kemper College; Arthur M., a student at Joplin; Charlotte and Jean, both accomplished musicians, residing at home.

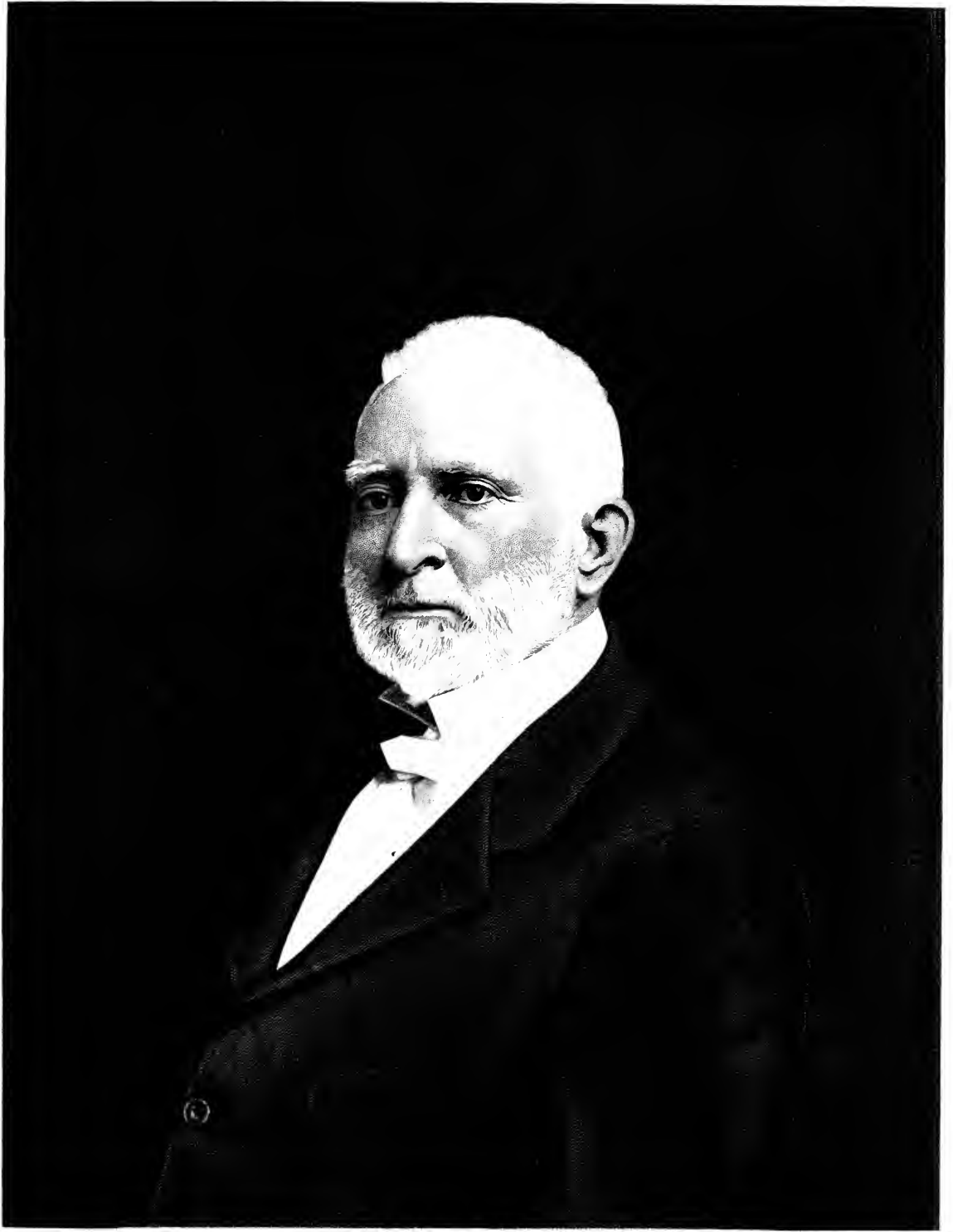
Gregg, William Henry, manufacturer, was born in Palmyra, New York, March 24, 1831. He first came to St. Louis in 1846, after one year returning to Palmyra. In 1849 he took up permanent residence in St. Louis, where he has since resided. He was a clerk for Warne & Merritt in the hardware, woodenware and house-furnishing business from 1850 until January 1, 1854, when he was made a partner, the firm becoming Warne, Merritt & Co. In 1856 he retired from that firm and became a member of the firm of Cuddy, Merritt & Co., owning and operating the Broadway foundry and machine shop, at that time one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. In 1858 he retired from that firm and formed a copartnership with John S. Dunham in the steam bakery business, and later with Mr. Dunham and Mr. Charles McCauley in the commission business, under the name of C. McCauley & Co., both firms being operated from the same office. In 1865 Mr. Gregg retired from business, and in 1867, with other parties, organized the Southern White Lead Company, of which he became president, holding the office until 1889, when the company was sold out to parties transferring it to the National Lead Company. The Southern White Lead Company was a very successful one, owning a factory in St. Louis and one in Chicago, and selling its product in every State and Territory in the Union. Since 1889 Mr. Gregg has been out of business, devoting himself to travel and social life. During his business career he was a director in the Mechanics' Bank, the Mound City Mutual Insurance Company, and a member of the board of arbitration and appeal in the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. He is a member of the Scotch-Irish Society, Sons of the Revolution, and Society of the Colonial Wars. In 1855 he was married to Orian Thompson, who is a descendant in the maternal line of the Lawrences, of Groton, Massachusetts. They have five children.

Gregory, Charles Rush, was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, son of Charles and Sophia Pleasants (Hall) Gregory. He received very careful educational training at the hands of his parents in early life, and when fourteen years of age entered the wholesale dry goods house of Tevis, Scott & Tevis, of

St. Louis, as a clerk. Three years later, and when he was only seventeen years of age, he was charged with the responsibility of representing the trade interests of this house in a traveling capacity throughout the Missouri River valley. After remaining with Tevis, Scott & Tevis two years longer he became connected with the wholesale dry goods house of Doan, King & Company, of St. Louis, and represented that house in the territory over which he had previously traveled until the beginning of the Civil War, when the firm retired from business. After the retirement from business of Doan, King & Company, his principal business for a time was purchasing the depreciated notes of suspended Missouri banks. Later he went to New York City and had a brief experience on Wall Street. In 1864 he returned to St. Louis and connected himself with Henry T. Simon, who had been a fellow-employee with the firm of Tevis, Scott & Tevis. Mr. Simon had established himself in the wholesale notion business, and soon after Mr. Gregory joined him in a business partnership, they added dry goods to their stock in trade. This house soon became one of the best known wholesale dry goods and notion houses in the West, and in latter years the annual volume of its business approximated \$3,500,000. Under the name of H. T. Simon-Gregory Dry Goods Company it continued in business until December 1, 1896, when the owners of the establishment retired from business with handsome fortunes, accumulated as the result of their enterprise and sagacity. Since that time Mr. Gregory has lived in quiet retirement, enjoying the fruits of well-directed effort in the field of commercial activity. While he has never sought official preferment of any kind, he has always taken a warm interest in politics and public affairs, and in 1896 sat as one of the Missouri delegates in the National Democratic Convention, which met in Chicago and nominated William J. Bryan for President.

Gregory, Elisha Hall, physician, was born in Logan County, Kentucky, on the 10th of September, 1824, the son of Charles Gregory and Sophia Pleasants (Hall) Gregory; both natives of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky in 1820, and to Missouri in 1833, locating in the latter State at Boonville, at which place

Dr. Gregory grew up, gained his education and finally studied medicine with Dr. F. W. C. Thomas, a man for whom Dr. Gregory expresses the highest esteem, considering him possessed of much culture and general ability. His first opportunities for observation, experience and practice in medicine were in April, 1844, while living with the family of John Jameson, in Morgan County, Missouri, of whom the doctor speaks as having been a most excellent man, a plain farmer, and says that his memory is deeply impressed with the simplicity and uprightness, in general, of the family, long since dissolved, for, having returned to the spot after forty years of absence, he found them all gone. Dr. Gregory came to St. Louis in 1848 and began practice there in 1849, and has been engaged entirely in the work of medicine ever since, as practitioner and teacher. His coming to St. Louis was a wise move on his part, the field being especially adapted to him and giving him the necessary stimulus to develop his great abilities. Almost from the beginning he took first place as a member of the medical profession of St. Louis and as a citizen. He had the sterling, honest, earnest, conscientious qualities which win places for men. As a practitioner of medicine and surgery he has been eminently successful, and as a teacher of anatomy and surgery for close on to fifty years no one has surpassed him. It was the pleasure of the writer to be one of his pupils, and he never had the satisfaction of listening to more impressive lectures, or of facing a teacher whose every element was more successful in imparting knowledge. Indeed, as a teacher, earnestness and honesty of purpose, and a desire to teach the right thing in a manner to impress the pupil with proper knowledge and an appreciation of his obligations, seem to be the controlling thought in his mind. As an evidence of his general culture and eminence as a citizen and physician, the St. Louis University some years ago honored him with the degree of LL. D., a great honor worthily bestowed. After having achieved the greatest eminence in his profession and in the community of his own city and State; having received general public and professional recognition; and having served as a member of the board of health of the city of St. Louis, president of the State Board of Health of Missouri; twice president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and as



E. H. Gregory



president of the State Medical Association of Missouri, he was, in 1886, elected president of the American Medical Association. For well on to half a century he served as a professor of surgery and anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College, which was formerly the medical department of St. Louis University, and later the medical department of Washington University. Dr. Gregory, in private conversation, expressed his true sentiments when he said: "My greatest pride is that all the honors which I have held have been bestowed upon me by my profession." He was married on the 15th of April, 1845, to Miss Jael Smallwood, of a Maryland family, a native of Cooper County, Missouri. Mrs. Gregory had good understanding, sterling character and withal a happy disposition, a helpmeet, indeed. Twelve children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Gregory, of whom the following are living: Margaret Gregory Ostermoor, Sophia Gregory Humes, Alexis Gregory, Cornelia Douglas Gregory, Elisha Hall Gregory, Jr., Maria Carter Gregory and Stella Gregory Lindsay. Charles Russell Gregory, Mary Byrd Gregory, Howard Gregory, Eliza Hall Gregory and Mary Alicia Gregory are dead.

Grenner, Henry Clay, collector of internal revenue for the first district of Missouri, was born in 1852, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John L. and Mary Grenner. After completing his education at New York College, of New York City, from which institution he was graduated, he engaged in the business of printing and publishing in New York, when he was nineteen years of age. In 1877 he left New York for the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and soon afterward became part owner of the "Titusville (Pennsylvania) Daily and Weekly Herald." The oil interests of this region were then at the flood tide of their prosperity, and during the year 1880 Mr. Grenner entered that business and developed many new oil fields. Keen foresight and good judgment enabled him to operate successfully in this field, and after opening a number of valuable wells, he engaged also, in 1882, in the business of refining petroleum. He mastered all the details of producing and refining oils and, having a thorough understanding of the business, he became an important factor in the early fight made against the Standard Oil Company in

Pennsylvania. He was one of the prime movers in organizing a company which built an independent pipe line from the Pennsylvania oil regions, and he also built the international oil works at Titusville, and was president of the company which operated that plant. This was one of the independent refineries and owned its own wells, piped and refined its own oil, and was owner also of the railway cars which carried its products to the market. In 1886 Mr. Grenner came to St. Louis for the purpose of developing the independent oil trade throughout the West and Southwest, and in pursuance of the plan which he had formulated, he built the International Oil Works in that city. He became president of the corporation owning this plant, and through his resistless energy and aggressiveness, the International Oil Works have been wonderfully successful, and are today a potent factor in controlling the oil trade of the west. He has always been a zealous Republican, and at different times has contributed much to the success of his party. In recognition, both of his party fidelity and his eminent fitness for an office which should be filled by the best type of business man, President McKinley appointed him United States collector of internal revenue for the first district of Missouri, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties in this connection in February of 1898. As a Federal official he has justified the expectations of his warmest friends, in looking after the interests of the government during a period in which the duties and responsibilities of collectors of revenue have been vastly increased as a result of the war revenue law of 1898. The delicate and difficult task of putting the machinery of the new law into operation in one of the largest revenue-producing districts of the United States has been performed by him in such a way as to reduce the friction incident thereto to the minimum, and his administration has received the unqualified commendation of the general public. Mr. Grenner is one of the most prominent members of the Masonic order in Missouri, and he is also a member of the order of Odd Fellows and the order of Knights of Pythias. He married, in 1875, Miss Gussie L. Seabury, of New York City.

Grier, David Perkins, distinguished both as soldier and civilian, was born

in Danville, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1836, and died in St. Louis April 21, 1891. He was educated in the schools of Pennsylvania, and, when fifteen years of age removed with his parents to Peoria, Illinois, where he became associated later with his father and brothers in the grain trade. At the beginning of the Civil War he was living at Elmwood, Illinois, and when the firing on Fort Sumter aroused Northern patriots to action, he quickly organized a company, composed of his neighbors and friends, and tendered its services to Governor Yates, of Illinois. The State of Illinois had, however, before this mustered its full quota of troops, and the services of Captain Grier's company were declined. Determined not to be balked in his endeavor to contribute something to the defense of the Union, he brought his company to St. Louis, and promptly tendered it to the provisional Union government of this State. Its services were accepted and in June, 1861, it was mustered into the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as Company G of that regiment. As captain of this company General Grier participated in the campaigns against Forts Henry and Donelson, and the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. In August of 1862 Illinois reclaimed the gallant soldier, and calling him to Springfield, Governor Yates commissioned him Colonel of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. As Colonel of this regiment he served faithfully, and with conspicuous gallantry throughout the entire Vicksburg campaign, during a portion of which he was acting commander of a brigade. In November of 1863 he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and in August of 1864, was placed in command of all the land forces on Dauphin Island, Alabama, under Major General Granger. After the capture of Fort Gaines all the troops on the island, excepting those of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Regiment, crossed over to the peninsula and laid siege to Fort Morgan, General Grier being detached from his regiment temporarily to take command of the expedition, and remaining in command of all the land forces until the end of the siege and the capture of the fort. In March of 1865 he was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Thirteenth

Army Corps, under General Canby, which he commanded in the campaign around and against Mobile. Subsequently he was assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and retained that command until mustered out of the service, July 10, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to civil pursuits, becoming a member of the firm of Grier Brothers, which had grain depots in several cities. The firm established the Union Elevator in East St. Louis, and General Grier took charge of the business at that point in 1879. At a later date he established his home in St. Louis, and formed the Grier Commission Company, which was later succeeded by the D. P. Grier Grain Company.

Griffin, Frederick W., lawyer, was born February 2, 1855, in what is now a part of Boston, Massachusetts, near the site of the historic Bunker Hill monument. His father, J. Q. A. Griffin, was born in New Hampshire, but removed to Massachusetts in about 1820, locating in the suburbs of Boston. On his side of the family the ancestry is directly traced back to about the year 1700, the progenitors of the family having been of Scotch-Irish origin. Concord, Massachusetts, has been the home of Mr. Griffin's mother's family since 1638, and it was Colonel James Barrett, her ancestor in direct line, who gave the order to fire to the brave minute men under his command at the battle of Concord, and who thus started hostilities on the day of that memorable engagement. The first Griffin in this country settled at Londonderry, New Hampshire, that town having been named in honor of the locality in the old country from which he came. F. W. Griffin was educated at Boston and Concord, Massachusetts. He attended Harvard College and took the law course at Boston University, graduating in 1876. He immediately located in Boston for the practice of law and remained there ten years, being associated with Samuel T. Harris. In February, 1887, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been an active and prominent member of the bar at that place. He was associated with F. M. Hayward until 1893, since which time he has been in the practice alone. He represents a number of large eastern corporations, including the Fidelity & Deposit Company, of

Maryland, in its affairs within the borders of Missouri and Kansas, and his practice is devoted for the most part to corporation law. The Wachusett Investment Company is also numbered among his clientage, which is substantial and dignified. Mr. Griffin is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association and stands high in the esteem of his fellow lawyers. He is a Republican politically, takes a somewhat active part in politics and was his party's candidate for prosecuting attorney of Jackson County, Missouri, in 1892. He was married in 1884 to Terese L. Lippman, daughter of Morris J. Lippman, an early resident of that city.

Grimsley, Thornton, pioneer merchant and manufacturer, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, August 20, 1798, and died in St. Louis, December 22, 1861. When he was ten years old he was apprenticed to the saddler's trade, and in 1816, at the end of a long term of service, he was sent to St. Louis in charge of a stock of saddlery goods. In 1822 he opened a store of his own in that city and afterward became famous in the saddlery trade. He invented and patented the military or dragoon saddle, which was universally approved by the officers of the United States Army, and did more work for the government at his manufactory than was done at that time at any other factory in the country. Although he had only limited educational advantages in his youth, he became a man of broad intelligence, and took a prominent part in public affairs in St. Louis. He was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1828, and proved a useful member of that body, serving at different times in both branches. In 1839 he received the Whig nomination for Congress, but as his party was largely in the minority he was defeated. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and served as grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. For forty years he cultivated and promoted the military taste and spirit in St. Louis, and at different times he commanded various military organizations. In 1846 he recruited a regiment for service in the Mexican War, but as a sufficient number of troops had already been raised, his regiment was not mustered into the United States service. He married Miss Susan Stark, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and at his death left two daughters, Mrs.

Henry T. Blow and Mrs. George Stansbury, and one son, John Grimsley.

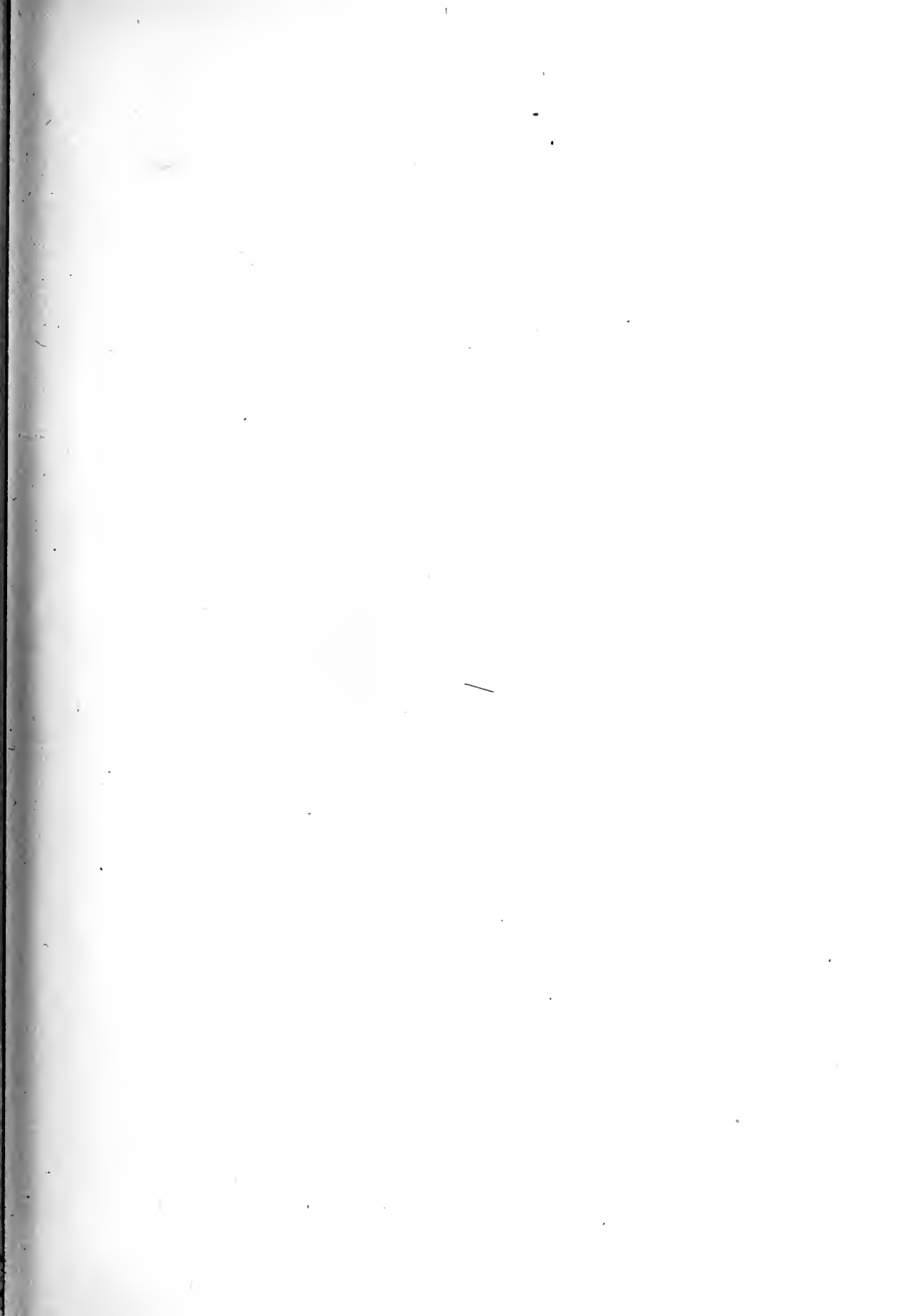
Grissom, Daniel M., was born at Owensboro, Kentucky. His father was Alfred Grissom, a respectable tailor, and afterward farmer, with a family of ten children. He received a good education in a large school kept by George Scarborough, from Connecticut, and at Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., and, after teaching school for two years, came to St. Louis in 1853, and was employed as a writer on the "Evening News." He remained on that paper until 1863, when he became editor of the "Union," a morning paper, which was afterward changed into the "Dispatch," an evening paper. His connection with this paper continued until 1868, and in 1869 Mr. Grissom was offered a position on the editorial staff of the "Missouri Republican" by Colonel William Hyde, then its managing editor. He remained on the "Republican" in this position until 1888, when he retired from active newspaper writing.

Griswold, Joseph L., was born in Kentucky in the year 1843, the son of William D. Griswold. He was reared in Terre Haute, Indiana, and after attending the schools in that city was sent to Williston Seminary, of East Hampton, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1861. When he left college his father was president of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, now a part of the "Big Four" system, and he became connected with the railway service as an employe of that company. He soon developed into a capable railroad man, and when his father became president of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, the son was made paymaster for that company. He held that position until his merits earned promotion, and was then appointed superintendent of the western division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, extending from Vincennes, Indiana, to East St. Louis. He filled this position so well and inaugurated so many reforms that he was elected by the board of directors general superintendent of the entire line, a position which he held for four years. When he took the superintendency of the road its gauge was six feet wide, and it was soon afterward determined to change this to

a standard gauge. This work was done in 1871, under the supervision of Joseph L. Griswold, and was accomplished without the suspension of traffic for a single day. This was deemed, at the time, a remarkable feat, and Mr. Griswold received the commendation of railroad men generally for the wonderful executive ability he displayed in shifting the track along the entire line, a distance of 340 miles, in the short time of eight hours. Retiring later from the railway service, he associated himself with H. S. Clement and Charles Scudder, and leased the Lindell Hotel, in St. Louis, which, after being refurnished, was thrown open to the public in 1874. In 1881 he sold his interest in this hotel and became the owner of the Laclede Hotel property, including the real estate connected therewith, and has since been the owner and manager. He has been connected also with other enterprises of consequence to St. Louis, and is known as one of the leading business men and property-owners of the city. He served at one time as a State fish commissioner, but, with this exception, has held no public office. In 1875 he married Miss Emily W. Adae, of Cincinnati. Their only child is a daughter, Miss Nellie Griswold.

Griswold, William Dickinson, eminent both as a lawyer and financier, was born in the town of Benson, Vermont, November 6, 1815, and died in St. Louis March 30, 1896. He grew up on a farm, and in his boyhood attended the village school at Benson. His ambition to obtain a finished education caused his father to place him under the tutorage of his nephew, Richard Smith, a scholarly and accomplished gentleman, who had just graduated from Yale College at Sharon, Connecticut. After studying for some time under this instructor, he took an academic course at Castleton, Vermont, where he was fitted for college by the late Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis. Entering Middlebury College, of Middlebury, Vermont, in 1832, he then completed a classical and scientific course of study at that institution and was graduated in the class of 1836. Upon his return to his father's home he desired to go to Canada for the purpose of mingling with the French people of that country and improving his knowledge of the French language, but his father did not approve of his plans, and the result was that he went to

Virginia instead, accepting a position as tutor in the family of Major Eliason, of the United States Army, who was then stationed at Fortress Monroe. His disposition was, however, a trifle adventurous, and at the end of six months he found himself dissatisfied with the quiet life of teacher in a private family, and, resigning his position, he went to Washington, D. C. There he met some interesting men from the West, with whom he formed lifelong friendships, and who easily convinced him that he would find in the Western States a field in which his talents would be appreciated and his energy and ability amply rewarded. In descending the Ohio River on his way to this "land of promise," he became acquainted with a Mr. Merrill, of Indianapolis, a native of Vermont, who was at that time one of the leading merchants of Indianapolis and president also of the Indiana State Bank. Accompanying Mr. Merrill to his home, he entered in Indianapolis the law office of Honorable W. J. Brown, then a member of Congress from Indiana and the father of Admiral George Brown, recently retired from the United States Navy. After studying law for nearly a year under this preceptorship he concluded to go further west, and started on foot for the southwestern part of Indiana. On his way through what was then practically an unbroken wilderness, he had some amusing and also some thrilling and trying experiences. He kept on, however, with undaunted courage and determination until he reached the little town of Terre Haute, weary and footsore and anxious to bring his journey to an end. Pleased with the aspect of the place, he decided that his wanderings should end there and that Terre Haute should become his home. Turning his educational attainments to account he at once announced that he proposed to open a school there, rented a room for that purpose, and the following Monday morning found twelve prepossessing boys waiting to be instructed by him. Some of these boys were afterward among the leading men of Indiana, and all loved and respected him to the ends of their lives, the teacher surviving all his pupils. After teaching six months, during which time he continued his law studies, he abandoned the school room and opened a law office. From that time forward, as lawyer, railroad official and business man, he was eminently suc-





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Yours Truly
Henry Grover

cessful in all his undertakings. He was senior member of the noted old-time law firm of Griswold & Usher, in its day one of the most famous law firms in the West. While in active practice at the bar he tried many cases with Abraham Lincoln and Judge David Davis, of Illinois, both of whom were his warm personal friends as long as they lived. When the era of active railroad building began in the West, Mr. Griswold became at once identified with these enterprises. He was first interested in the building of the Evansville & Crawford Railroad, extending from Evansville to Terre Haute, and after the completion of this line he operated and managed it for several years. About this time he was nominated for judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana by the Whig party, of which he was a member, and, although he was defeated by reason of the fact that Indiana was then a strongly Democratic State, his personal popularity was evidenced in his running several thousand votes ahead of his ticket. In 1859 he was made president of what was then the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, operating the line which is now a part of the Big Four system. In 1864 he became president and general manager of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, and during his administration of the affairs of the corporation built the portion of its line extending from North Vernon, Indiana, to Louisville, Kentucky. His management of that road was eminently successful, and much might be written of his important services in that connection. During the years of his connection with railway enterprises he was compelled to spend much of his time in St. Louis and Cincinnati, although Terre Haute had continued to be his home. As a result of his business relations to St. Louis he had become largely interested in real estate in that city and when, in 1871, he retired from active railroad management he established his home there. As a resident of St. Louis, William D. Griswold continued to be for many years a conspicuous figure in business circles. He was one of the organizers of the St. Louis Transfer Company, for more than a quarter of a century a member of its board of directors, and for a time president of the corporation, trusted and honored by all his associates. He was in all respects a most capable and sagacious man of affairs, and his judicious operations and

wise investments resulted in his accumulation of a handsome fortune. In politics he was an old school Whig until that party ceased to exist. He then became a member of the Republican party, and during the Civil War was an ardent patriot, supporting the Union with all the influences at his command. When the war ended and the Southern people accepted the results in good faith, he favored restoring to them all the rights of citizenship, and opposed the vindictive course pursued by many of the leaders of the Republican party. As a consequence of this feeling on his part he became a member of the Democratic party, and contributed to further its interests, from honest convictions, to the end of his life.

Grover, Hiram J., lawyer, was born in the Parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, July 6, 1840, son of Hiram J. and Margaret (Hamilton) Grover. His father was a native of the State of Vermont, but went to Louisiana in early life and became well known in that State as an extensive and wealthy sugar planter. The elder Grover died when the son was five years of age, and he was reared and fitted for college under the guardianship of his mother. His collegiate training began at St. James College, Maryland, and was completed at Yale College, where he pursued a course of study designed to fit him for the law. After a thorough course of preparation for his chosen profession he was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began practicing in the city of New Orleans, admirably equipped for his calling. In 1872 he married Miss Charlotte T. Blow, daughter of the noted St. Louis merchant, Peter E. Blow, and four years later he removed to that city and became a member of the St. Louis bar. For more than twenty years he has devoted himself to the practice of law in that city, and has earned for himself a prominent place among his professional brethren. Careful and conscientious as a counselor and adviser, chivalrous in his devotion to the interests of his clients, and zealous in the defense of their rights, he has been a participant in the conduct of many notable cases, and has become known both to the bar and general public as a lawyer of high character and superior attainments. A close student of the law and of the underlying principles of jurisprudence, he has become especially noted for careful

preparation of his cases, fearless championship of the causes with which he is identified, candor and fairness in dealing with the issues involved, and a strict regard for the ethics of the profession. Courteous in manner and bearing, he is at the same time vigorous and forceful in character and action, and in all respects a well-rounded and well-equipped lawyer. He has taken no active interest in politics, but has always been known in political circles as a staunch Democrat. He is an Episcopalian churchman and a member of the Masonic order. He has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Mary G. Semmes, of Cumberland, Maryland, and a niece of the famous Admiral Semmes, of the Confederate Navy. The first Mrs. Grover died a year after their marriage, leaving one son. Five sons have been born of his second marriage, the oldest, Hamilton, being associated with his father in his law business. A man of domestic tastes, he is devoted to his home and family, and his homestead is an ideal one.

Growers' and Shippers' National Protective Association.—An association organized at Kansas City, January 16, 1900, with J. E. Saunders, of Pierce City, Missouri, for president; J. P. Logan, of Siloam Springs, Arkansas, treasurer; I. N. Barrick, of Kansas City, secretary and general manager, and A. E. Stanley, of Kansas City, cashier. The objects are to promote the rights and interests of growers and shippers of fruit, vegetables and other farm products by a system of watchfulness over packages bearing the seal of a member, and apprising members of the market prices from day to day. It acts for its members in disputes with commission merchants, without charge; informs its members about the responsibility and standing of commission merchants; investigates claims and complaints; gives advice about the glutted or bare condition of a market, and the best points to ship to; and will, when instructed to do so, divert shipments from one point to another, and take charge of shipments rejected by dealers. Any person, not a commission merchant, engaged in shipping orchard, garden or farm products, may become a member on payment of \$6; annual fee afterwards, \$5. The members of the association are chiefly in the States shipping to

Kansas City, and its headquarters are in that city.

Grundy County.—A county in the northern part of the State, bounded on the north by Mercer; east by Sullivan and Linn; south by Livingston, and west by Daviess and Harrison Counties; area, 274,000 acres. About two-thirds of the area of the county is up-land prairie, and the remainder hills and ridges, generally well timbered. The Thompson River, entering the county near the northwest corner, and the Weldon River, entering the county near the center of the northern boundary line, form a junction near Trenton and constitute the east fork of Grand River, which flows southward, leaving the county near the southwest corner. East of Grand River are Muddy, Honey, Crooked, No and Medicine Creeks, and flowing into Grand River from the west are Coon, Sugar, Hickory, Wolf and Gee Creeks. Crooked Creek flows through a prairie country, as do most of the other creeks, with narrow bottom lands, skirted by strips of timber. West of Grand River along the streams are hills, with an occasional strip of bottom land. The western part of the country is the most hilly section, and contains the greater part of the timber land of the county. The prairies average from two to three miles in width, and run generally from north to south. The soil of the county is variable, generally in the bottoms and prairies a dark loam with a clay subsoil. In the uplands the soil is light. These lands are the best for fruit-growing. Bluegrass grows in abundance, and stock-raising is one of the most profitable branches of the farmer's occupation. The minerals in the county are coal, fire clay, limestone and sand stone. For years coal has been mined for home consumption, and some of it has been exported. The average yield per acre of the cereal crops is: corn, 35 bushels; wheat, 12 bushels; oats, 25 bushels. Potatoes average 100 to 150 bushels to the acre; clover seed, 1½ bushels, timothy seed, 3 bushels, and flax seed, 9 bushels. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1898, the surplus products shipped from the county were: Cattle, 8,096 head; hogs, 35,215 head; sheep, 4,915 head; horses and mules, 1,029 head; hay, 18,200 pounds; flour, 184,830 pounds; clover seed, 2,700 pounds; timothy seed, 33,130 pounds; lumber, 43,120

feet; walnut logs, 18,000 feet; coal, 110 tons; brick, 92,250; stone, 5 cars; poultry, 849,465 pounds; eggs, 350,570 dozen; butter, 59,652 pounds; hides and pelts, 52,140 pounds; feathers, 19,947 pounds. Other articles exported were corn, shipstuff, cordwood, wool, potatoes, cheese, dressed meats, game and fish, lard, tallow, peaches and other fruits, dried fruits, vegetables, honey, cider, canned goods and furs. For many years before white men settled in Grundy County territory it was occupied as a hunting ground by tribes of Sac, Sioux and Pottawottomie Indians, who chased game over its prairies and through its forests. There is no obtainable record or tradition of any permanent settlement being made in the county until 1833, when General W. P. Thompson, of Ray County, settled near Grand River. The year following a number of Kentuckians and Tennesseans, who had for a while lived in other parts of Missouri, located on land in the vicinity of the present site of Trenton. Among the first settlers were John Thrailkill, Levi Moore and William Cochran. During the next two years the settlements in the county were increased by the arrival of about a dozen other families, including those of Jewett Norris, John Scott, Daniel De Vault, James R. Merrill, Samuel Benson and the Perrys, Grubbs and Metcalfs. The first thing to disturb the tranquility of their peaceful surroundings was the Hetherly war, and at the site of Trenton, then known as Bluff Grove, a block house was built, which was the residence place of the settlers for some time. Grundy County was a part of Carroll County when that county was organized, and later was attached to Livingston County. It was organized as a separate and distinct county January 2, 1841, and was named in honor of General Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, Attorney General of the United States under President Van Buren. Grundy County is divided into thirteen townships, namely, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Myers, Taylor, Trenton, Washington and Wilson. The assessed valuation of real estate and town lots in the county in 1900 was \$3,693,233; estimated full value, \$10,079,699; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$825,093; estimated full value, \$1,237,639; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$131,760; assessed value of

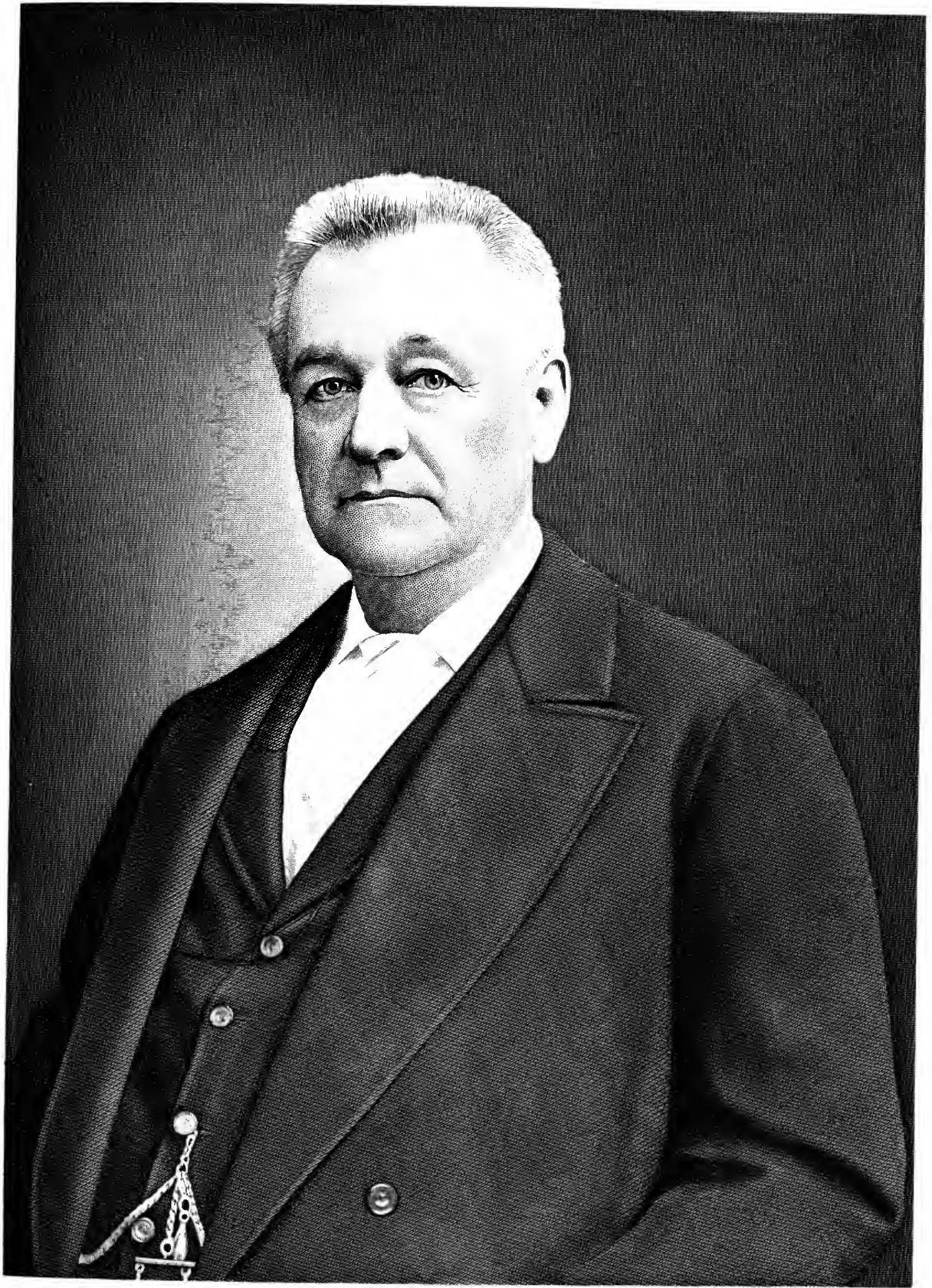
railroads and telegraphs, \$829,406. There are 54.20 miles of railroad in the county, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific entering near the southwest corner, passing northeast to Trenton, thence northerly to the boundary line; the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern, passing in an easterly direction through the center of the county, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul entering the county a little north of the center of the eastern boundary line, and running south to the southern limits. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 121; number of teachers, 161; pupils enumerated, 5,589; amount of permanent fund, both township and county, \$61,000. The population of the county in 1900 was 17,833.

Gudgell, James Robinson, was born September 26, 1849, in Bath County, Kentucky, and died June 2, 1897, at his home in Independence, Missouri. His parents were Joseph and Louise (Groves) Gudgell. The father was a prominent business man and was actively identified with banking interests. Both parents were born in Kentucky. James R. Gudgell was educated in the select schools of his native State, the University of Virginia, from which he graduated, and the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He was a man of strong mentality and great brain capacity. He was a thorough student of all branches of science, in which he found particular interest, was well versed in the languages and a student of medicine. A thoroughly trained mind was his, capable of grasping the secrets of knowledge and applying them intelligently and with practical force. When he returned from Heidelberg he came to Missouri and engaged in the banking business at Kansas City. Subsequently he engaged in the cattle-raising business in Colorado in company with his brother, Charles Gudgell, W. A. and John Towers and D. A. Smart. They had large ranches in Colorado and owned the Pan Handle ranch in Texas and the celebrated "Ox" in Montana. Mr. Gudgell, being greatly interested in fine breeds of cattle, went abroad and was the first purchaser of the famous Pole Angus cattle for his section of the country. He also imported one of the first herds of Hereford cattle. The firm to which he belonged is now Gudgell & Simpson, and is one of the recognized leaders in the breeding of animals valuable on account

of the superior blood record accorded to them. As a business man Mr. Gudgell was conservative even when great successes were promised, and his excellent judgment served him well in transactions involving large amounts of money. He was a staunch Democrat, but did not allow his activity in politics to lead him into search for public honors. He was a true, conscientious Christian and was a member of the Baptist Church. He was made a Mason during his residence in Colorado. Mr. Gudgell was married June 30, 1887, to Miss Lettie Lee Rochester, daughter of the late Colonel C. H. Rochester, of Danville, Kentucky. Mrs. Gudgell is a descendant of Nathaniel Rochester, four generations removed, the founder of the city of that name in the State of New York. Mrs. Gudgell was carefully educated and spent about two years abroad after the death of her husband in art studies. She is a lady of culture and refinement. One who knew him well and intimately wrote the following lines soon after Mr. Gudgell's death, and the words show the esteem in which the man was held: "He possessed in high degree and beautiful harmony those rare qualities which make a gentleman. He was always and genuinely a gentleman. He was a man of unaffected learning. He had a liberal education and a culture broadened by extensive travel. He had a keen appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art. He loved the tiniest flower and nursed it with delicate care. His taste was exquisite. As a business man he had large experience and an honorable record. He was generous to a fault. Those who knew him well felt, involuntarily, the touch of a noble spirit. By nature and by grace he was a modest man. He hated hypocrisy, shams and shoddy. He loved the natural, the sincere, the genuine. As a husband he was thoughtful, tender, kind, patient, loving and faithful. For many years he was rarely free from pain, yet through it all he was patient, heroic."

Guernsey, David W., electrician and capitalist, was born in Westford, Otsego County, New York, May 7, 1838, and died in St. Louis January 4, 1901. His father was a farmer; his mother a French lady whose maiden name was Orilla de Lesdernier. He was greatly attached to her, and her death, which occurred when he was about eighteen

years of age, affected him deeply. At the age of sixteen he left his father's farm and entered Eastman's Commercial College, at Rochester, where he graduated with high honor. He was at once offered an excellent clerical position in a printing house of that city, but he preferred commercial life, and in April, 1855, being then little more than seventeen years old, he became a clerk in the dry goods store of Crockett & Marvin, at Cooperstown. His engagement was for three years, at the usual wage in that day, \$50 for the first year, and an increase of \$25 each successive year. From his entrance he developed marked ability as a salesman. His leisure time was taken up with work as assistant bookkeeper. At the end of his engagement he went to Boston, Massachusetts, arriving there in April, 1858, without an acquaintance in the city and with \$40 as his entire means. He at once diligently sought employment in the principal dry goods establishments, meeting with many rebuffs, but was finally engaged in the store of Safford, Ames & Co. In the course of a few weeks he had familiarized himself with the stock, and was sent to Hartford, Connecticut, to sell from samples. Discouraged on account of what he deemed his want of success, on his return, he asked to be relieved, but the firm expressed satisfaction, and sent him out again. Having had only common school advantages and being ambitious to acquire an education, in 1858 he entered Pierce Academy, at Middleborough, Massachusetts, borrowing money from a friend to pay for the first term, and working in a trunk factory during his spare hours to defray his expenses, as well as to learn a profitable trade. The factory was wrecked by a boiler explosion and he lost his tools and was thrown out of employment. Several persons were killed, while Young Guernsey had providentially left the premises only a few moments before the disaster. During the vacation he had employment in a trunk factory in North Bridgewater, and when he returned to his school in the fall he resumed spare hour work in a new factory which replaced the one destroyed. In 1861 he graduated with high credit, and was arranging to enter college, when he became ill with measles, which left him for months with impaired eyesight. When recovery came his meager savings were exhausted, and he had abandoned the hope of further



D. P. Guernsey.

advancement in education, when a friend offered to defray his college expenses. The proffer was gratefully accepted, Guernsey, however, stipulating that such advances should be considered as a loan. Accordingly he entered the Normal School at Bridgewater, on advice of a friend, who considered light studies all that his eyes would endure; but continued impairment of his vision obliged him to leave school, and he resumed work as a traveling salesman. In that day one of such calling was expected to engage his customers in dissipation, to induce them to purchase, and misrepresentation of goods was considered legitimate. In such practices Guernsey would not engage. He held to the convictions of his boyhood—that a just fear of God, truth, sincerity and integrity between man and man, should rule his life, regardless of all other considerations. Men engaged in the same calling jeered at him and prophesied his failure. But success attended him, and the future was brightened before him.

Mr. Guernsey was now twenty-four years of age, and the nation was engaged in a civil war. Considering it his duty to give his effort to the support of his country, August 12, 1862, he entered the navy as a landsman, and was sent to the receiving ship "Ohio" in Boston harbor, whence he was afterward drafted to the U. S. S. "Macedonian." He was soon made an officer's clerk; from this was advanced to the position of paymaster's steward, and then to that of paymaster's clerk. The "Macedonian" being put out of commission, Commodore Montgomery personally ordered Guernsey on board the U. S. S. "Sunflower," as acting assistant paymaster in charge. The vessel sailed for Key West, where her paymaster came aboard, and Guernsey resumed his position as paymaster's clerk. On suggestion of Admiral Bailey he now made application for appointment as acting assistant paymaster, the highest rank in the pay department open to a volunteer, and, provided with strong letters of indorsement from his superior officers, the admiral included, he went to Washington, secured a personal interview with Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, who ordered him examined, and on favorable report thereof, issued his commission. Acting Assistant Paymaster Guernsey was then assigned to duty on the U. S. S. "Anacosta," of the Po-

tomac Flotilla. While on this service he was ordered to take up the accounts and act as paymaster of the U. S. S. "Tulip," in addition to his duties on the "Anacosta," but declined on account of the bad condition of the former vessel. Here, a second time, Guernsey's life was saved by a providential intervention, for the boilers of the "Tulip" exploded and all on board were lost. A third time he escaped death; when carried away by the tide while bathing, his clerk rescued him as he was about to drown. It is pleasant to know that his savior was a former school and shipmate, to whom he had given honorable position when he himself was favored by fortune.

The war was now over, and the "Anacosta" being put out of commission, Paymaster Guernsey was ordered to make settlement of his accounts. He had received and expended hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the government found him indebted to it in the sum of \$7.50. The deficit was apparent and not real. There was lacking a voucher for that amount, which needed the signature of the captain, and that officer was not within reach. Most men would have preferred to make the payment, and thus save trouble. It is highly characteristic of the man that Paymaster Guernsey cared far more that his record should be faultlessly clear than for money or trouble. A little correspondence, and the missing voucher was at hand, and the matter was closed.

Although his accounts had been finally audited and settled, Paymaster Guernsey was yet in service, being on "waiting orders," and as he had never seen the West, he came to St. Louis, in August, 1865, being twenty-seven years of age. With two others, one a former schoolmate, Alexander Averill, now a leading business man in St. Louis, he formed the partnership of Guernsey, Averill & Burnes, for conducting a boys' clothing business, which was opened at 116 South Fourth Street. By this time Paymaster Guernsey had resigned his commission in the navy, and he and his partners went East and bought stock. Business proved brisk, but it was soon apparent that there was not sufficient for three partners, and Mr. Burnes retired, the other partners buying his interest, and the firm name becoming Guernsey & Averill. A year later Guernsey & Averill sold to William Banks & Co., of New York. Mr. Guernsey

remained with the new firm for a time, while Mr. Averill found employment in another house. Later Mr. Guernsey was associated with General Clinton B. Fisk in the general agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, traveling and supervising country agencies. The business was not agreeable to Mr. Guernsey, and he became a salesman in Comstock & Haywood's furniture house, but in less than a year the establishment was burned out. Mr. Guernsey then sold furniture on commission, and afterward took a junior partnership in the furniture firm of Burrell, Comstock & Co. He remained in this connection about four years, when he engaged in the same line of business on his own account, under the style of Guernsey, Jones & Co., above the United States Express Company, at St. Charles and Fourth Streets. This continued a year, when the capital was increased, and the firm incorporated as the Guernsey Furniture Company.

At this point begins a remarkable narrative, a narrative of serious misfortune and grave disaster, of indefatigable determination and courage, and of incomparable honor and sterling integrity. Before the expiration of the first year under the latter arrangement, Mr. Guernsey was admonished of failing eyesight. The oculist advised him that treatment for that ailment would be unavailing, until his general health was built up, impaired as it was on account of close application to business for many years. At times he was utterly unable to read, and it was with difficulty that he could recognize intimate friends. In this sore strait his attention was directed to electricity as a curative agent, and he went to Hot Springs for treatment. He asked advice as to electric baths, but the physicians gave him no encouragement. He insisted, however, and improved rapidly in physical condition, while his mental vision became intensely keen. Realizing the new life which had come to him, he engaged in yet deeper study of that wonderful force which had served him so well. His daylight hours were given to his business; his nights he devoted to the investigation of electrical phenomena. When from home buying goods, he spent his evenings in electric light stations, acquiring all knowledge accessible.

The furniture business had outgrown the premises occupied, and he erected a magnifi-

cent building on the southwest corner of Third and Locust Streets. The basement, arranged for the purpose, was provided with an extensive electric light plant, and the Guernsey & Scudder Electric Light Company was organized to operate it. Light by night or day, as needed, was furnished to adjacent business houses. There was a limitation, however; not a light for a saloon, nor on Sunday for any purpose, could be had on the Guernsey-Scudder circuit. The capacity of the plant was soon reached, and new machines were put in until the premises would contain no more, and all were operated to their fullest capacity, and at remunerative prices. The income of the plant was \$115.50 daily, and as the light company and the furniture company were practically one, the light expense of the latter was nominal. Serious trouble ensued. Suits were instituted and injunctions were prayed for, on account of alleged infringement of patents, by competitors. Mr. Guernsey was the aggressive spirit in resisting these assaults, and there were few days during fifteen years that he was not involved in a suit brought against him in the endeavor to force him out of business. That the antagonism was selfish and malicious is evident when it is said that Mr. Guernsey lost no case brought against him in all these years, and the fact is not only a strong averment of the rightfulness of his cause, but is also evidence of his clear understanding of the character of men. At the outset of his legal difficulties he had retained as his counsel Judge McKeighan, who with ample equipment of legal learning, untiring vigilance, and the devotion of a personal friend, as well as the loyalty of an honorable attorney, successfully defended his cause in all these troublous times.

After the light plant had been in operation about a year, Mr. Guernsey took a vacation, and by arrangement with Professor Hochhausen, president of the Excelsior Electric Company, Brooklyn, New York, passed the time in the factory, as a workman, and here he gained much of that practical knowledge which aided St. Louis so greatly in its development of its electrical interests.

After managing the furniture and electric light business for ten years, disaster overtook Mr. Guernsey. In 1888 the Guernsey Furniture Company was obliged to make an assignment. The capital was \$65,000, of which

much more than the major part was owned by Mr. Guernsey, who had bought the interest of a partner, making payment with his own notes endorsed by such sterling men as George D. Barnard, Samuel Kennard, Richard Scruggs, Charles Barney, Frank Ely, D. Crawford, Joseph Specht, Joseph Franklin, D. M. Houser, L. M. Hellman, A. F. Shapleigh, Daniel Catlin, Judge J. E. McKeighan, E. J. Crandall, Byron Nugent and Daniel Nugent.

The assignment swept away all of Mr. Guernsey's possessions, furniture stock and electric light plant. He lost all save his energy and his integrity; but his friends, including his security creditors, held to him. They recognized that all his business concerns had been conducted with scrupulous honesty, and they made no complaint of his indebtedness to them. Many gave him encouragement, and in a substantial way. The friendly feeling felt for him was reflected in the sympathetic notices of the local press. On his part, despite the magnitude of the disaster, he professed faith in his recuperative powers and determination to pay all his indebtedness. It was wonderful pluck for a man of two-score years and ten, bankrupted, and with \$40,000 additional of personal obligations. His friends continued to give him their encouragement, but many had little faith in his ability to repay, though they did not question the desire of his heart.

The furniture stock and electric light plant were sold under process of law. The latter was purchased by a number of Mr. Guernsey's friends, in his interest, who organized the St. Louis Electric Light and Power Company, and elected Mr. Guernsey president, with the understanding that he should purchase the stock from time to time as his ability might permit. From this on, success attended him. He was yet agent for the Sprague Electric Railway & Motor Company, of New York, and this was an advantage. The affairs of the reorganized Electric Light and Power Company prospered. The original capital of \$8,000 was increased to \$15,000, then to \$30,000, to \$75,000, and again to \$200,000, all paid up, one-half of the stock being held by Mr. Guernsey; at the outset he had held only one share, but acquired additional stock rapidly. He then interested capitalists who bought the Scudder interest, of which Mr. Guernsey secured \$10,-

000, giving him a majority of the stock. Among the new stockholders and directors was Sim T. Price, who became one of the attorneys for the company, at Mr. Guernsey's suggestion, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the subsequent sale. The capital stock was now increased to \$700,000. New equipment was added; a lot was secured on the northwest corner of Lucas Avenue and Eighth Street; plans were drawn and estimates made for a new power house; the underground system was determined upon, and the cash deposit required by the city, was in hand; the \$500,000 in bonds authorized on the increase of capital stock, were practically placed; the future was never so promising. At this juncture the Edison Missouri Electric Company made a purchase of the property. There was no desire to sell, but the Guernsey Company was offered its price, and it sold.

Now was the triumph of a lifetime for Mr. Guernsey, an ample recompense for his weary waiting, his patient enduring, and his untiring effort. No sooner was the purchase money paid in, than he made immediate payment to his endorsers of years before, adding to the principal compound interest at the rate of six per cent. Many, at the outset, had despaired of receiving any return, and none could expect repayment so much in excess of what simple honesty would demand. Thanks and congratulations came to him from every hand, the letter following being a representative expression of the general voice, and as such it is, perhaps, Mr. Guernsey's most valued treasure:

"CATLIN TOBACCO COMPANY,

"ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1897.

"*Mr. D. W. Guernsey, St. Louis.*

"Dear Sir: Your kind favor of May 7th, enclosing check for \$382.15 in full payment of all interest, compounded to date, on your \$1,000 note December 15, 1886, reached me this morning, and I beg to return my thanks for your favor, and congratulations upon the manly and unusual course you have pursued throughout in this transaction.

"It is so entirely out of the usual course, and such a complete reversal of my usual experience in affairs of this kind, I intend to put it thoroughly and carefully before my two sons, who are now at college, as a shining example of upright and thoroughgoing man-

hood that I should like to have them take pattern from. Again thanking you, with sincere regards, believe me, Yours truly,

"DANIEL CATLIN."

Mr. Guernsey was married November 9, 1864, to Miss Annie Shattuck, of Boston, Massachusetts, who survives him. Of this union were born three children, of whom are deceased, Remington Bancroft, named for an old and valued friend, and Ella May. Grace M., the second child, is living.

Mr. Guernsey, as may be traced in this sketch, was ever an earnest, unobtrusive Christian man. For years he was a member and deacon in the Third Baptist Church. He had no active business concerns to disturb him, and he passed his later days in possession of ample means, quietly and peacefully, and taking pleasure in aiding the needy and suffering.

The details of Mr. Guernsey's life hereinbefore given render it hardly necessary to draw the general features of his character, already sufficiently disclosed by the incidents of his life.

Although not visionary, he was, in the large and better sense of the word, an optimist, and yet he never suffered himself to be deluded by his wishes and expectations, but on the contrary, weighed carefully every business enterprise that he ventured upon. Clearly perceiving the natural aids, as well as the difficulties, which attend every undertaking, he was never unduly elated by the former nor dismayed by the latter, but met every obstacle with fine courage and spirit.

Mr. Guernsey, in everything that he undertook requiring great labor and persistent effort, was always able to work more hours in the day than the average man, thereby greatly increasing his chances for success.

The recital of the varied incidents of Mr. Guernsey's experience renders it unnecessary to make any formal declaration that honesty, integrity and energy were the controlling factors in his career, making it impossible for him to gain anything by fraud, deceit or treachery, or to fail because of any neglect or carelessness on his part. Those who performed service for Mr. Guernsey, either professional or otherwise, unite in their testimony that he was, in such relations, as generous as he was just, and that no matter whether success or failure may have attended

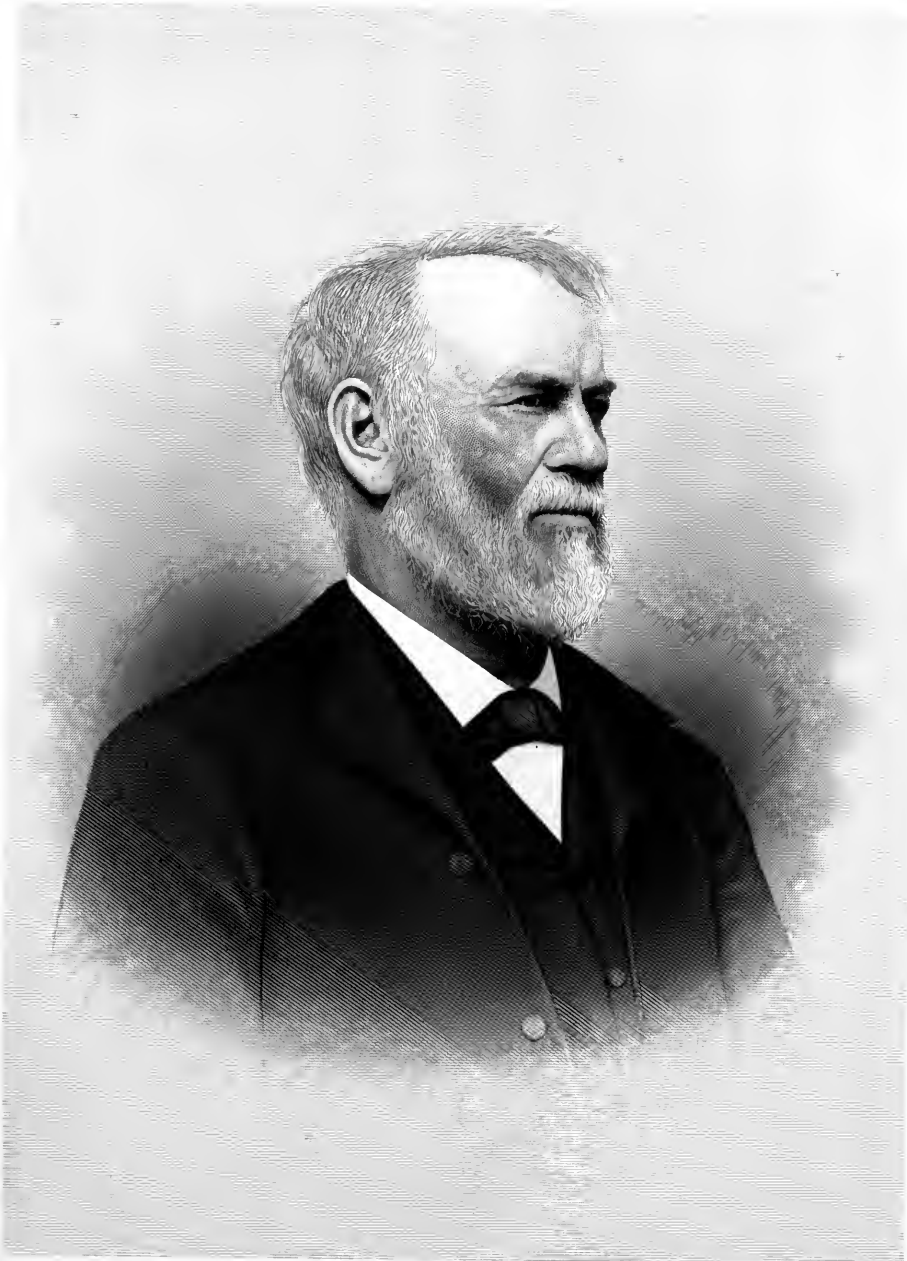
the efforts of those who served him, yet no unmerited censure or reproach ever fell upon them from Mr. Guernsey so long as he believed that they were true to his interests, and that they had used their best capacity and judgment in serving him.

In the social relations of life he was most pleasing and agreeable, and no man can truthfully say that Mr. Guernsey was his personal enemy, for he was incapable of holding resentment or revenge against anyone, no matter how much he might have been justified in doing so, according to the ordinary standards of human conduct. As a husband and father he might well serve as a model for the most exacting and critical, and as a citizen, there is but one judgment with respect to him, and that judgment would honor the best.

The large assembly of representative citizens who attended his funeral attested his deserved popularity. The sermon, delivered by his friend, Dr. R. P. Johnston, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, was one of the most inspiring, beautiful and eloquent tributes ever paid to an honored and beloved citizen of St. Louis.

Guilford.—A town of 100 inhabitants, in Washington Township, Nodaway County, fourteen miles southeast of Maryville. It has the Bank of Guilford, with a capital and surplus of \$10,105, and deposits of \$40,000; a Methodist Episcopal Church, a Methodist Episcopal Church South, a Masonic lodge and a lodge of Good Templars.

Guinn, John C., one of the widely known and eminently successful farmers of Missouri, was born August 29, 1832, in Greene County, Tennessee, son of P. R. and Lottie (Lauderdale) Guinn, both of whom were natives of the county in which their son was born. The elder Guinn, who was a farmer by occupation, was born March 3, 1800, and lived to be sixty-six years of age. His wife was born in 1802 and died when thirty-eight years of age, leaving a family of six children, named respectively, George W., William M., Caroline M., John C., Pleasant M., and P. E. Guinn. John C. Guinn grew up on a farm, receiving a good practical education and thorough industrial training. In 1850, when he was eighteen years of age, he obtained a position in a mercantile establishment at Atlanta, Georgia, and remained



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John C. Gilman

in the employ of this concern for two years thereafter. From 1852 to 1856 he was engaged in railroading, and then went to Central America, where he remained for some time. From there he came back to Atlanta, Georgia, and in 1865 came to Missouri for the purpose of making investments in the rich and promising lands of this State. He was attracted to Jasper County, and there made purchases of land, to the improvement of which he gave a large share of his attention, although he did not remove his family to that county until 1871. He then established his home at Georgia City, twenty miles northwest of Carthage, and there he has built up an ideal country place. Making a careful study of agriculture in all its branches, he has been uniformly successful in his operations. As a wheat grower he has become famous and is widely known as one of the most successful in southwest Missouri. From time to time he has added to his landed estate, which now consists of 4,000 acres, mainly valley and bottom lands, drained by Spring River and its tributaries. The soil of these lands is enormously productive and besides raising large corn and other crops, Mr. Guinn has sent into the market, in a single year, 27,000 bushels of wheat. He is also an extensive stock-raiser, giving his attention principally to high grade cattle and hogs. Splendidly cultivated lands and fine improvements combine to make Mr. Guinn's estate one of the finest in the West, notable alike for its beauty and productiveness. He is also the owner of valuable mineral lands in Jasper County, and his wealth is conclusive evidence of the fact that farming in Missouri, if properly conducted, "leads on to fortune." November 7, 1861, Mr. Guinn was married to Miss Mary J. Broome, an accomplished young lady, who was born at La Grange, Troop County, Georgia, August 15, 1832, and who was a daughter of Rufus and A. W. (Pitts) Broome, both natives of Georgia. Mrs. Guinn was educated at the Wesleyan Female Seminary, at Macon, Georgia, one of the oldest and most noted educational institutions in the South. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Guinn were Charles Broome Guinn, born February 14, 1864; George B. Guinn, born July 4, 1866; John B. Guinn, born October 28, 1868, and Lottie H. Guinn, born September 11, 1872. A resident of Jasper County for more than thirty years, Mr.

Guinn has earned and enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens, who know him as a high-minded and honorable gentleman, kindly and courteous in all the relations of life, and a business man of perfect probity and exact rectitude, who can always be relied upon to discharge faithfully every obligation incumbent upon him.

Guinotte, Aimee Brichaut, was born at Brussels, Belgium, in 1823. Her father, Jean Brichaut, was connected in an official capacity with the mint of Brussels, where his father and grandfather before him held the same position. Madame Guinotte received her earlier education in the academies of Brussels, going to Cambrai, France, to complete her studies. In 1852 she sailed for New York to meet and marry Joseph Guinotte, also of Belgium, and an old friend of the Brichaut family. They were married by Archbishop Hughes, of New York City. Mr. Guinotte was a highly educated civil engineer, and always contended that some day there would be a large city where Kansas City is now located. Convinced of this, he bought immense tracts of land on the bluffs and in the east bottoms. For his home site he had selected one of the high bluffs overlooking the Missouri River. This bluff was then covered by a dense forest, from which were hewn the logs that were used in the construction of the house. The log house was in later years weather-boarded. It was built in the old southern style, with wide hall through the center and rooms on both sides. These rooms measured about twenty-one feet square, which made it a marvel in size for a log house. To this wilderness, for such it seemed to her in comparison to the lovely city of Brussels, Mr. Guinotte brought his bride. In those days of Indian missionaries and traders, Mr. Guinotte's home was a favorite stopping place for those hardy pioneers who had left civilization behind. Among those who enjoyed its gracious hospitality were the honored Father de Smet, Bishop L'Ami of Mexico; Bishop Miegé and Bishop Salpointe, of Arizona and Mexico. Among the traders who were often made welcome were the famous Captain Bridger, Vasquez, the Papins, the Chouteaus and many others. These visits, especially those of the French missionaries, were intellectual oases to the educated of this wilderness.

Here the Guinotte children were born and reared, and once more its hospitality was extended to many young people of Kansas City, who can recall the pleasant hours spent within its walls and under the shade of its forest trees. Mr. Guinotte did not live to see realized his fondest dream—the building of a large city—but Mrs. Guinotte has had that great satisfaction, and is still noted for her great activity and energy, and her interest in charity work. Her children are J. E. Guinotte, judge of the Probate Court of Jackson County; Mrs. W. B. Teasdale, Mrs. W. H. Clarke—both of whom have been so closely identified with schools—and J. K. Guinotte, an architect. The family remained in the old home, which is situated on Troost Avenue, opposite the Karnes School, till disagreeable encroachments forced them to leave in 1889. Time has laid a heavy hand on the old home, and it is no longer what it once was. It is now occupied by a family of Hollanders, who try to keep it from utter decay. One of the small houses on the place is used by Mr. George Sass, the artist, as a studio. The house has stood for so many years as a landmark that it is painful to realize that in a few years it will be only a memory.

Guinotte, Jules Edgar, judge of the Probate Court of Jackson County, was born August 20, 1855, in Kansas City, Missouri, his birthplace being the old Guinotte homestead, at the corner of Fourth Street and Troost Avenue, one of the historic spots in that city. His parents were Joseph and Aimee (Brichaut) Guinotte, both of whom were natives of Belgium. He received his primary education in the private schools of Kansas City and afterward entered the St. Louis University. Upon the completion of his education he returned to Kansas City, and for several years was employed in clerical work in various offices, the last experience in this line being his service as deputy clerk in the office of Honorable Wallace Laws, for many years circuit clerk of Jackson County. He then entered the law offices of Tichenor & Warner, and began a careful course of reading, which he continued under these two capable attorneys until he was admitted to the bar. In 1886 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of judge of the Probate Court of

Jackson County, Missouri, and was elected by an overwhelming majority, many of the best Republicans burying their political prejudices and voting for him because of his real worth and ability. That he has proven himself a capable judge on the probate bench, administering the affairs of that office to the satisfaction of the voters of his county, is evidenced in the length of time he has served the people in this capacity. He was renominated in 1890, 1894 and in 1898, and re-election resulted in each instance. The affairs of the court, under his guidance and direction, have been administered with marked care and discretion, and few losses have resulted on account of blunders or injudicious management. His reputation as one of the most popular and efficient public servants in Jackson County is firmly established. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and comes from a family whose members have all been devout believers in that creed. He was married May 24, 1883, to Miss Maud Stark, only daughter of Dr. John K. Stark, a pioneer dentist of Jackson County and a leader in his profession.

Guitar, Odon, lawyer and soldier, was born in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, August 31, 1827. His father, John Guitar, was a native of Bordeaux, France, and his mother a native of Kentucky and a daughter of David Gordon, one of the pioneers of Boone County, Missouri. His parents came to Missouri in 1829, and his father did business as a merchant in Columbia until his death, in 1848. General Guitar was educated entirely in Boone County, attending the common schools of Columbia until he was fifteen years old, and then entering the State University at its first opening session, in 1842, and graduating in 1846. At the beginning of the Mexican War, the same year, he volunteered in Doniphan's regiment, and started off without waiting for the college commencement, leaving his graduating speech to be read by a classmate. He served throughout the war and then returned to Columbia and studied law in the office of his uncle, Honorable John B. Gordon, a leading orator and lawyer of central Missouri. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar by Judge William A. Hall, and entered on the practice of his profession. His abilities,

learning and manners gave him a secure position in a community famous for eloquence and learning, and in 1853 he was elected as a Whig candidate to the Legislature, and four years later was elected again, serving his Boone County constituency with honor to himself and entire satisfaction to them. When the Civil War began he took a determined stand as a Union man, and in 1862 was commissioned by Governor Gamble to raise a regiment of volunteers for the Federal Army. He commanded the Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, until June, 1863, when he was commissioned brigadier general for gallant conduct in the field. His chief service was in north Missouri, where the most daring and desperate guerrilla forces were to be encountered, and there was no one of that day who did more to expel them from that field than General Guitar. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession, devoting himself chiefly to the criminal practice, and was remarkably successful in securing the freedom of his clients. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Kate Leonard, a daughter of Judge Abiel Leonard, of Howard County. Five children were born to them, four sons and one daughter.

Gunboats.—In the latter part of May and in June of 1861, soon after the beginning of the Civil War, the steamers "Conestoga," "Taylor" and "Lexington" were purchased by the government at Cincinnati, Ohio, and fitted out as gunboats to be used on the Western rivers and waters. These steamboats were not plated, but were protected by oak bulwarks against musket balls. In July following a contract was awarded to Captain James B. Eads for the construction of seven ironclad gunboats for service on the Mississippi River. Three of these vessels were built for Captain Eads by Messrs. Hambleton & Collier, at Mound City, and the remaining four were constructed on marine railways at Carondelet. The boats were completed within 100 days after signing the contract. Each of the boats thus constructed was about 175 feet long, fifty-one feet beam, had six feet depth of hold, drew about five feet of water, and had a speed of nine miles per hour. The hulls were made of wood, the bottoms of five-inch plank and the sides of four-inch plank, and the vessels

were sealed all over with two-inch plank. The sides projected from the bottom of the boat to the waterline at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and from the water line the sides fell back at about the same angle to form a casemate about twelve feet high. This slanting casemate extended across the hull near the bow and stern, forming a quadrilateral gundeck. The casemates were made of three-inch plank and well fastened. The knuckles of the main deck at the base of the casemates were made of solid timber about four feet in thickness. The boats were calked all over, both inside and outside, and sheathed on the outside with two and a half-inch iron. The plating covered the casemates above and below the water line. The gundeck was about one foot above water, and the vessels were pierced to carry thirteen heavy guns. The first of these gunboats, which was also the first United States iron-clad war vessel, was launched from Captain Eads' shipyard, at Carondelet, on the 12th of October, 1861. She was named the "St. Louis," by Admiral Foote, but when the fleet was transferred from the control of the War Department to the Navy Department the name was changed to the "DeKalb." The other vessels turned over to the government by Captain Eads were named the "Carondelet," "Cincinnati," "Louisville," "Mound City," "Cairo" and "Pittsburg." In December of 1861 the vessel which was named the "Benton" and became the flagship of Admiral Foote, was altered and plated at St. Louis. The "Benton" carried eighteen heavy guns, two nine-inch Dahlgren guns and two smaller ones. Captain Andrew H. Foote, of the United States Navy, who had been appointed to the command of naval operations in Western waters, assumed command of the flotilla at St. Louis, September 6, 1861. When the flotilla was finally completed it consisted of twelve gunboats, seven of them iron-clad, these iron-clads being able to resist all except the heaviest solid shot, and having cost on the average \$89,000 each. Foote's flotilla rendezvoused at Cairo, and the "Benton" and "Essex" left St. Louis for that port on the 3d of December, 1861. In the fight at Fort Henry the "Essex" was disabled, and on the 23d of February following returned to St. Louis for repairs. The gunboat and ram "Fort Henry" was launched from the Marine

Railroad Company's yard, at Carondelet, September 22, 1862. This boat was constructed more especially to be used as a ram and carried but eight guns. The "Choctaw" was launched from the Marine Railway Company's yards about the same time as the "Fort Henry." The rams on both vessels were two feet in length and made of bell metal. On the 13th of January, 1862, the Union Marine Works, at Carondelet, launched another gunboat, which was named the "Osage." July 5, 1863, the "Winnebago" was launched from the Union Works, and on February 10, 1864, the "Chickasaw" was launched at the same yards. Subsequently two light-draft, iron-clad monitors of the Ericsson pattern were built at the National Iron Works, in St. Louis. These monitors were named, respectively, the

"Etlah" and "Shiloh." The "Etlah," which was launched July 2, 1865, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, was the largest vessel which had ever been built on the Mississippi River up to that time.

Gunn City.—A village in Cass County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, eleven miles east of Harrisonville, the county seat. It has a public school, a Methodist Church, and a Christian Church, which is also occupied by the Southern Methodists; a lodge of Odd Fellows, a mill, and numerous business houses. It was founded, in 1871, by Levers & Bunce, and incorporated in 1881. In 1899 the population was 250. In 1872 the place was the scene of the so-called "Bloody Bonds" tragedy. See "Cass County Bond Tragedy."

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Haarstick, Henry C., one of the wealthy, self-made men of St. Louis, and one who has done much for the commercial interests of the city and State, was born July 26, 1836, in Hohenhameln, Germany. In his early childhood his parents decided to leave the Fatherland and seek a home and prosperity in this country, and in the year 1849 they arrived in St. Louis. Henry C. Haarstick attended what was known as the "Saxony School" of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. His capacity for close application and his broad mental grasp attracted the attention of his instructors, and an earnest effort was made by them to induce his parents to educate him for the ministry. The elder Haarstick, however, felt that his son should follow mercantile pursuits, and sent him first to Wykoff's English School, and later he entered Jones' Commercial College. At this institution he was a favorite with his teachers, and President Jonathan Jones especially interested himself in his behalf, obtaining for him a position in the office of Molony & Tilton, then operating a large distilling enterprise in St. Louis, where he received, to begin with, a salary of twenty-five dollars per month. His industry, assiduity and fidelity won and received the substantial recognition of his employers, and

he received promotion rapidly from one position of trust and responsibility to another, until in the course of a few years he became the manager of the affairs of the Tilton Company, and later a partner in the business. He was connected with this enterprise until the distillery was destroyed by fire in 1861, as a result of which the partnership which had existed theretofore was dissolved. Soon after this Mr. Haarstick built a distillery of his own on Barton Street, but finding the internal revenue legislation of the war period embarrassing to the business, he sold out after a short time. He was then asked to take charge of the affairs of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, whose property consisted of little more than a few barges and towboats sadly in need of repairs. Under his energetic and sagacious management, however, its business at once began to improve, and the "Barge Line," as it was called, became an institution of great value to St. Louis. From the time of the opening of the Mississippi River by the building of the jetties in 1878, the flow of grain to Europe by the "water route" has been constant and continuously greater from year to year, and in 1881 all the barge transportation interests on the Mississippi River were combined in one powerful organization under





Franz Hackemier.

the name of the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and the management was confided to Mr. Haarstick's hands. Since that time his views and judgment have been the dominating power in the conduct of a business which has made St. Louis one of the principal export grain markets of the country. He has worthily filled the office of president of the Commercial Club, the most influential private organization of the central West; he is the vice president of the St. Louis Trust Company, president of the Compton Heights Improvement Company, president of the Compton Heights Railway Company, director in the Lindell Railway Company, and was president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange during one of its most prosperous years. He married, in 1861, Miss Elsie Hoppe, a lady well suited in every way to become the wife of such a man, as kindly and charitable as her husband, and a most worthy and estimable woman.

Haarstick, William T., identified with grain-trade and transportation interests of St. Louis, was born May 11, 1865, son of Henry C. and Elise (Hoppe) Haarstick. He was educated at Smith's Academy, of St. Louis, and at the Boston School of Technology. After leaving school he was taken into his father's office and was made familiar with the details of the business of the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company. He was an apt pupil, and a born merchant, and as a result he was soon in possession of the confidence of the elder Haarstick, and became his efficient lieutenant. In 1894 he was elected vice president of the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and ably seconded his father, at times taking entire charge of the business. As an operator on 'Change he has been conspicuous for his sagacity. As vice president of the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company he has represented his father in all his important business transactions for the past six years, and he is also a director of the Bank of Commerce. He is not a politician, but is one of the ardent and enthusiastic young Republicans of St. Louis.

Haas, Edward, wholesale merchant, was born December 2, 1865, in St. Louis, Mis-

souri, son of Benjamin and Julia (Schulehouse) Haas, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father having been born in Berlin. Both parents are still living in Neosho, Missouri, where the father is conducting an extensive hide, leather and commission business. When he was three years of age Edward Haas accompanied his parents to Neosho, and that place has ever since been his home. There he attended the public schools until he reached the age of twelve years, when he secured employment as driver of a delivery wagon for a retail grocery store, receiving for his services \$1.50 a week. Three years later he began clerking in a retail grocery store, and worked for two years at a salary of \$20 per month. During the three succeeding years he received \$30 per month for his services as bookkeeper in the dry goods store of the McElhany Mercantile Company, of Neosho. At the age of twenty he began business for himself in a small retail grocery, which he conducted for four years. At twenty-four years of age he founded a wholesale grocery house, with a cash capital of \$5,000. Since that time he has devoted all his energies to the upbuilding of this business, which is now the most extensive of its kind in southwest Missouri. From the small beginning noted above he has built up, in ten years, a business representing a present investment of \$115,000, and his annual sales amount to half a million dollars. A splendid building of brick, with gray stone front, was begun by him in 1897, and occupied by his business in 1898. Its cost was, approximately, \$30,000, but in many cities nearly double the amount would have been necessary to defray the cost of its erection. It is said by good judges to be one of the finest buildings for the purpose for which it was designed in the United States. In addition to conducting his wholesale house, which is the pioneer of its kind in southwest Missouri, Mr. Haas is also the local agent of the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewery, of St. Louis, handling a large amount of its goods annually. A Republican in politics, he is greatly attached to his party, but has never sought or held a public office. He is unmarried.

Hackemeier, Franz, who has been known to the people of St. Louis both as a merchant and philanthropist, was born in

the city of Hanover, Germany, May 8, 1831. His parents were highly respectable people, in moderate circumstances, and as a boy he enjoyed the educational advantages usually afforded to the youth of his station of life. In 1844 his parents immigrated to this country, and on the first day of January, 1845, they reached St. Louis and established their home in that city. A year later his father died, and it became necessary for the son to contribute as far as possible to the support of his mother and four brothers and sisters. Whatever he could do to improve the condition of the family exchequer he did willingly, evincing in boyhood the same strong self-reliance and energy which were among his marked characteristics in later years. After working for a time in a factory during the day, and selling newspapers on the streets in the evenings, he obtained a position in the clothing house of Young & Bros., and thus began his connection with the business of merchandising. Beginning in an humble capacity he was promoted from one position to another as the reward of merit, until he attained the superintendency of what was then one of the large mercantile houses of the city. In 1856 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law and engaged in the dry goods and clothing trade on Franklin Avenue. In the conduct of this business, he laid the foundation of an ample fortune, and as his prosperity increased his generous and sympathetic nature caused him to become conspicuous among the business men of the city as a friend of charitable enterprises and an earnest worker in behalf of certain eleemosynary institutions. He was especially interested in building up the Good Samaritan Hospital, and was also one of the warm friends and benefactors of the German Protestant Orphans' Home. After engaging in merchandising operations some years, the failure of his health caused him to dispose of his dry goods interests and remove to a farm near St. Louis, on which he resided until 1869. In that year, Rev. L. Nollau, the founder of the German Protestant Home, died, and Mr. Hackemeier was invited to become his successor as superintendent of that worthy institution. He accepted the position tendered him, and since that time has had charge of the conduct and management of the home, ably assisted by his wife, as admirably fitted as he himself for the noble work which they have in hand. In addition to devoting

much of his life to benevolent and charitable work, he has also been a generous contributor of money in aid of enterprises designed to ameliorate the condition of those dependent upon the public for their support. Both he and his worthy wife have on all occasions shown a tender sympathy for these wards of the public, placed under their charge, and they have earned the lasting gratitude of hundreds of unfortunates to whose wants they have administered. Mrs. Hackemeier was Miss Mary Piper before her marriage, which occurred in 1851.

Hackett, Arthur Ermon, section director United States Weather Bureau of Columbia, was born April 11, 1866, at Moira, Franklin County, New York. His parents were John Colby and Jane Elizabeth (Chandler) Hackett, natives of New Hampshire. His father was a contractor and builder, and is yet living; his mother died in 1879. His paternal great-grandfather was a soldier during the Revolutionary War, and fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The mother of Arthur E. Hackett was related to the late Senator Chandler, of Michigan, who was born in New Hampshire. Mr. Hackett was reared on a farm in Ionia County, Michigan. He had no school opportunities, with the exception of a three months' course in a business college; all else in the way of education was self-acquired. He had obtained the rudiments of an education by the time he was fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the publisher of the Ionia (Michigan) "Sentinel" newspaper. He worked in the printing office for three years, and during that time acquired a fair knowledge of the common English branches, and a large fund of general information from newspapers and books which came in his way. In 1884 he enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, at Santa Fe., New Mexico. During his term of army service, continuing for five years, he was a close student, and upon his discharge would have passed well for one who had been favored with excellent school advantage. At the same time, he was so perfect in the discharge of all the details of the duties devolving upon a soldier that he attained to positions which are usually reached only after several terms of enlistment. He rose to the

rank of sergeant, and, from time to time, held acting appointments as ordnance sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, orderly sergeant, sergeant major and signal sergeant. With the duties of a soldier, were sometimes interspersed those of post printer and telegraph operator. July 8, 1889, at Fort Totten, North Dakota, Sergeant Hackett was discharged, his term of enlistment having expired, and he immediately re-enlisted in the United States Signal Corps. His first service was at St. Paul, Minnesota. He was transferred then to Grand Haven, Michigan, as assistant to the observer in charge, in the work of re-establishing the station, which had been destroyed by fire, afterward returning to St. Paul. In December, 1890, he was ordered to Fort Custer, Montana, in charge of the military telegraph line at that point during the campaign against the Sioux Indians. This service terminated February, 1891, when he was detailed as assistant to the officer in charge of the Colorado State Weather Service, at Denver, being relieved in April, and assigned to duty as assistant to the observer in charge at Nashville, Tennessee. While thus engaged, the new legislation affecting the weather and signal service became operative, and Sergeant Hackett was honorably discharged from the signal corps, June 30, 1891. He was at once employed as an observer in the United States Weather Bureau, and remained on duty at Nashville until April 1892, when he was assigned to the charge of the weather bureau station at Montgomery, Alabama. At later dates, he was transferred to Manistee, Michigan, to Springfield, Missouri, and again to Nashville, Tennessee. Since February, 1894, he has been stationed at Columbia, Missouri, in charge of the Missouri section of the climate and crop service of the weather bureau. During his entire service in the signal corps and weather bureau, Mr. Hackett has been conspicuous for great ability in all matters pertaining to the science to which he has devoted his effort, in technical knowledge, and in executive and administrative qualities. He is an enthusiastic and skillful amateur photographer, and his proficiency in this line has frequently proven of much practical use in photographing meteorological phenomena, such as lightning and cloud formations. Mr. Hackett was married January 23, 1890, to Miss Eva Grace Hackett, of Keeler, Van Buren County, Michigan. The circumstances

leading to this marriage are somewhat romantic. While in army service at Santa Fe, New Mexico, Mr. Hackett solicited a lady correspondent, through the medium of a newspaper advertisement, in which he gave a fictitious address. He received a reply from one whose family name was the same as his own, greatly to the surprise of both. Further correspondence discovered no trace of relationship, although their remote ancestors were from the same region, and possibly related. The correspondence was continued for two years, until Mr. Hackett left the army, when he visited the lady, and they were subsequently married, the union proving to be most congenial. Their only child, Harold Arthur Hackett, was born at Nashville, Tennessee, February 24, 1892.

Hackney, Thomas, lawyer, was born December 11, 1861, in Giles County, Tennessee, near the Alabama line. His parents were Edward J. and Frances Josephine (Langham) Hackney. The father was of a Scotch-Irish family, which settled in Virginia and North Carolina, and contributed of its members to the early settlement of Tennessee. The mother was also a native of Tennessee, of Scotch descent. In 1864 the parents removed to Jackson County, Illinois, where they lived upon a farm until their deaths. The son, Thomas, was brought up on the farm, where he remained until seventeen years of age. During this time he attended the country school in the neighborhood, and exhausted its capabilities. He then attended the Southern Illinois Normal School, at Carbondale, after which he passed one winter in teaching in the country. In 1880 he removed to Missouri and became a student in the University at Columbia, but was unable to remain to graduate. In 1882 he entered upon a course of law reading at Keytesville, in the office of W. W. Rucker, now member of Congress from the Second Missouri District. In 1883 he located at Carthage and continued his law reading under the tutorship of Abner L. Thomas, with whom he entered into partnership upon being admitted to the bar, September 18, 1886, that partnership continuing to the present time. The practice of the firm is, in great measure, devoted to corporation, real estate and mining law, the latter department presenting a field of its own, broad in scope and

magnitude, due to the complex interests incident to mining under lease, and frequent transference of leasehold claims. A long experience and marked success in the conduct of cases has given the firm much prestige, and they are made the custodians of important interests by distant non-residents, as well as by a large local clientele. In court practice Mr. Hackney excels in thoroughness in presenting his case, and in alertness of attack upon the weak points of his adversary, and he is forceful and clear in address before the jury. Previous to his admission to the bar, and while pursuing his legal studies, he served as deputy circuit clerk of Jasper County from August 7, 1883, to June 1, 1885. A Democrat in politics, he has been an active delegate in every State convention and frequently in congressional district conventions since 1884. He is a clear and vigorous speaker before the people, and has been heard in the principal large gatherings of his party in southwest Missouri in all the campaigns since his entrance upon professional life. In the contest for the location of the county seat, prior to the erection of the present courthouse at Carthage, he took a leading part, and to his effort and influence was largely due the popular decision in favor of that city. He is a member of various Masonic bodies, and has held minor positions in the commandery, has served as high priest in the chapter and in chairs in the lodge. He was married, May 8, 1888, to Miss Addie K. Newell, daughter of Mathew T. Newell, a merchant and mechanic of Carthage. She is a graduate of the Carthage High School, has fine artistic talent, and excels particularly in china painting. A son, Earl, now ten years of age, has been born of this marriage.

“Hackney Court.”—This term is derived from the name of the judge of the County Court of St. Louis County in 1859. The administration of this court had become extremely unpopular. It was conducting the building of the courthouse, the architect being a brother of one of the judges, and the public suspected that favoritism governed the contracts, and that the building was endangered by the incapacity of the architect, particularly that the walls of the dome were not strong enough for the very heavy superstructure to be imposed on them. Other

causes added fuel to the popular discontent. The county finances were notoriously disordered and mismanaged. There was no money in the treasury to meet the demands against the county, and the court was issuing warrants as a makeshift. Public meetings were held, at which the administration of the county affairs was strongly condemned, and, as there was no regular method of proceeding against the court but the slow one of impeachment, the Legislature was appealed to for relief. The public feeling was so strong that, although the judges were of the same party with the majority of the Legislature, a bill was passed abolishing the court and substituting for it a board of five commissioners. The first board of commissioners chosen under the new law consisted of John H. Lightner, for presiding officer; Dr. William Taussig, Ben Farrar, General Alton R. Easton and Peregrine Tippet. The first thing the commissioners did after coming into office was to investigate the county finances, the result of which was the discovery of a defalcation of \$360,000, caused by the failure of the banker with whom the collector, Shands, had made his deposits. The county, however, did not suffer the loss, as it was met by the collector's bondsmen. William Rumbold was appointed architect of the courthouse, and at once proceeded to change the plan of the dome by substituting lighter ribs for the heavy work provided for in the original plan. The existing contracts were compromised on the best terms possible and the work pushed rapidly forward, and it is remembered, to the credit of the commissioners, that, although they took their seats in the midst of the excitement and alarming events that preceded the Civil War, and their terms extended into the war period, during which the business of the city was greatly impaired, and, for a time, almost destroyed, the county's interest obligations were promptly met without a single default.

Haden, Joel H., a pioneer minister of the Christian denomination, was born November 14, 1788, in Virginia. His father, Anthony Haden, born in Virginia, of English descent, served through the entire Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of captain; he refused to the last to receive a single cent for his service, which he regarded as a duty too sacred for compensation. He removed

to Kentucky, where he reared his family. His son, Joel H. Haden, succeeded to his estate, and removed to Howard County, Missouri, where he made his home upon a farm. In 1835 he removed to Springfield, where he served as register at the opening of the United States land office. The duties of that position were, in greater part, devolved upon his son, Charles A. Haden, while he devoted himself to preaching and establishing Christian Churches throughout southwest Missouri, traveling out of Springfield for this purpose except in the winter months, when he made his home in Howard County, where his death occurred February 7, 1862. He directed in his will that his body should be encased in a metallic coffin, which he had previously measured himself for and purchased in St. Louis, and that he should be buried in sloping ground, with his head elevated. His wife died in 1857. Their son, Charles A. Haden, was the first clerk of the Springfield branch of the Missouri State Bank, and afterward engaged as contractor and freighter for the United States government. In February, 1900, he was living in retirement on his farm, near Springfield.

Haeussler, Herman Albert, lawyer, was born May 21, 1838, in Pennsylvania, son of Dr. Ferdinand W. and Clara Leontina (Strehley) Haeussler. He was seven years of age when his father removed to St. Louis, where he obtained his earliest education. In 1850 he accompanied his father on an overland trip to California, where he remained for five years. Returning to St. Louis, he applied himself to the study of law in the office of Messrs. Hart & Jecko, discharging at the same time the duties of office boy and clerk. He was admitted to the bar shortly after the beginning of the Civil War, and became associated with Fidelity C. Sharp and James O. Broadhead. When the war began he was a member of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was about to enter the United States as a regimental adjutant when, at the request of Colonel Broadhead, he was detailed to serve as assistant to the judge advocate general of Missouri. He was associated with Colonel Broadhead in a military capacity, and later in the practice of law, until 1870, when he formed a law partnership with Colonel Alonzo W. Slayback. In 1878 Colonel Slayback and Mr.

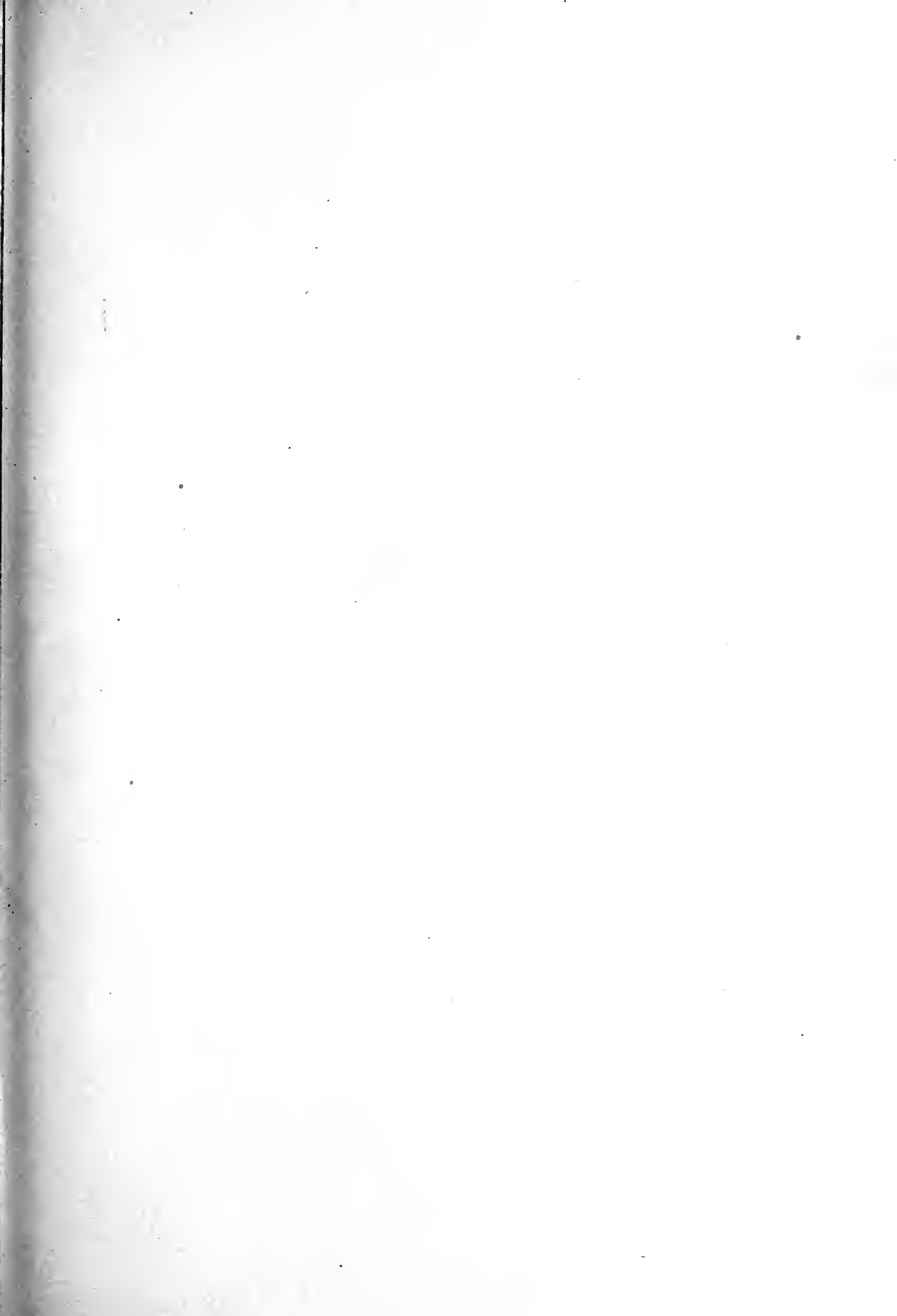
Haeussler were joined by Colonel Broadhead, the firm becoming at that time Broadhead, Slayback & Haeussler. After the death of Colonel Slayback, Colonel Broadhead and Mr. Haeussler practiced together until the head of the firm was elected to Congress. Mr. Haeussler has eschewed politics and shunned office-holding, but has been known as a Democrat of moderate views. He has been twice married; first, in 1866, to Miss Anna Lachleben, daughter of Henry Lachleben, of St. Louis. Mrs. Haeussler died in 1874, leaving three daughters, all now grown and married. In 1877 he married Miss Emilie L. Lachleben, a sister of his first wife.

Hagerman, Frank P., one of the most able lawyers of western Missouri, is a native of the State, born in Clark County, April 27, 1857. His literary education was acquired in the public schools at Keokuk, Iowa, where he completed the high school course when but seventeen years of age. Immediately afterward he began the study of law in the same city, in the office of P. T. Lomax, and was admitted to the bar two years later, when but nineteen years of age. In due time he entered upon practice, and soon after attaining his majority he was elected city attorney of Keokuk, the only public office for which he has ever consented to be a candidate. January 1, 1881, he became a member of the law firm of Hagerman, McCrary & Hagerman, of Keokuk, his associates being his older brother, James Hagerman, now general solicitor for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and Honorable George W. McCrary, afterward Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Hayes, and subsequently United States circuit judge. In 1884 his brother removed to Topeka, Kansas, and he remained with Mr. McCrary, the firm being known as McCrary & Hagerman. Mr. McCrary entering upon public life, the association was terminated and Mr. Hagerman became a member of the firm of Anderson, Davis & Hagerman, in 1886. In 1887 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and formed a connection with the firm of Pratt, McCrary, Ferry & Hagerman, the second member being his former associate at Keokuk. This association was maintained until 1890, when Judge McCrary died, and the business was continued by the remaining partners. In 1896 Mr. Hagerman withdrew,

and since that time has practiced alone. In his professional life he has constantly displayed all the elements which distinguish the thorough lawyer. Steadfastly resisting all inducements to enter upon a political career, he has ever devoted his entire and earnest effort to the practice of his profession, and with such marked success that his position with the first of the Kansas City bar is conceded by all his associates, while many regard him as pre-eminently the leader. The general opinion found delicate but fervent expression by Mr. Eugene McQuillan, compiler of the Missouri Digest, who dedicated that important work to Mr. Hagerman in recognition of his conspicuous position in the profession. His attention has been directed particularly to corporation law, and his great ability in that field has caused him to be regarded with much favor by large corporations, many of which have committed their interests to his keeping. He rendered important local service of this nature in connection with the Lombard Investment Company, having been one of the five original receivers of that corporation, and upon him as sole receiver, at a later day, devolved the duty of closing up its affairs. The success attained by Mr. Hagerman in his profession is scarcely greater than in the many departments of literature and general knowledge which, at some point, have bearing upon even commercial and financial affairs, and are useful, if not indispensable, to the really capable lawyer. His attainments in these lines are eloquent affirmation of his industry and resolution throughout his life. With limited educational advantages, his preparation for the active duties of life were apparently inadequate, but studious habits, excellent judgment as to authors and subjects, and a determined purpose to enlarge his field of knowledge, were his marked characteristics from the first, and served him so well that from the time he entered upon his profession, at whatever stage, or whatever the requirement, he has been enabled to acquit himself with masterly ability. Holding to the same rules of conduct which marked his earlier life with unabated interest and enthusiasm, and physical powers at their best, his future gives promise of even more brilliant successes than have been achieved in the past.

Hagerman, James, lawyer, was born in Jackson Township, Clark County, Missouri, November 26, 1848. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' College, of St. Louis, and at Professor Jameson's Latin School at Keokuk, Iowa. After leaving school he entered the law office of Rankin & McCrary, of Keokuk. He was ready for admission to the bar before he attained his majority, but under the laws of Iowa his youth was a bar to his admission to practice, and he returned to Missouri, where no similar inhibition was in existence, passed his examination and was admitted to the bar in 1866, being then but eighteen years of age. Returning to Keokuk, he continued in the office of Rankin & McCrary until 1869, when with H. P. Lipscomb as his partner, he opened a law office at Palmyra, Missouri. He returned to Keokuk, and formed a partnership with his old preceptor, Judge McCrary. When Judge McCrary was appointed Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Circuit, his place was filled by Frank Hagerman, now of Kansas City, Missouri, and the firm became Hagerman, McCrary & Hagerman. In 1884 Mr. Hagerman accepted the general attorneyship of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, which caused his removal to Topeka, Kansas. In 1886 Mr. Hagerman removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and became a member of the firm of Warner, Dean & Hagerman, and in 1888 he became general counsel for the receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. In 1891 he was appointed general solicitor of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. In 1893 he removed to St. Louis, and has since been a member of the bar of that city. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and since 1868 he has taken part in every national campaign. October 6, 1871, Mr. Hagerman married Miss Margaret M. Walker, of Palmyra, Missouri. Their children are Lee W. and James Hagerman, both of whom have adopted the law as their profession.

Hahn, William H., recorder of deeds for St. Louis, was born February 13, 1864, in St. Louis, son of William Hahn, a well known business man of that city. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, at the German Institute and at Bryant &





Yours Truly
A. H. Haines

Stratton's Business College. When fifteen years of age, he became an employe of the hardware firm of Bailey & Richardson. In 1891 he engaged in business on his own account, and has since been prominently identified with the hardware trade as head of the firm of William H. Hahn & Co. He belongs to the young and progressive element which has contributed so largely toward making St. Louis a Republican city. He is central committeeman of the Eighteenth Ward; secretary of the Republican central committee, and treasurer of the Eleventh Congressional District League of Republican League Clubs. In 1897 he was appointed a member of the Public Library Board of St. Louis. January 1, 1899, he resigned to accept the office of recorder of deeds, to which he was elected November 8, 1898. In 1898 he was elected State secretary of the Republican League Clubs, and still holds that position. Mr. Hahn's religious affiliations are with the Evangelical Church, and he is an active member of the Masonic order. April 30, 1885, he married Miss Rose Rembor, of St. Louis.

Hahnemann Club.—The Hahnemann Club of St. Louis is an association of homeopathic physicians, formed for purposes of social intercourse and for the discussion of professional topics and subjects of kindred interests. It was organized in 1873, with the following members: Dr. James A. Campbell, Dr. G. S. Walker, Dr. T. G. Comstock, Dr. Charles Gundelach, Dr. G. B. Parsons, Dr. C. H. Goodman, Dr. N. D. Tirrell, Dr. Charles Vastine and Dr. H. S. Chase. Through all the troublous times, when the college faculties and medical societies were disrupted, the Hahnemann Club maintained its organization, and proved an efficient factor in the restoration of harmony in those bodies.

Hahnemann Medical College of the Kansas City University.—This school was founded partly through the generosity of H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was incorporated in June, 1896, as the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, the Homeopathic Medical Department of the Kansas City University. June 20, 1900, the name was changed to the Hahnemann Medical College of the Kansas City University. At the opening, the col-

lege successively passed a severe test, in being able to show compliance with all the exactions of the State Board of Health with reference to apparatus and equipment supposedly only in possession of long established institutions. The college occupies a commodious three-story building, and its complete equipment includes one of the largest X-ray machines in the West, and a library which is receiving constant accessions. The course of instruction covers a period of four years, as required by the American Institute of Homeopathy, and affords unusual clinical advantages, bringing to the observation of the student diseases and injuries of every nature. Women are admitted on equal terms with men. The first class was graduated in 1899, and numbered four members. In 1900 the graduates numbered seven and the matriculates eighty-five. The medical faculty is as follows: Dr. W. H. Jenney, dean and professor of obstetrics; Dr. Frank Elliott, secretary and professor of gynecology; Dr. W. E. Cramer, treasurer and professor of gynecology; Dr. W. A. Forster, professor of operative surgery; Dr. Moses T. Runnels, professor of principles and practice of surgery; Dr. Charles S. Elliott, professor of nervous diseases and electro-therapeutics; Dr. J. H. Holland, Dr. C. F. Menninger and Dr. L. P. Crutcher, professors of materia medica; Dr. H. F. Fisher and Dr. J. M. Patterson, professors of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology; Dr. W. J. Gates, professor of principles and practice of medicine; Dr. E. C. Mills, professor of diseases of children; Dr. E. H. Merwin, professor of obstetrics; Dr. Clay E. Coburn, professor of anatomy; Dr. L. G. Van Scoyoc, professor of principles and practice of medicine and official philosophy; Dr. B. W. Lindberg, professor of toxicology, chemistry and urinalysis; Dr. P. F. Peet, professor of genito-urinary and venereal diseases; Dr. E. M. Perdue, professor of histology and bacteriology; Dr. J. C. Wise, professor of pharmacy; Dr. J. S. Watt, professor of hygiene and sanitary science; Dr. J. F. Mitchell, demonstrator of anatomy; Dr. D. L. Wallick, professor of dentistry; and M. R. King, professor of medical jurisprudence.

Haines, A. S., the man who inaugurated the movement that resulted in the organization of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has been a resident of Kansas City since April

15, 1868. Mr. Haines was born July 5, 1843, at Xenia, Ohio, son of David T. and Deborah (Sever) Haines. He was educated at Muncie, Indiana, to which place his parents had removed. When he first moved to western Missouri and located in the city where he now resides, and where his interests have been for so many years, the metropolis of that part of the State was but a promising infant, with little to indicate that it would assume its present great proportions. The Kansas City Board of Trade was organized in 1872, and was an institution entirely distinct from the Merchants' Exchange, which it absorbed. Mr. Haines, a commission merchant of Kansas City, was the prime mover in the effort looking toward the organization of a board that should hold daily meetings and promote the growth of the city as a commercial and grain center. The call for the first meeting, with the end in view of establishing a board of trade, was issued by Mr. Haines, after he had consulted with other leading business men, and the initial meeting was at the City Hotel, corner of Fifth and May Streets. On the following day, at the old city hall, an adjourned meeting was held at Fourth and Main Streets, and an organization was perfected. General W. H. Powell was elected president; A. S. Haines, secretary, and Junius Chaffee, treasurer. From that time to the present, daily meetings have been held. Up to the date of the organization of the board, a number of grain firms had been established, and a board of trade was considered an essential feature in the building up of what has grown to be one of the important grain centers of the country. Among the first members of the board were Michael Flynn, Junius Chaffee, A. L. Charles, W. C. Brannum, A. S. Haines, James Marsh, W. H. Powell, R. C. Crowell, S. B. Armour, H. J. Latshaw, Robert Quade, J. A. Dewar and F. B. Nofsinger. The board occupied various locations during the early days of its existence. The present handsome structure at Eighth and Wyandotte Streets was completed in 1888. Mr. Haines was a pioneer in the produce commission business of Kansas City, being located at the foot of Grand Avenue and the levee. He was married June 15, 1865, to Miss Emma J. Winton, daughter of Dr. Robert Winton, of Muncie, Indiana. The surviving children born of this union are Robert T. Haines, the well known

actor; Charles G. Haines, partner with his father, and Maude, wife of J. M. Bernardin, of Kansas City. Mrs. Haines died August 22, 1893, and Mr. Haines married, September 26, 1894, Mrs. Carrie C. Hanna, of Kansas City. Mr. Haines was reared a Quaker. Politically he has always been a Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln.

Hale.—An incorporated village in Hurricane Township, Carroll County, twenty-three miles northeast of Carrollton, on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad. It was laid out in 1833. It has four churches, a good public school, two banks, a creamery, brick works, two hotels, a gristmill, a newspaper, the "Hale Hustler," and about thirty business houses. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

Hale, George C., chief of the Kansas City fire department, and inventor, was born in Colton, St. Lawrence County, New York, October 28, 1849. The name of Hale is illustrious in both English and American history. Every schoolboy knows of Sir Matthew Hale, the foe of corrupt practice and the great light of English law, and of Nathan Hale, who gave his young life for his country. George C. Hale is reflecting luster upon the name, and has an international reputation. He went to Kansas City when he was fourteen years old, having acquired the elements of a common school education in his native State. He obtained a situation with the manufacturing firm of Lloyd & Leland, where, by his devotion to the tasks assigned to him, he was raised from the position of shop boy and put in charge of the engine that furnished motive power for the shops. His ready mind soon made him master of every detail. He is a natural mechanic, able to duplicate any machinery he sees. In 1866 he took charge of the machinery used in building the great bridge that spans the Missouri River at Kansas City, and remained until the ceremonial over its completion, July 4, 1869. He then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and for four years was in the employ of the Great Western Manufacturing Co., at that place. He returned to Kansas City in 1873, and since then has been connected with the fire department of that city. What Edison has done for light and communication, Hale has

done for the subjugation of fires. He believes in the homely adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," and has devoted all the energies of his highly practical mind to facilitating speed in arriving at the point of danger. He is the genius of fire chiefs, and is intelligent, active, energetic, fearless and thoroughly self-possessed in emergencies. His methods of fighting fires are scientific. He is firm and considerate, but his subordinates love to obey his commands. The Hale rotary engine is one of his inventions and is highly recommended by the United States Navy. His devices for hitching horses quickly have wrought revolution in all fire departments, and the Hale swinging harness reduces the time of hitching to two seconds. The Hale horse cover shields the horse from the weather, dirt and pestiferous flies, and is removed instantly by automatic means. This device keeps the horse clean and preserves his strength and spirit. Hale's cellar pipe is a device for throwing water into the unexposed parts of buildings, such as cellars, basements, between floors and ceilings, distributing a sheet of water sixty feet wide through a small opening. It is effectual in lumber yard fires, since it forces a sheet of water through the lumber. He has also invented a tin roof cutter and an electric wire cutter. His improved telephone fire alarm system is of immense utility. His water tower, so simple that one man can operate it, carries water to the upper stories of buildings, and concentrates several streams which it sends against the flames with crashing force. His latest invention is an apparatus to give an instant alarm of fire in any part of a large building. It is an apparatus by which the graphophone is combined with a telephone, by which the knowledge of an incipient fire is immediately announced at headquarters by the human voice. Wires connect the ceiling with a graphophone charged previously with the message. A rise of temperature causes the apparatus to act automatically, and the message is instantly communicated through the telephone to the engine houses, and in a few seconds the proper means of subduing the fire is speeding toward the point of danger. Space and time are overcome, and a sleepless eye is watching over our lives and property like a universal guardian. Mr. Hale is in the prime of life, and the possibilities of the good

work he may yet accomplish lie beyond our conceptions. When one analyzes what such a man as George C. Hale has accomplished for the good of the race, the fabled deeds of the Argonauts sink into insignificance, and Shakespeare's words have a deeper meaning: "How wonderful is man!" Mr. Hale's friends presented him with one of the finest firemen's badges in the world. It consists of a shield of dark blue enamel caught in the claws of an eagle, suspended from a gold fire ladder, between the rungs of which is the name of G. C. Hale. In the edge of the shield are sixty-two diamonds, and in the center is a revolving star studded with twenty-six diamonds. From the upper corner of the shield two firemen's trumpets are suspended, and on the ground work of the shield is inscribed "Chief K. C. F. D." The star is made to revolve by means of a Swiss movement, running four hours. In 1893, with a company of twelve firemen, with horses and apparatus, Mr. Hale participated in an international fireman's tournament in London, winning all first prizes. In 1900 the same crew achieved especial distinction in the international tournament at Paris. Mr. Hale married, June 8, 1880, Miss Lucretia Cannady, daughter of William Cannady, of Muncie, Indiana. They have one child, a daughter, Minnie Hale.

Hale, John Blackwell, lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in what is now Hancock County, West Virginia, February 27, 1831. He received a common school education, and after studying law came to Missouri and made Carrollton his home. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature and served two years. In 1860 he was a presidential elector on the Douglas ticket, and on the outbreak of the Civil War, the following year, he entered the Union service and served as colonel in the Missouri militia. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and again in 1868; and in 1872 he was an elector on the Greeley and Brown ticket. In 1875 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1884 was elected to Congress from the Second Missouri District, as a Democrat, by a vote of 20,204 to 15,749 for Norville, Republican.

Hales, John Ross, lawyer, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, July 17, 1856, son of John and Jane (Moody) Hales, both natives

of Ohio. His father is a son of John Hales, also a native of Ohio and a descendant of English ancestry. His mother is a daughter of James Moody, a native of New Jersey, who removed to Ohio early in the nineteenth century. Our subject's father, who was a farmer by occupation, removed to McGregor, Iowa, in 1850, and fifteen years later removed to the farm in Van Buren County, Iowa, where he still resides. The education of John R. Hales was begun in the public schools of Clayton County, Iowa, and continued in Van Buren County, in the same State. After teaching school for several terms in the last named county, he pursued a three years' course in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1877. After teaching a year or two longer, he began the study of law in the office of Knapp & Beaman, at Keosauqua, Iowa. While thus engaged failing health compelled him to go West, and for two years he remained in Nevada. Upon his return to Iowa he spent one year as a clerk in a store, after which he entered the law department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in Iowa City. In 1889 he located in Rich Hill, Missouri, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. His first partnership was with C. A. Clark, but since 1890 he has been associated with George Templeton. Mr. Hales has always been a staunch Republican, and that party has frequently nominated him for office. In 1894 he was the nominee for the State Senate, and though the district gives a normal Democratic plurality of 2,000, he was defeated by the very narrow margin of 185 votes. Mr. Hales was married October 9, 1899, to Harriet Reed, of Nevada, Missouri, formerly of Henry Township, Vernon County. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The firm of Templeton & Hales is the acknowledged head of the bar of Rich Hill. They are the attorneys for the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, of Rich Hill, and other large corporations, and their success has given them a rank among the leaders of the legal profession in southwest Missouri.

Haley, Thomas Preston, an eminent divine and author, was born April 19, 1832,

near Lexington, Kentucky. His parents were Benjamin and Eliza (Carver) Haley, both born near the birthplace of their son, the father being of Irish parentage, and the mother descended from a Pilgrim family of New England. Thomas Preston Haley began his education in the country schools of Randolph County, Missouri, and was prepared for college at Huntsville, Missouri, under the tuition of Barton W. Anderson, a distinguished Baptist minister, and Professor Asa N. Grant, a graduate of the Missouri State University. He entered the last named institution under the presidency of Dr. James Shannon, and completed the academic course in 1854. He was not graduated from the university, but completed the greater part of the course, with the exception of mathematics, then the standard. While acquiring his education he was at intervals engaged in teaching in order to defray his expenses. At the age of seventeen years he began to teach in a public school, and for nearly two years he was an assistant in the preparatory academy in Huntsville, Missouri. In his twenty-second year he was ordained to the ministry of the Christian Church, and for two years following he was a missionary pastor in northwest Missouri. In 1857 he was settled as pastor at Richmond, Missouri, at the same time acting as president of the Richmond Female Academy. Late in 1858 he was settled as pastor at Lexington, Missouri, where he remained until nearly the end of the Civil War, without suffering serious molestation from either of the parties to the strife. While residing there he held meetings in various portions of the State, and made a wide reputation as a successful evangelist. In the fall of 1864 he became pastor of the Second Christian Church in Louisville, Kentucky, and for five years performed an eminently successful work, and attracted national attention. In 1869 he was obliged to resign his charge on account of a throat ailment, and he bought a farm near Platte City, Missouri, and there made his home. Having soon derived improvement from the change he became pastor of the Christian Church at Platte City, and also accepted the position of agent of the church in Missouri for the establishment of the Missouri Female Orphan School of the Christian Church, an institution in which hundreds of the class for whom it was founded have been educated and

prepared for usefulness. On the completion of this work he was called to California to establish a church of his denomination in San Francisco, and another in the neighboring city of Oakland. Returning to Missouri, he located at St. Joseph, and while there built the First Christian Church, one of the handsomest and most commodious religious edifices in that city. After a ministry of three years he was called to the pastorate of the First Christian Church in St. Louis, where he labored successfully for five years. Late in 1881 he was called to the First Christian Church in Kansas City, and occupied the pastorate until 1894, when he resigned, and in the same year made a second extensive tour of central and southern Europe. Soon after his return home he became pastor of the Springfield Avenue Christian Church, of Kansas City, to which he continues to minister, serving without salary, and with little compensation beyond the consciousness of doing good. While well advanced in years, a superb physique and a well-ordered life have preserved to him unimpaired physical and mental vigor, and his work is at once useful and honorable in various ministerial and kindred lines. In all his long ministerial life of more than forty-six years, he has enjoyed the unusual privilege of being continuously employed, save during a brief illness, and that, too, without seeking place in a single instance. As pulpiteer and author he is recognized throughout the country as one of the most eloquent and able exponents of Bible truths, and of the tenets of his denomination. At various times leading institutions have proffered him degrees in recognition of his scholarly abilities, but these he has persistently declined, out of deference to the repugnance of this church to such titles. Notwithstanding, the title of "Doctor" is habitually applied to him throughout the State. His literary work began but little later than did his ministerial labors. In 1858 he published a small volume, "The Communion Question." While stationed at Louisville, Kentucky, he contributed a sermon to a volume entitled "The Living Pulpit," published by W. T. Moore, of Cincinnati, Ohio. His sermon on "The One Foundation" attracted wide attention, and gave to its author a place among the prominent ministers of the church. He also frequently contributed articles to leading denominational

journals. While in San Francisco he published a weekly magazine called "The Evangelist," which was circulated gratuitously through the generosity of a friend. During his St. Louis pastorate he contributed a portion of a volume on the "Catholic Question," published by the Chambers Publishing House. He was one of the founders of the "Christian," a denominational journal at Kansas City, and the first Christian weekly published in the State. After its consolidation with the "Evangelist," the organ of the church in Missouri, he continued to make frequent contributions. In 1888 he published a volume entitled "The Dawn of the Reformation," which has had extensive sale, and is yet in steady demand. Somewhat later he published another volume, "Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Churches and Deceased Ministers of Missouri." His last work for the press is his article on the "Christian Church," in the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri." All his literary work is marked by clearness and forcefulness, and on occasion his passages abound in real eloquence. In his church his abilities have been recognized by appointment to various positions of honor, as well as of usefulness. He has presided over several national conventions of the Christian Church. He was president of the State Board of Missions for twenty-five consecutive years, ending with the last convention, when he resigned, and he is yet a member of the Board of Church Extension, and of the General Ministers' Alliance, of Kansas City, and in the latter body has held every position which could be conferred. His active interest in charity work is attested by his long connection with the Humane Society, of Kansas City, with the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and with the National Prison Association. In 1897 he was appointed by Governor Lon V. Stephens to membership on the State Board of Charities, a position which he yet occupies. In politics he is a Democrat, but was unable to accept Mr. Bryan's financial theories, and supported Mr. McKinley for the presidency. He was married in 1855, at Fayette, Missouri, to Miss Mary Louise McGarvey, youngest sister of the Rev. J. W. McGarvey, president of the Bible College, Lexington, Kentucky. Five children born of this marriage are yet living, liberally educated and occupying useful

places in life. Mrs. Haley died in 1887. In July, 1892, Mr. Haley married Mrs. Mary Stewart Campbell, of Kirksville, Missouri, widow of T. C. Campbell, founder and president of the Kirksville Savings Bank. Mr. Haley was fortunate in both marriages; he has ever lived an ideal home life, is in comfortable financial circumstances, and has promise of a happy, contented old age.

Hall, C. Lester, a leading physician of Kansas City, is a native of Missouri, born at Arrow Rock, Saline County, March 10, 1845. His ancestry is Scotch and English, and the American branch of either side was planted in Colonial days. His parents were Dr. Matthew W. and Agnes J. (Lester) Hall. The father was a son of Rev. Nathan H. Hall, a native of Kentucky, a Presbyterian clergyman of striking personality and great ability, who preached in Lexington, Kentucky, for a quarter century, and for some years afterward in St. Louis, Missouri; he died in Columbia, Missouri, at the age of seventy-six years. Matthew W., born in Kentucky, became a physician of much ability; he practiced in Salem, Illinois, from 1837 to 1845; in the latter year he removed to Arrow Rock, Missouri, where he practiced for twelve years, afterward removing to his farm near Marshall, where he passed the remainder of his life. During the Civil War he served as surgeon in the Confederate Army; he twice represented his district in the Legislature, both previous to the Civil War and subsequently. He was an earnest Presbyterian, and an elder in that church for many years. He married Miss Agnes J. Lester, a native of Virginia, daughter of Bryan Lester, a farmer, a man of strong character, yet amiable and benevolent, traits which found expression in all his relations with his fellows, a marked instance appearing in his gift of freedom to many of his slaves. Mrs. Hall, a woman of lovely character, died in 1883. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom four are deceased, among them William Ewing Hall, a lawyer and capitalist of Kansas City, whose death occurred July 6, 1900. Those living are Dr. C. Lester Hall, of Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. John R. Hall, a practicing physician at Marshall, Missouri; Louisa F., wife of W. W. Trigg, banker, of Boonville, Missouri; Matthew W., a farmer, and member of the Legislature from Saline

County; Florida L., wife of Judge D. W. Shackelford, now a member of Congress, of Boonville; Dr. Thomas B. Hall, a practicing physician, residing on the parental homestead near Marshall, Missouri, and Effie B., wife of Fred B. Glover, a stockman at Parkville, Missouri. C. Lester Hall, the oldest son, derived his second name from his mother, largely out of regard for her brother, Dr. Thomas B. Lester, an eminent practitioner and author. He was brought up on the home farm, and attended schools in the neighborhood and at Boonville. In 1862, when seventeen years of age, he attached himself to the army of General Sterling Price, but after the affair at Lexington he was invalided home. He rejoined the army in December following, but was subsequently captured with Colonel Robertson's command at Milford, Missouri, and after being held as a prisoner for three months, took the oath of allegiance to the United States and returned home. Through association with his talented father, who was bosom companion as well as parent, he had already made considerable progress in medical study, and he now engaged to complete what he had begun. After devoting some months to study in Boonville he was a student in the St. Louis Medical College in the season of 1864-5, and in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in the session of 1866-7, graduating in the latter year. For six years following he was associated in country practice with his father at the family home. In 1873 he removed to Marshall, where for seventeen years he was engaged in a large and remunerative practice. Desirous of engaging in a field where was greater opportunity for usefulness and advancement in professional knowledge, in September, 1890, he took up his residence in Kansas City. Here his success has been conspicuous, and he has recognition in the profession and by the laity as pre-eminently a leader in the various departments of general practice, with a special talent for treatment of the diseases of women. He is a highly regarded member of the American Medical Association, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, of which he has been president; the Jackson County Medical Society, and the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, which he has served as president. He is also president of the faculty of the Medico-



Williams N.Y.

C. Lester Hall, Md.

H. H. A.



Chirurgical College, and professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery.

Dr. Hall was married June 16, 1869, to Miss Katherine Sappington, daughter of Honorable E. D. and Penelope (Breathitt) Sappington. Her maternal grandfather was a former Governor of Kentucky. Of five children born of this marriage, one died in infancy. Those living are: Dr. Darwin Walton Hall, a graduate of the University Medical College at Kansas City, and postgraduate of the Polyclinic School, of New York, a rhinologist and laryngologist, practicing in association with his father, and a member of the faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College; Penelope, wife of Leon Smith, head of a department in the Smith-McCord Dry Goods Co.; C. Lester, educated in the Kansas City high school and the Chicago University, and now attending a commercial college in preparation for a business life, and Katherine May, a school girl. Outside his profound medical knowledge, Dr. Hall is familiarly conversant with general literature and is well informed upon all topics of general concern. His contributions to the history of the medical profession, to be found in this work (see "Medicine"), are of much value.

Hall, George Duffield, merchant and ironmonger, was born in Lewiston, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1831, and died in St. Louis, December 6, 1883. He was educated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. He began reading law at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, but before completing his course of study entered the employ of Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., iron manufacturers of Pittsburg. Two years later he went to St. Louis as manager of a branch house established by them in that city, known as the Sligo Iron Store. After serving six years as manager, Mr. Hall became part owner. Some time later he became sole owner and manager and gave to it the closest attention until 1879, when his wife's illness compelled him to intrust it to other hands. Later he organized a stock company to conduct the business of the Sligo Iron Store. His death occurred soon afterward. In early life he was a member of the Whig party and later became a Republican. He was a resident of St. Louis during the war period, and was one of the business men of the city most loyal

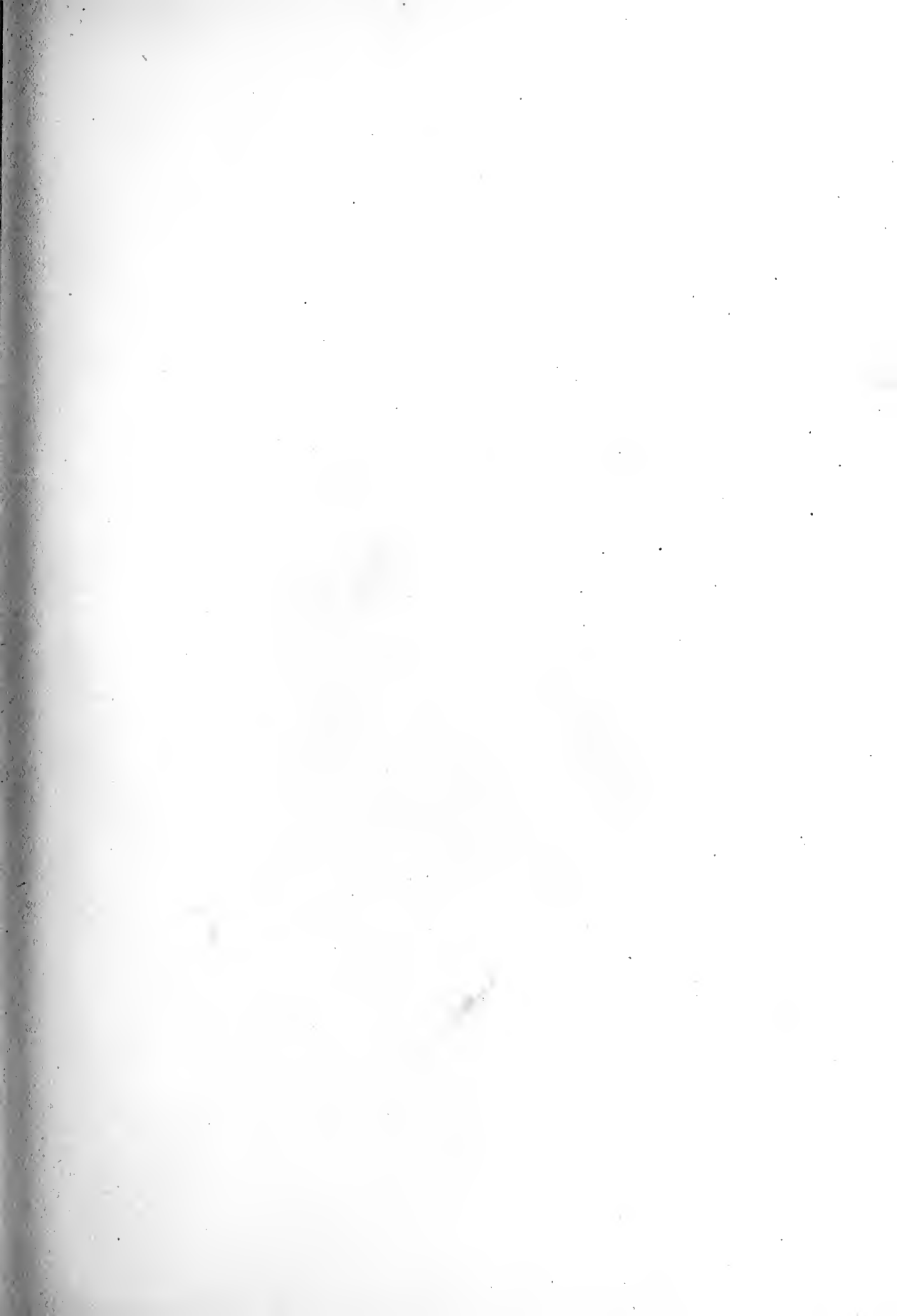
to the defense of the Union. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hall was twice married; first, to Miss Louise Miller, who died without children. After her death he married Miss Lucretia Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Allen, of St. Louis, and four children were born of this union.

Hall, John C., president of the New England Securities Company, and for a number of years very prominently identified with the financial interests of Kansas City, was born in Ohio, but has spent the important years of his life in Iowa and Missouri. After obtaining a good fundamental education he entered upon a course of legal reading, having as a tutor a no less distinguished and able attorney than Chief Justice Scott, of Ohio. In 1873, soon after his admission to the bar of his native State, Mr. Hall removed to Boone County, Iowa, where he soon took a place of prominence in legal and political affairs. For fifteen years he practiced law and dealt in securities in Iowa, and assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Boone, Iowa, of which institution he was a director for ten years. He also served a splendid constituency in the Legislature of that State. He was a member of the Twenty-second General Assembly, and was the third member of the committee which had in charge the framing and successful enactment of the wholesome railroad law which now appears on the statute books of Iowa. This law, it is generally conceded, is one of the best provisions for the proper regulation of railroad affairs now in existence, and it is the ability and foresight of such careful men as the subject of this sketch that the people of that State have to thank for the wise measure incorporated in the statutes at that time. Mr. Hall was, in fact, elected from Boone County, as a member of the Legislature, on the railroad issue. He was the Republican candidate nominally, but the strong elements of both parties were united for him, and the influence that stood for the passage of a good railroad law succeeded in sending him to a place where his abilities might be of service in this direction. In 1888, after the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Hall moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and there assumed charge of the legal department of the New England Loan & Trust Company. He served

in that capacity until 1898, when he organized the company of which he is still the head, the New England Securities Company. He was the active spirit in the inauguration of the company's business career, and was elected president. The other officers are as follows: C. E. Gibson, vice president; T. C. Alexander, secretary and treasurer; F. D. Hutchings, second vice president. These men and J. W. Ramsey, of Independence, Missouri, were the organizers of the company. The company is incorporated, with a capital stock and surplus of \$27,000, and is one of the strongest of its kind in the entire country. All of the officers reside in Kansas City with the exception of Mr. Hutchings, who lives in Kansas City, Kansas. The company negotiates all kinds of securities, deals in municipal and industrial bonds and local real estate, and makes loans on farm and city property. All of the men included in this creditable list are strong in the financial circles of the city, and hold the confidence of the people of the commercial world. Mr. Hall, in traveling extensively for the company, keeps in close touch with the fluctuations of realty values, and is considered high authority in such matters. He has an unbounded faith in the future of Missouri and Kansas and the resourceful Western country of which Kansas City is the center. He has faith in the possibilities of the city, and takes a prominent part in movements calculated to advance her best interests. He married Miss Josephine Reynolds, of La Porte, Indiana, July 24, 1878. They have one son, Benj. R. Hall, at the present time (1900) a student at the University of Missouri.

Hall, John Randolph, physician and surgeon, was born in the town of Arrow Rock, Saline County, Missouri, August 28, 1849, son of Dr. Matthew W. and Agnes J. (Lester) Hall. Three of the sons of Dr. M. W. Hall became successful physicians, namely, C. Lester, John R. and Thomas B. Hall. Dr. John R. Hall's elementary education was begun in the common schools of Arrow Rock, and continued in Spaulding's Commercial College, at Kansas City, and Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri. Upon the conclusion of his classical studies he read medicine under the direction of his father, subsequently matriculating in Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, which conferred

upon him the degree of doctor of medicine in 1873. His first location was in Salt Fork Township, Saline County, where he practiced in partnership with his father for seven years. May 27, 1880, he removed to Marshall, and opened an office, where he has since practiced continuously. For ten years he maintained an office alone, but since 1890 has practiced in partnership with Dr. D. C. Gore. He has kept fully abreast with the advance of medical science. In 1890 he took a postgraduate course in the New York Polyclinic, and for a long time has been actively identified with the more important medical societies, including the American, Missouri State, District and Saline County organizations. He has been corresponding secretary and vice president of the State Society, and was one of the organizers of the District Society. For several years he acted as local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway. Before the adoption of the law organizing boards of examining surgeons under the pension bureau, he filled the post of local examiner, and during both administrations of President Cleveland he served on the Saline County board. He has been a contributor to the leading medical journals. The city of Marshall is partly indebted to Dr. Hall for its present supply of pure drinking water, the quality of which is unsurpassed. He, with others, proposed to dig to a depth sufficient to tap the underground river which was known to exist near Marshall, and in September, 1883, was organized the Marshall Waterworks Company, of which his brother, Dr. C. Lester Hall, was elected president, and of which Dr. Hall became president in 1890. This corporation at once dug a well thirty-five feet in diameter and forty-six feet in depth, penetrating seven feet of gumbo found over thirty-five feet below the surface, and entering a stratum of sand through which flows water of an excellent character slightly impregnated with mineral. Though actively interested in the success of the Democratic party, Dr. Hall has never cared for public office, though he has served as chairman of the county and congressional committees. In the Presbyterian Church he has officiated as elder for several years. He was married February 4, 1885, to Marceline Webb Thomas, who was born near Huntsville, Missouri, and is a daughter of the late Dr. Lawson C. Thomas, a native of Saline County, and for





W. E. Hall

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many years a practicing physician of Waverly, Missouri. His father went to Missouri from Kentucky in 1818. The ancestors of the family in America came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore, and one of them was Lord Surveyor of the colony of Maryland. The family is descended from the Cecils, who were united by marriage with the Royal family of England. Dr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of two children, Agnes Lester and John Randolph Hall, Jr.

Hall, Uriel S., lawyer, farmer and member of Congress, was born in Randolph County, Missouri, April 12, 1852. He attended the public schools, and afterward entered Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, graduating at the age of twenty years. He taught school three years, then studied law and practiced for eight years, after which he engaged in farming. He was for a time State lecturer for the Farmers' Alliance, and afterward State president, though he did not approve all the doctrines of that organization. In 1892 he was elected as a Democrat to Congress from the second district, receiving 18,039 votes, against 16,178 cast for C. A. Loomis, Republican, and 2,761 for J. C. Goodson, Populist. His father was William A. Hall, who was circuit judge for thirty years and member of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth Congresses.

Hall, Willard P., lawyer, soldier, Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Missouri, was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1820, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, November 21, 1882. He had the advantage of a good education, having been trained in the schools of his native town, and then sent to Yale College, where he graduated at the age of nineteen years. He then studied law, and in 1841 came to Missouri and commenced the practice of his profession at Huntsville, but removed the next year to St. Joseph and made that city his home for life. His talents and education soon commanded recognition, and in 1843 he was appointed circuit attorney by Governor Reynolds. His free and cordial manners won him a large measure of popular favor, also, and in 1844 he was made presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, doing a full share in carrying Missouri for James K. Polk, and when the electoral vote for Missouri was cast he was chosen to take

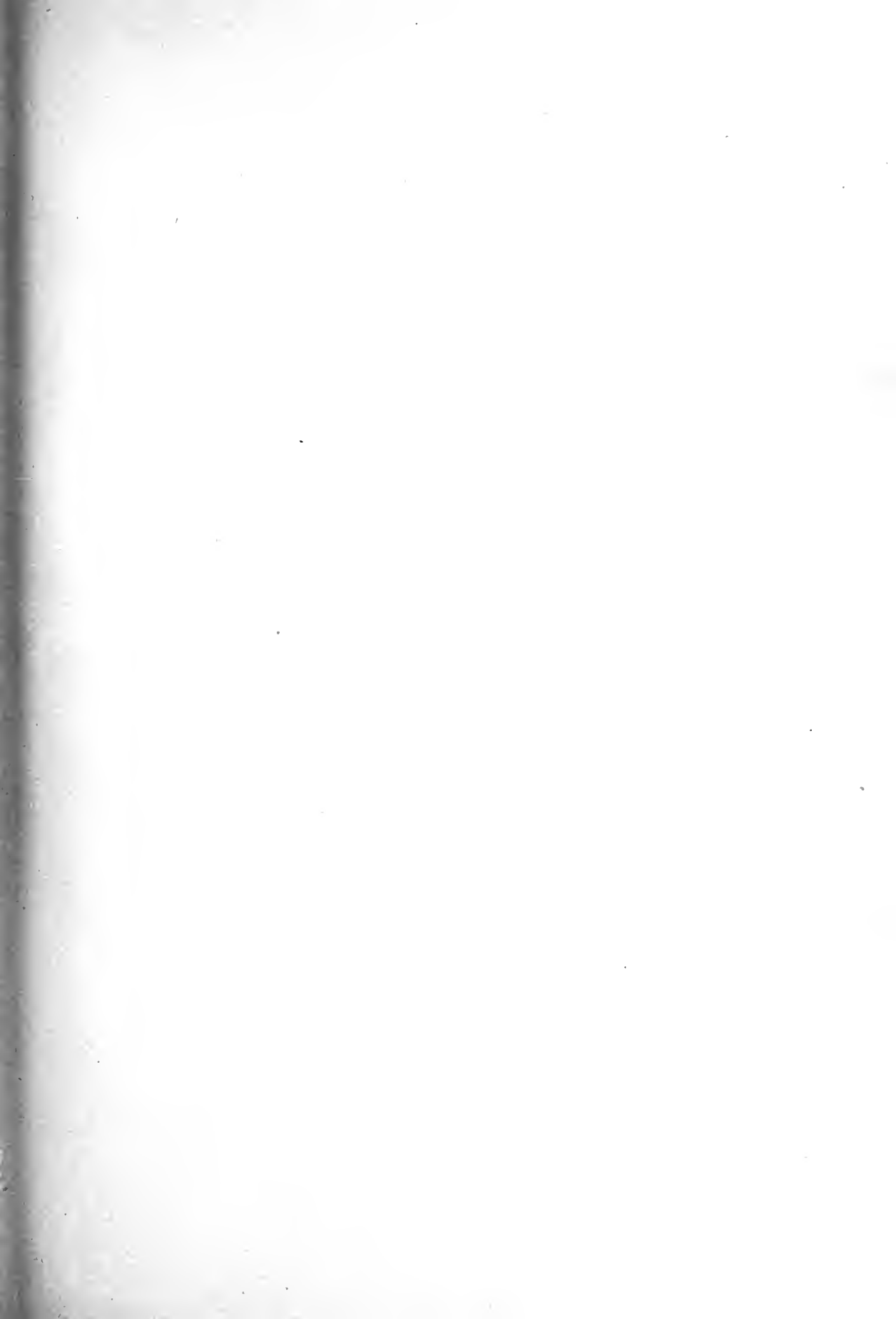
the certificate to Washington. When the Mexican war began, he, with many other brilliant and ambitious young men of north-west Missouri, enlisted in Colonel Doniphan's regiment and took part in the famous expedition to New Mexico. When the army took possession of Santa Fe, General Kearney detailed him to make a digest of laws for governing the country under American rule, and he executed the task so wisely and well that the code has survived, in its main features, for more than a generation. On his return from New Mexico in 1847 he was elected to Congress, re-elected in 1849, and again in 1851, serving three full terms in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses. At the close of this service he returned to the practice of his profession, and was soon recognized as one of the best lawyers in a circuit renowned for its bar. He owned a fine farm near St. Joseph and took great interest in agricultural experiments, with the object of improving the standard of Missouri farming. When the disputes and controversies that preceded the Civil War came on, he boldly declared himself a Union man, and was elected a delegate to the State convention of 1861, at the first session of which he became one of the recognized leaders of the Union party. At the second session of the convention in July, after Governor Jackson and Lieutenant Governor Reynolds had openly espoused the cause of the South, Hamilton R. Gamble was made Provisional Governor, and Willard P. Hall, Lieutenant Governor. On the death of Governor Gamble, in January, 1864, he became Governor, and continued to the end of the term in the following January. He then returned to St. Joseph and led a quiet life until his death in 1882. His public career was marked by integrity, generosity and freedom from extreme party spirit, and his name stands high among those whom the people delight to honor.

Hall, William E., farmer and mine-owner, was born in Jasper County, Missouri, March 14, 1845, son of Winston and Jane (Roberson) Hall. His father, who was a native of Surrey County, North Carolina, was the son of Harrison and Rebecca (East) Hall, and came of an old English family. Harrison Hall was a millwright by trade, and was among the early settlers at Springfield, Illi-

nois. His wife died in Indiana on the long journey from North Carolina to Illinois, and he himself died shortly after the remainder of the family arrived at Springfield. Winston Hall accompanied his parents to Illinois as a child, and while crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains witnessed the wonderful "falling star" phenomenon of 1833. He grew up in Illinois, finishing his education in the common schools of that State, and while still unmarried came to Missouri and settled in that portion of Barry County which later became Jasper County. He married there, his wife having gone to that region with her parents shortly before he arrived there. He settled on a farm about two and a half miles north of the site of the present city of Joplin. After living there some time he sold this land and improved a farm four miles east of Joplin, on which he resided until his death. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living. They are William E. Hall, the subject of this sketch, of Carthage, Missouri; Thomas C. Hall, George W. Hall, Augustus H. Hall, Albert W. Hall and Mrs. Mary E. Halley, all of whom are residents of Williamson County, Texas, and Mrs. Rebecca J. Ewing, who lives at Morrisville, in Polk County, Missouri. Winston Hall died December 21, 1863, and his wife died in February of 1869. During the Civil War they suffered much at the hands of the military bands which overran Jasper County. Farm animals belonging to them were appropriated by the marauders, and they were despoiled of much of their property. Mr. Hall's grandfather, Clisby Roberson, who was a noted pioneer of Jasper County, and who was holding the office of public administrator when the war began, was killed at the age of seventy-nine years, at his own home in 1863, by bushwhackers who supposed that he had a considerable amount of money in his possession. William E. Hall attended the public schools of Jasper County as a boy and grew to manhood there. While still a mere youth he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and was accompanied into the service by his younger brother, Thomas C. Hall. After serving two years in the army, he returned home and a little later went to Texas, where he attended school for four months, and where he lived for five years afterward. His mother had gotten permission

from the military authorities, in 1865, to pass through the lines and go with her family to a farm they owned in Texas. This was what took William E. Hall to that State, and while there he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. He returned to Jasper County in 1870, and settled on a farm a half mile north of Webb City, in Mineral Township, where he devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising until 1878. In 1877 he became identified with mining enterprises through leasing his lands to the North Center Creek Mining and Smelting Company. The tract of land was converted into a mining property, proved to be very rich in lead ore, and the first large mill erected in the district was built on this tract. Ever since that time Mr. Hall has been interested in mining properties and engaged in mining enterprises, and his ventures have made him a man of large means. Politically, he has always affiliated with the Democratic Party, which made him township assessor of Mineral Township in 1874, 1875 and 1876, notwithstanding the fact that the township ordinarily gives a Republican majority. In 1878 he was elected collector of Jasper County and served two years in that office. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In Masonry he has taken the Knight Templar degrees and he is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. October 14, 1869, he married Margaret C. Glasscock, who died at their home in Texas, April 22, 1870. May 7, 1871, he married Miss Martha E. Webb, daughter of John C. and Ruth F. (Davis) Webb. Four children have been born of this union, of whom John W. Hall died at the age of seventeen and a half years. Ruth Hall became the wife of Harry A. Vanderford in March of 1897, and died in December following. Charles T. Hall married Mary Himes Hendrix, who resides in Carthage, and is engaged in stock-raising and mining. Edward M. Hall also resides in Carthage, and is engaged with his father in business. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are liberal supporters of the church and its charities.

Halleck.—A town in Buchanan County, once known as Fancher's Cross Roads, and nicknamed "Old Taos." It has a population





Geo Halley M.D.

of 200. Halleck flour was formerly famous. Francis Ferguson kept a school in this vicinity in 1839.

Halleck, Henry W., soldier, was born at Waterville, New York, in 1814, and died at Louisville, Kentucky, January 9, 1872. He graduated at West Point in 1839, and was, for a time, assistant professor in the Military Academy. He served with distinction in the Mexican War on the Pacific Coast. In 1861 he was made major general, and on the removal of Fremont from the command of the Department of Missouri, in November, 1861, was appointed to succeed him. In 1862 he took command of the operations before Corinth, and conducted the siege until the place was evacuated by the Confederates. In July of that year he was made general-in-chief of the army, and held that place until superseded by General Grant. He was in command of the Department of Missouri until succeeded by General Schofield. It was during his administration that General Curtis, under him, fought and won the battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern). On the 12th of December, 1862, he issued an order, No. 24, levying assessments on certain wealthy citizens of St. Louis, for the support of the Union refugees, large numbers of whom had been driven from their homes and forced to seek safety in that city. One or two of the persons thus assessed refused to pay and were put in prison; the others paid to escape that penalty. In the month of December, 1861, a hundred miles of the North Missouri Railroad was destroyed by disbanded soldiers from Price's army, and to prevent a repetition of this work General Halleck declared martial law in St. Louis and in the counties through which railroads ran, making death the penalty for taking up the rails of a road with the purpose of destroying it, and requiring the towns and counties along the road to repair all such damage. Shortly after the issue of this order, eight persons were convicted by a military commission at Palmyra of burning bridges and cars and destroying railroads, and sentenced to be shot, and General Halleck approved the sentence; but the time and place of execution were never set, and on the 20th of February, 1862, he modified the sentence to confinement in the Alton military prison. Three other men found guilty of a similar offense by a military com-

mission at Columbia received similar clemency, and were finally released.

Halley, George, one of the most prominent surgeons in the middle West, is a native of Canada, born in Aurora, York County, Province of Ontario, September 10, 1839. His parents were George and Jane Halley, the former a lineal descendant of Sir Edmund Halley, the famous English astronomer, and the latter descended from James Baird, a native of Scotland, whose profession was that of a civil engineer. Their son, George, was without school advantages until he was fifteen years of age, but the want was well supplied through the intelligent solicitude of his parents and the medium of a small, but excellent library. The family had removed to Wellington County, Ontario, where the father made a farm out of the untouched forest, the son aiding as he was capable. In the absence of a neighborhood school the lad learned the rudimental English branches at home, and derived a large fund of knowledge, as well as a fine taste for polite literature, elevating sentiment, and language of the highest character, through repeated perusal of the few books at his command, among which were Shakespeare's dramas, Addison's "Spectator," Reid's "Essay on the Human Understanding," Hume's and Smollett's "Histories of England," and Rollins' "Ancient History." Through three winters, beginning in 1854, he attended a common school in the neighborhood, and in 1858 he entered the County Grammar School, where he studied the higher English branches, mathematics, Latin and French, in preparation for college. His school attendance was interrupted by the illness and death of his two brothers, but he continued his studies, principally during the night hours, at home. In 1865 he successfully passed the matriculation examination and began the study of medicine in Victoria University, Toronto, Canada. His advancement was so satisfactory that in 1867 he was appointed prosector to the chair of anatomy, which afforded him unusual opportunity for further improvement in that department of medical knowledge. In March following he went to New York City, where he took the spring course at Long Island College Hospital, and occupied the summer in attending clinical instruction at various hospitals and dispensaries. He

re-entered Victoria University in autumn of the same year, and in March, 1869, successfully passed the final examination and received his degree as doctor of medicine. He was disappointed in his desire to immediately enter upon practice, on account of the death of his father, which necessitated his remaining at home to manage the farm and settle up the estate. Early in 1870 he set out in search of a location affording promise as a field of usefulness, his travel extending as far west as Kansas. After visiting various towns in Missouri and Kansas he finally decided upon Kansas City, in the former named State, which, from that time, has been his residence and the scene of his labors, conspicuous in their usefulness to the suffering, not only through his masterly skill in personal service, but through the wealth of professional knowledge he has bestowed upon professional associates and students. Unable to discern the point where he might cease to be a learner, he has continually applied himself to investigation in every department of medical science, carefully examining every new proposition, and on proof of its value applying it in his personal practice, and inculcating it by his pen and spoken word. In surgery, his special field, his skill is recognized as of the highest order while his intimate knowledge of anatomy, and the acute conscientiousness which forbids operation save in case of absolute necessity, give his surgical diagnoses an authority which is regarded by the profession as all but infallible. For these reasons his services are in much demand in cases involving capital operations, as an operator, or in consultation, not alone in the city, but through all the region which seeks it as a center of knowledge and commerce. From the day of his coming Dr. Halley has maintained a deep interest in professional educational institutions and in public charities, and his effort and means have been freely contributed to their establishment and maintenance. In 1870 he was called to the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1871 he was elected professor of anatomy, to succeed Dr. A. D. Taylor, who had been called to the chair of surgery. After ten years' service in that position he was elected to temporarily succeed Dr. Taylor, who had died. In 1882 Dr. W. S. Tremain, then occupying the chair

of surgery, removed from the city, and Dr. Halley was elected to the position, which he occupied until 1891. During his connection with this college, in May, 1874, he performed the first operation in Kansas City for ovariectomy, and with complete success, the patient being yet living. In 1892 he was called to the professorship of surgery in the University Medical College, which position he occupies at the present time. This school, recognized as one of the most important of its class in the middle west, owes much of its prestige and success to his devoted personal interest, as well as to the excellence of its faculty, of which he is one of the most valued and capable members. From 1888 to 1895 Dr. Halley conducted a private hospital, which proved of great advantage to a large class of sufferers, but he was obliged to close it on account of the exactions of his consulting practice outside the city. In 1884, in association with Dr. A. L. Fulton, he assisted in establishing the Kansas City "Medical Record," the oldest of now existent local medical journals, and remained with it four years. He has frequently contributed to professional journals, and he is the author of the history of medical colleges (regular) in Kansas City, which appears in this work. He has also been a constant contributor of papers on professional topics, to national, State and local medical societies. Dr. Halley was married, in 1871, to Miss Florence Chiles, who died in 1887; she was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a most amiable woman. A daughter born of this marriage, Georgia E., is the wife of Donald Latshaw, associate editor of the Kansas City "Star." In November, 1889, Dr. Halley married Miss Jessie Egelston, daughter of Dr. J. Q. Egelston, of Olathe, Kansas. Born of this union were two children, George E. and Eleanor J. Dr. and Mrs. Halley are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Halley's Bluff.—See "Vernon County, Indian and French Occupation of."

Halliburton, John William, lawyer, was born December 30, 1846, at Linneus, Missouri, son of Judge Westley and Armilda E. (Collins) Halliburton. His education began when he was five years of age. He attended private and public schools at the



Wilkins NY

Yours Truly

J. W. Halliburton

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place of his birth, at Milan, and at Brunswick. In the fall of 1864 he was a student at Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, Missouri, but the Price raid disrupted the school. Returning home, he enlisted in a company under the command of Captain James Kennedy, at Brunswick. It joined General Price's army at Waverly, and was attached to Colonel Searcey's regiment of General Tyler's brigade. This entire command was made up of recruits, mainly youths, who had come together as the army passed through. Young Halliburton participated in the desperate battle of Mine Creek, which was followed by the retreat to the Red River. After many privations the troops reached Texas, and there wintered. He was then attached to Shelby's division, a member of Captain I. N. Sitton's company, of Colonel D. A. Williams' regiment, of General Jackman's brigade. He was finally discharged from service, after the close of the war, in June, 1865, having performed the full duty of a soldier, courageously and uncomplainingly, in a spirit of fervent devotion to the cause he held to be right, in face of certain defeat. He passed the following winter in Chihuahua, Mexico, where he clerked in a general store. In March, 1866, he began his journey home, with so little means that he was pleased to serve as guard for a private train in order to be subsisted. In Texas he was variously engaged in procuring means with which to proceed farther, and finally reached home in August. From August, 1866, to September, 1867, he clerked in his father's store at St. Louis, and at Bonfil's Station. In the fall of 1867 he went to Kirksville, where he read law with his brother-in-law, J. M. DeFrance, returning in July, 1868, to St. Louis County, where he farmed for some months. Later the same year he entered upon the junior course in the St. Louis Law School, and in April, 1869, was admitted to practice, being licensed by Judge Irwin Z. Smith, receiving the high compliment of being passed without examination, on motion of Judge E. B. Ewing. He assisted in the law office of DeFrance & Hooper, at Kirksville, until January 1, 1871, when he was received as a partner by Mr. DeFrance, with whom he was associated until November, 1874. He then removed to Milan and entered into a law partnership with his father, the firm name being Hallibur-

ton & Son. In April, 1867, he started to Texas in search of a location, visiting relatives in Carthage, and this incident proved the turning point of his life, for he decided to make his permanent location there. In May of the same year he formed a law partnership with his brother-in-law, Samuel McReynolds, who had located there two years before. This association is yet maintained, and they take pardonable pride in the fact that theirs is the oldest law firm in Missouri, so far as they have been able to ascertain. Their practice has been and continues to be at once extensive and successful to an unusual degree, being principally in civil lines, covering all departments of commercial law. They have probably brought more attachment suits than any other four firms in Jasper County, and no client of theirs was ever mulcted for damages. They are attorneys for the South West Missouri Electric Railway Company and for the Central National Bank, of Carthage. They are averse to criminal practice, and only engage in it where an old and well regarded client is in interest. Mr. Halliburton was fortunate in his professional training. From his father he acquired knowledge of the old methods of practice, in some degree effective even in this day, to which he adds that derived from the teaching of the law school, and constant familiar intercourse with the most eminent legal minds in the State. With such he maintains a close companionship, professionally and socially, and among them he is highly regarded for his professional attainments, his clear, analytical mind, and pungent, convincing style of expression in oral argument and written brief. In the wide acquaintance which he has made throughout the State, he has, without seeking it, established a reputation as an anti-corporation lawyer. With reference to corporations, his fundamental principle is, that the creature must necessarily be held as inferior to the creator; corporations must be accorded all the rights conferred upon them under the law, but they must also be held to a strict responsibility to the law giving them existence, and must not be permitted to act beyond or outside of such powers as are explicitly bestowed upon them. Out of these considerations has grown a strong and constantly increasing sentiment favoring his elevation to the supreme bench of the State. This found expression in the

strong support given him for the position in the State Convention in 1898. To him are due two judicial interpretations of law which are far-reaching in effect. One is important as touching the police powers of the city. In a test case, originating in Carthage, he contended that the city had authority to oblige the owner of a dog to pay license, and the Supreme Court sustained him. At the time, decisions upon this question were conflicting in many of the States, and while the case was pending it was regarded with interest throughout the country, in questioning anticipation of the position which would be taken by the Supreme Court of Missouri. In another instance he contended that suit could be brought against a person for the purchase price of property bought, and also against the party to whom the purchaser had sold with knowledge of unpaid purchase price, and maintain action against both parties in one suit. The circuit court held with him, and its decision was maintained by the Kansas City Court of Appeals. He is peculiarly strong as a trial lawyer, and is at his best before a jury. In 1882 Mr. Halliburton was elected city attorney, but declined further service in that position. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat, taking active part in all political campaigns, for the sake of principle, and without thought of reward or self-seeking. He is a favorite political speaker in southwest Missouri, and a familiar figure in State conventions, where his influence is potent. He was one of the active agents in the movement which led to the Pertle Springs Democratic Convention in 1895, and was instrumental in formulating the action of that body in its declaration for "free silver." In 1896 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He accepts the golden rule as his guide of conduct, holding membership with no religious body, but regarding the Baptist faith with especial favor. He became a member of the order of Odd Fellows in 1873, and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge. He has always been an earnest supporter of the militia system. In 1877 he entered the Carthage Light Guard as a private, and passed through all the grades to the rank of first lieutenant. Upon the organization of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, in 1889, he was appointed judge advocate, with the rank of captain, and served

as such until the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he retired, the position which he occupied having no place in the regular military establishment, and business and family considerations forbidding him leaving home. He was married, October 16, 1878, to Miss Julia B. Ivie, daughter of the Rev. William S. Ivie, a Christian minister. Mrs. Halliburton was educated in public and private schools in Kirksville, and in the convent school at Edina. Seven children have been born of this marriage, of whom three are deceased. Westley is a student in the University of Missouri. The others living are John Joseph, Louise and Sallie Halliburton.

Halliburton, Westley, one of the early lawyers of Missouri, was born January 4, 1812, in Humphrey County, Tennessee. His parents were Ambrose and Mary (Freeman) Halliburton. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother of English and French descent. They removed to Missouri in 1823, locating in Randolph County. The son, Westley Halliburton, was the eldest of nine children, and his early years were passed upon the farm. He knew a country school house for but three months; all else of his education was self-acquired, from borrowed books read by the light of bark fires at night. In spite of want of educational facilities, he became well informed for that day, and during several years taught schools in the neighborhood during the winter months in the territory comprising and adjoining the present Randolph County. When about twenty-one years of age he opened a store at Shelbyville, but soon began the study of law, using borrowed books. In 1840 he removed to Bloomington, Macon County, and entered upon practice. The same year he was elected judge of the county court. In 1844 he was elected circuit attorney, the district covering a number of counties as now constituted. At the first term which he attended the court sat in a log stable, and the grand jury met in a clump of timber near by, a log serving as a desk. In 1845 he moved to Linneus. In 1848 he was re-elected circuit attorney, defeating Captain William Y. Slack, who had just returned from the Mexican War. In 1851 he resigned, and was elected a Representative in the General Assembly from Linn

County. In 1853 he was appointed receiver of public moneys for the Chariton land district by President Pierce, this necessitating his removal to Milan and his resignation as a member of the General Assembly. During his incumbency of this position he collected about \$1,000,000, mostly in specie, which he transferred to St. Louis by wagon. During this time he loaned considerable sums to persons desiring to enter land, and a large amount was never repaid. In 1857 he was again elected to a seat in the lower house of the Legislature to fill a vacancy, and the following year he was elected to the State Senate, and was returned to that body in 1882. As Senator and Representative he devoted his effort, with all his zeal and ability, to fostering the construction of railroads, and the enactment of a homestead law. He was also a great friend of the public school system, which he labored effectively to perfect in this State. As early as 1853, or about that time, he purchased a printing plant and started the first newspaper at Milan, which was called the "Milan Farmer." From 1864 to 1873 he resided on a farm in St. Louis County, and then returned to Sullivan County, in which he made his home during the remainder of his life. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which gave the State its present organic law. In 1880 he was again elected to the State Senate, and in 1888 Governor Morehouse appointed him probate judge to fill an unexpired term. Throughout his life he was energetic and public-spirited, forwarding all enterprises aiding in the development of the country. He was numbered among the incorporators of the old Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway Company. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school. His first presidential vote was cast for Van Buren in 1836. In 1860 he was a presidential elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. In that critical time he was opposed equally to secession and to coercion, but when war began all his sympathies were with the South. His sentiments being known, he was one of the first men arrested under military authority, and he was sent to Quincy, Illinois. General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, ordered his release, there being no charges against him, an act which made that officer the object of his grateful regard ever afterward. Up to the war period, Judge Halliburton had grown

constantly into more conspicuous place with his party, and was regarded as a probable Governor of the State. Never a church member, he was deeply religious by nature, and strongly imbued with the doctrines of the Baptists. From early manhood he was an earnest member of the Order of Odd Fellows. When about twenty-one years of age he married Sophia Holman, of Macon County; he spun the wool and made the cloth for his wedding suit. His wife died in 1841, leaving two children, Joseph H., a merchant at Milan, and Mary E., who became wife of J. M. DeFrance, a member of the Kirksville, Missouri, bar; she died in 1876. Judge Halliburton afterward married Armilda Collins, of Randolph County; born of this marriage were Helen M., wife of Samuel McReynolds, of Carthage, Missouri; John W., and R. E. Lee Halliburton, of Carthage; Martha A., wife of R. W. Richardson, of Omaha, Nebraska; Thomas Halliburton, of Brookfield, Missouri, and Westley Halliburton, of Alton, Illinois. James C. Halliburton died at Warsaw soon after reaching maturity. In November, 1878, Judge Halliburton married Juliette Owens, of Chariton County, who is now making her home with her stepson, John W. Halliburton, at Carthage. Judge Halliburton died at Milan, June 16, 1890, aged seventy-eight years. He was buried with the rites of the Order of Odd Fellows, all the business houses being closed in respect to his memory. Throughout his life he was held in respectful regard by all with whom he associated. In law he was constantly associated with the foremost of his profession; his strong analytical mind searched out all the details of the most complicated cases; before the jury he appeared to splendid advantage, presenting his case clearly and conveying his ideas to the most illiterate; notwithstanding his limited education he was ready in language, rising on occasion to passages of great force and rugged eloquence. His facility as a speaker made him much sought after in political canvasses, and he was heard in many momentous campaigns. It is not too much to say that up to the Civil War period no Missourian occupied higher place in the esteem and confidence of the people, and his influence was coextensive with his acquaintance. His home ever afforded a hearty and unaffected hospitality. Until 1860 he possessed

considerable property, but his fortune was seriously impaired during the turbulent times which followed. He gathered up sufficient, however, to provide for his wants, and to leave a modest sum for the maintenance of his widow.

Hallsville.—A town in Boone County, so named in honor of Judge John W. Hall, a pioneer citizen, whose home was not far from the site of the present town. It was laid out in 1866 on the commencement of the branch railroad from Centralia to Columbia. It is surrounded by rich farming lands and is a neighborhood trade center. Its population is about 100.

Hamilton.—A city of the fourth class, in the northern part of Caldwell County, located on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and the northern terminus of the Hamilton & Kingston Railroad, nine miles north of Kingston, the county seat. It has Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, graded schools, two banks, three hotels, a creamery, steam flouring mill, grain elevator and operahouse, is the home of a mutual fire insurance association, and supports two newspapers, the "Farmers' Advocate," Democratic, and the "Hamiltonian," Republican. There are about seventy miscellaneous business places in the city, including stores, small factories and shops. The town was settled in the spring of 1855, and was incorporated in 1868. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,800.

Hamilton, Alexander, lawyer and jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and died in St. Louis, October 27, 1882. He received a classical education in his native city. Fitted for the law, he came to St. Louis, where for nearly half a century thereafter he was in active practice, except when serving on the bench, and was ranked among the leading lawyers of the State. He was appointed a judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis by Governor Edwards, and again by Governor King, and afterward was elected to that high office, serving, in all, fifteen years on the bench. Numerous cases which attained wide celebrity were passed upon by Judge Hamilton, chief among them being the famous "Dred Scott case," in which he rendered the first decision, afterward af-

firmed by the Supreme Court. He was among the founders of the St. Louis law library, and did much to build up that institution. Judge Hamilton was an Episcopalian, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest members of Christ Church in St. Louis. He married Miss Julia Keen, who came of an old and aristocratic Philadelphia family. In the maternal line she was descended from the English family of Lawrences, and her mother's brothers were distinguished officers of the United States Navy. It was James Lawrence, her first cousin, who gave utterance to the sentiment, "Don't give up the ship, boys," immortalized among American patriots. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton; Anna, who married Lewis Bailey, of Boston, and Virginia, who married Theodore Forster, of St. Louis. Both daughters are now residents of that city.

Hamilton, Warren, who has done much to promote the business interests of the city of Kirksville, was born in Plevna, Knox County, Missouri, son of Henry S. and Margaret (Wiseman) Hamilton. He established his home in Kirksville when he was fourteen years of age, and was educated at the Kirksville high school and at the State Normal School of that place. His early business experience was obtained as a traveling salesman, which occupation he entered upon when he was eighteen years of age. After traveling for a time he taught school a year, and then returned to the road and traveled for a commercial house thereafter until 1892. In that year he organized the State Building & Loan Association at Kirksville, of which he became a director and secretary. Ever since the organization of this association, which is a model of its kind, he has filled the positions above named, and its success has been chiefly due to his able and efficient conduct of its affairs. He is also a director and secretary of the Masonic Hall Association of Kirksville, a director and secretary of the Kirksville Real Estate Association, and has been secretary and treasurer of the American School of Osteopathy and of the A. T. Still Infirmary since 1898. While looking after these various interests, he also studied law, and in 1896 was admitted to the bar. A clear-headed, capable and sagacious man of affairs, he has given free rein to his public spirit, and has aided in many ways

the rapid growth and development which have taken place in Kirksville within the ten years ending with 1900. In his early manhood Mr. Hamilton became a member of the Masonic order, and his present affiliations with various branches of that mystic brotherhood are as follows: He is a member of Adair Lodge, No. 366, of Master Masons; of Caldwell Chapter, No. 53, Royal Arch Masons; Kirksville Council of Royal and Select Masons; Ely Commandery, No. 22, of Knights Templar; Moila Temple of the Mystic Shrine of St. Joseph, and Quincy Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons at Quincy, Illinois. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 464, of Kirksville, and Edina Lodge, Knights of Pythias, or Edina, Missouri. October 23, 1893, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Lura Mae De Witt, and they have one child, Arthur De Witt Hamilton, who was born August 1, 1896.

Hammond, Samuel, was Deputy Governor of the District of St. Louis under Governor William Henry Harrison, of Indiana Territory. Hammond was an old-school Virginia gentleman, who had a home remarkable for being built in the Virginia style, and who was noted for his generous hospitality. He entertained royally during the time that he acted as Governor, and aided materially in popularizing the new regime with the French settlers.

Hammond, William Gardiner, lawyer and educator, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, May 3, 1829. He was educated at Amherst College. He studied law and began practice in Brooklyn, New York. His health failed and he traveled abroad for a number of years. He studied at Heidelberg and there acquired his knowledge of foreign languages which served him usefully in his later works of investigation. In 1867, as one of its founders, he became connected with the Iowa Law School and was placed at the head of the institution. In 1880 he resigned his position to become dean of the St. Louis Law School. His interest was close and effective, and as years passed and the many classes of graduating students scattered, he came to be closely identified with all the interests of the legal profession throughout Missouri and neighboring States. He retained

his interest in the Iowa State Law School throughout his life, making frequent returns for the delivery of lectures and addresses. Between 1860 and 1865 he contributed to numerous periodicals. In 1867 he began the publication of the "Western Jurist," and was the chief editor until 1870. He wrote "An Introduction to Sanders' Justinian" in 1875. It was afterward published separately under the title of "A System of Legal Classification of Hale and Blackstone in its Relation to the Civil Law." In 1880 he published an edition of Lieber's "Hermeneutics." In 1890 he published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," with elaborate notes. He also lectured at divers times at the law schools of Boston University, the University of Michigan and elsewhere. At the time of his death he was a member of the American Bar Association and chairman of the committee upon legal education.

Handlan, Alexander Hamilton, was born in Wheeling, Virginia, April 25, 1844, son of Captain Alexander H. Handlan, for many years well known to the people of St. Louis through his connection with the early river trade. He was educated at Heron's Seminary, Cincinnati. He became connected with the quartermaster's department of the United States Army, and was stationed the greater part of the time at Nashville, Tennessee. He removed to St. Louis in 1868 and became connected with the railroad supply house, of which Myron M. Buck was then the head. After filling various positions he became a partner and soon afterward took almost entire charge of the business, and in 1895 he purchased Mr. Buck's interest. He is president and manager of the M. M. Buck Manufacturing Company; president of the Handlan Warehouse Company; president of the Marquette Trust Company, and a director in several other mercantile enterprises. He has also been vice president of the Citizens' Bank, is one of the owners and was the originator of the new Planters' Hotel, and has operated extensively in real estate.

In 1866 he married Miss Marie De Prez, whose parents settled at Nashville, Tennessee, at an early date, who was born in Paris, France, and comes of a distinguished French family.

Hanawalt, Henry, physician, was born July 29, 1844, in Ross County, Ohio. His parents were Caleb and Eliza Hanawalt, the first-named a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler in Ohio, and the last-named a native of Virginia. Their son Henry was brought up on the home farm and received his literary education in the common schools and in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. For a few years following he taught in public schools in Fayette County, Ohio. He then read medicine at Bloomingburg, Ohio, under Dr. C. Smith, and afterward entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1873. After practicing for two years in Fayette County, Ohio, he located in Arvonia, Kansas, where he remained until 1877, when he removed to Galena, in the same State. In 1885 he removed to Kansas City, where he has since been engaged in professional labor, his practice being largely in the treatment of nervous diseases, a specialty which has given him high reputation, beyond the city as well as within it. He is at present professor of nervous and mental diseases in the Kansas City Medical College, and was formerly professor of physiology and general pathology in the Western Dental College, and professor of the physiology of the nervous system and of clinical neurology in the Woman's Medical College, both of Kansas City. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society and the Jackson County Medical Society, and is an honorary member of the Southeastern Kansas District Medical Society, and of the Hodgen Medical Society of Western Missouri. The year previous to locating in Kansas City he was president of the Kansas State Medical Society. He is an occasional contributor to local and national professional journals on various phases of nervous diseases and their treatment. In politics he is a Republican. While a resident of Galena, Kansas, he served two terms as councilman, and one term as mayor of that city, and during his entire residence there was intimately associated with educational affairs, serving for several terms as a school director at Empire City, practically a portion of Galena. During a portion of the Civil War he was a member of the Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With that command he was captured at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1862.

He was subsequently a patient in a government hospital, and on this account was not with his regiment when it was mustered out of service, and did not receive his discharge until some time afterward. Dr. Hanawalt was married in 1886 to Miss Ida L. Edmondston, of an old family of Knoxville, Maryland. Two children have been born of this marriage, Mabel and Henry O. Hanawalt, Jr.

Hanna, Thomas King, a prominent pioneer merchant of the Missouri valley, and active in the establishment of various important enterprises in Kansas City, was born February 29, 1829, in Shelby County, Kentucky, son of John S. and Jane (King) Hanna, both natives of Kentucky, and descended from Scotch Covenanter ancestry. Their son, Thomas K. Hanna, was reared on the home farm and was educated in the neighborhood, his schooling including a course, liberal for the day, provided by the high school at Shelbyville. When eighteen years of age he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of W. W. Talbot, and during one year of this occupation laid the foundation for that method, close attention to details and persistent application, which marked his after life, and to which he attributes his success. In 1849 he removed to Lexington, Missouri, where he engaged for two years with McGrew Brothers, merchants and manufacturers. For two years following he conducted a mercantile business in the same city on his own account. From 1853 to 1854 he resided in St. Louis, engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade in the employ of C. M. McClung & Co.. From 1854 to 1857, with a younger brother, and at his father's solicitation, he was on a farm in De Kalb County, Missouri. The brother having returned to Kentucky, he sold the farm for double the price paid and returned to mercantile life. In 1857 he entered the field, which proved to be the scene of his most marked success and usefulness, in association with one who was equally enterprising, with whom he maintained companionable and mutually profitable relations for many years. Forming a partnership with Thomas E. Tootle, then the foremost dry goods merchant in St. Joseph, Missouri, he opened a wholesale and retail house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, which he conducted under the name of Tootle & Hanna. The business proved entirely success-

ful, and in 1864 a branch house was opened at Helena, Montana, by the firm of Tootle, Leach & Company, with Richard Leach as managing partner. In 1868 the firm name became Tootle, Hanna & Leach. The houses at Plattsmouth and Helena were now abandoned, and the firm opened a wholesale dry goods business in Kansas City under the personal management of Mr. Hanna. In 1873 Mr. Leach died, and the business was continued under the firm name of Tootle, Hanna & Company. In 1887, on the death of Milton Tootle, Mr. Hanna bought the business in Kansas City. His health had become seriously impaired owing to excessive application to commercial affairs during many years, and he sold interests to others, placing the firm under its present title of Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Company. This establishment, at its beginning in 1868, employed six men and transacted an annual business of \$200,000; it is now one of the most important wholesale houses in the Missouri valley, employing about 250 persons and distributing annually goods to the value of more than five million dollars. Mr. Hanna, who maintains an advisory interest in the daily concerns of the house, bears the distinction of being the oldest dry goods jobbing merchant in the city, and is honored as one of the few survivors of the class of old-time merchants, whose ideals of business character were the most exalted, and whose promise or guaranty needed neither witness nor bond. Prior to the organization of the present firm he was in full charge of the business, yet gave attention to various other enterprises. At Plattsmouth he aided in organizing the First National Bank, and at a later day he was one of the founders of the Miners' Bank at Joplin. He was also for many years interested in lead mines at the latter place and elsewhere in southwest Missouri. He was one of the organizers of both the Citizens' National Bank and the Merchants' National Bank, of Kansas City, and for many years a director in each of them, and for a short time was vice president of the American National Bank of Kansas City. When he became a resident of Kansas City he assumed a full share of the labor and outlay incident to the advancement of public interests conducive to its development and prosperity. In 1869 he was an organizing member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and was president of that

body for the first three years of its existence. After that he was for many years an officer and member of the board of directors of that organization. His interest in it has never waned, and he was foremost among its members when the present magnificent exchange building was erected. Earnestly interested in educational affairs as a member of the board of education, 1872-5, he rendered valuable service. There were then laid the foundations for the present admirable school system, and wise judgment and great tact were necessary in providing school accommodations for a rapidly increasing population and to select a corps of teachers whose capability and character were unassailable. In all measures to these ends he was one of the most ready to assume responsibility and to afford the benefit of his wise judgment and directing powers. In his early life he was a Henry Clay Whig, and on the downfall of that party he became a Democrat. He never sought political distinction, and has held but one political office, that of State Senator in the first Legislature of the State of Nebraska, to which he was elected without solicitation on his part. He served his term to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents, who commended his fidelity and usefulness in unstinted language. In religion he is a Presbyterian and has ever given devoted service to his church and Sunday school, and bestowed liberally of his means on various benefices. Mr. Hanna was married September 27, 1855, at St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Judith J. Venable, a lady of education and refinement, and a daughter of Dr. Joseph Venable, of Shelbyville, Kentucky.

Hannibal.—A city of 12,780 inhabitants (census of 1900), situated on the Mississippi River, in the southeast corner of Marion County. Soulard, an early surveyor general, probably left in the provisional archives some map calling for Hannibal Creek, which, escaping transfer to the Spanish capital, remained in territorial custody so as to suggest the name to the United States surveyors who, in 1818, platted the town. Whoever constructed this plat was able to so arrange it that, except on Broadway, each half block with one-half the abutting area of the alley and one-half the surrounding area of the streets, amounted to precisely one acre. To the early bar of the subsequent city this fea-

ture was well known. On February 6, 1816, Abraham Bird, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, gave his son, Thompson Bird, a supposed general power of attorney over the affairs of Abraham Bird in Missouri Territory. In 1817 Moses D. Bates settled at St. Louis, Missouri, and engaged in a contract under the Territorial government. In 1818, while serving as a chain carrier in the government survey corps, Bates became acquainted with the present site of Hannibal. Soon afterward Abraham Bird, through his son, Thompson Bird, located in the recorder's office at St. Louis, a New Madrid certificate for 640 acres. No. 230 or 379, survey 2,739, on Sections 28, 21, and part of 29, in Township 57, north, Range 4, west. It appears that the filing of the claim on this land was done upon the advice of Bates, who later became a prominent figure in the affairs of the early town of Hannibal. Under power of attorney, Thompson Bird deeded the undivided half of the 640 acres to Elias Rector. In 1818 M. D. Bates, accompanied by four slaves and eight employes, brought from St. Louis a stock of goods and built a double log cabin store house on the south part of what is now Lot 7, Block 6, and near by he built some shanties. He also built a warehouse on Lot 3, Block 10. Bates and his companions were the first settlers, and the former may be considered the founder of Hannibal. He also ran a keel-boat on the Mississippi, plying between St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve. While working at the construction of such a boat for Bates, at the mouth of Bay de Charles, in 1819, Jonathan Fleming was attacked and wounded by the Indians. The first steamboat, Bates' boat, the "Gen. Putnam," arrived in 1825. Bates' principal business during his first years at Hannibal was trading with the Indians, and he numbered among his customers Black Hawk and Keokuk. In the early part of 1819 an association, known as the "Old Town Company," had the first thirty-three blocks of the town laid off and platted, and gave to the place the name Hannibal. Bates was the chief factor in this operation, and it appears plain that the surveying and platting of the town was done by his surveyor associates. The Rectors were surveyors, and four Rectors figured in the early title. A public sale of lots attracted some purchasers, and titles were made under the Thompson Bird power of attorney. In the

winter of 1820-1 Bates moved his store to what is now known as Indian Mound Park. There is evidence that Abraham Bird died in 1819, but in the case of Rector vs. Waugh (17 Mo., page 23), it is stated that Abraham Bird, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, died intestate in 1821. On December 1, 1824, a United States patent for the 640 acres upon which Thompson Bird filed, as attorney, a New Madrid claim, was issued to Abraham Bird or his legal representatives. In 1826 the Supreme Court of Missouri decided that Thompson Bird's power of attorney was void. (Ashley vs. Bird, 1 Mo., 640.) By deed, dated December 1, 1829, and acknowledged in 1830 and 1831, Abraham Bird's widow, Mary Bird, and his children, Abraham, William, John and Mary Bird Vail, joined by her husband, conveyed to the remaining child, Thompson Bird, their estate in the patented land. (Record Book B, page 37, Marion County.) There were numerous corrective and other conveyances, but in the end all title, including a third acquired by Moses D. Bates, and set off to him in partition in Marion Circuit Court, was concentrated to Stephen Glascock and his grantees. Glascock was simply a member or agent of the "New Town Company," and was selected for trustee because he was unmarried. On April 17, 1836, he filed a reproduction of the original plat of 1819. Abstracts of title usually stop with Stephen Glascock. In 1839 Stephen Glascock platted the additional blocks, including South Hannibal and all the out lots. This plat, though then filed, is lost; yet there is reason to believe that it is still in existence. Some lithographic copies of this plat are extant. The year Glascock laid out his additions to the town he made a public sale of all unsold lots and out lots. The sale book is in the records of the common pleas court at Hannibal. Thomas Sunderland, a young lawyer of Hannibal, made an abstract which contained in narrative form a history of the early Hannibal titles. This history, after passing through various vicissitudes, was lost in about 1882. Sunderland went to California and became a multi-millionaire. He removed to Washington City and died there. The early settlers called the creek running through the town Bear Creek, because an American hunter from down the river had killed a bear in this valley. The space between Bear Creek and

Rock Street was, on March 1, 1839, incorporated as a town. (Missouri Session Laws, 1838-9, page 305.) On January 29, 1841, the corporate limits were extended northward. (Laws 1841, page 306.) February 25, 1843, the town of South Hannibal, with other territory, was added. (Laws 1842-3, page 383.) February 21, 1845, the Legislature granted the town of Hannibal a special charter as a city. (Laws 1845, page 115.) Since then numerous amendments have been enacted. The first brick building in Hannibal was erected by Joseph Hamilton on Lot 2, in Block 7, a two-story house, opposite to the landing between Bird and Hill Streets. When the levee was raised by the earth taken from Third Street, between Hill and North Streets, the first floor of this old brick became three or four feet below the grade. There are now but two frame houses that were in Hannibal before 1836. One is on the east end of lot 8, in block 9, on the north side of the hill between Main and Third Streets. The other is on the south part of the east front of lot 2, in block 11, west side of Third Street, between Center and Bird Streets. The original city prison, then called the calaboose, was a two-story brick building, situated on the east end of lot 5, in block 5, and was held by the city under some right derived from the late General Benjamin F. Butler. (City Records, May 17, 1847, page 196.) This was the structure that the hapless prisoner fired as described in Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," page 554. Carroll Beckwith, the portrait painter, was born in the two-story brick northeast corner of Hill and Fourth Streets. In 1838 John M. Clemens, the father of Mark Twain, moved to Hannibal. His first residence was on lot 1, in block 19, west side of Third Street, between Bird and Hill Streets. November 13, 1839, John M. Clemens bought lot 1, in block 9. On this lot his first residence was in a dwelling house no longer existing, but then facing Hill Street, between Second and Third Streets, and adjoining his subsequent residence, the two-story frame known as the Mark Twain building, No. 206 Hill Street, almost directly in rear of which stands "Huck Finn's" former habitation. After the death of John M. Clemens, March 24, 1847, the ell of the Clemens house was erected by his son Orion Clemens. The Christmas number of "Harper's Weekly,"

1899, contains some views of early Hannibal, illustrating an article by Mrs. Elizabeth Fielder Waller. In 1844 Hannibal began a remarkable growth. In that period were built the brick blocks that compose the oldest part of the city. These improvements bore the tax burdens that made Hannibal a railway focus. Following the era of 1844, the citizens of Hannibal began to debate the project of a railroad from Hannibal to Glasgow, Missouri. The citizens of St. Joseph became enlisted, and through their influence the western terminus was diverted to St. Joseph. As early as 1837 John M. Clemens had appeared as a corporator in a chartered railway company, and as he figured as chairman of the organizing meeting in Hannibal, held in his office in 1846, for the creation of what became the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, it may be concluded that he, if not original promoter, was one of the prime movers of that enterprise. In 1851 the canvass began. Among the largest subscribers were Zachariah Z. Draper, who died July 2, 1856, and Archibald S. Robards, who died June 21, 1862. There were, among others, foremost in that campaign two citizens who afterward freely devoted the best part of their lives to the promotion of this and various succeeding public enterprises which finally made Hannibal one of the first railway centers in the United States—Robert F. Lakenan, who expired May 13, 1883, and Jameson F. Hawkins, who, on July 21, 1885, died in the harness. For such as these the commemorative bronze awaits its merited invocation. The present city of Hannibal extends from Holliday's Hill, on the north, to Lover's Leap, on the south, extending for a distance of more than two miles back from the river and having a delightful location on elevated land. For some years after the first settlement was made, the Indians had their wigwams on the hills over which the residence part of the city now extends. As the white settlers came the Indians gradually departed. The greater part of the site of the city in early days was a dense forest of oak and other trees and underbrush. This was cleared away as the population increased. At the old R. H. Griffith homestead in Hannibal to-day remains a grove of these primeval forest trees, with very straight and slender columns. In 1833 the first steam sawmill was built by Smith & Johnson,

and occupied what is now the corner of Main and Broadway. In the early settlement of the place commerce of the river was carried on by keel boats, and a week and a half was required to make the trip from St. Louis to Hannibal. Hannibal had no regular steamboat service until about 1830, when one boat a week made the trip to St. Louis. When the river was high a steamer would sometimes come up the creek and land at the intersection of Broadway and Second Street. In 1833 the total population of the town was thirty-five, while Palmyra, the county seat, had more than 1,000 inhabitants. The city at present contains within its corporate limits more than 3,000 acres of land. It has a public sewer system, several miles of well paved streets, gas works and water works, a finely equipped electric car system, municipal ownership of electric light and power plant, telegraph and cable service, telephone, local and long distance, paid fire department, a well organized police force consisting of a chief and ten men, four banks, fine free public library, an operahouse, hotels, elegant union depot, ten fine public school buildings, including a high school and schools for colored children, an academy (St. Joseph's) conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church, and an Evangelical Lutheran parochial school, connected with St. John's Church. The moral tone of the city is told by its number of churches—twenty—including three Baptist, one of which is colored; three Christian, of which two are colored; one Congregational, one Episcopal, one Evangelical Lutheran, seven Methodist Episcopal, including the two Methodist Episcopal, South, and two for colored people; two Presbyterian, and one Catholic. There are numerous religious and charitable societies and lodges of fraternal orders, including five lodges of the different degrees of Masonry, three lodges of United Workmen, one lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, eight lodges of Odd Fellows, seven of Knights of Pythias, three of the order of Maccabees, one of Modern Woodmen, and one of National Union. There are a number of lodges, not included above, sustained by the colored residents of the town. There are numerous fine public halls and buildings. In January, 1900, the county court directed that a courthouse, to cost \$50,000, be built, and this is in process of construction. Ses-

sions of the United States circuit and the United States district courts are held in the city. A United States marshal's office, an internal revenue office, pension examiner's office, weather bureau, and United States live stock agent are maintained in the city. The government building is one of the most artistic and substantial in Missouri. The building is occupied by the post office, the United States courts and United States officers. Within and near the city are many points of interest, some of which have been made famous by Mark Twain, especially Hannibal Cave. The bluffs of drift are the largest known in the State. (See Swallow's "Geology," engraving facing page 76, First Part.) The Hampton boulder, a red granite erratic, is the largest lost rock in the State. It is distinguished by its freedom from erosion. Hannibal is one of the chief division points of the Burlington Railway system, and general offices of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph divisions are maintained there, and the large repair shops of the company are also located at that point, giving employment to several hundred hands. Shops of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad are also located in the town. The building stone is a crinoid limestone, a coarse, white marble taking a good polish. A large plant saws out slabs and blocks of this material in any required size. The lumber interests of the town are important, a number of large mills still being in operation. There is a large stove manufacturing plant, two foundries, one of which manufactures car wheels; a wagon factory, cooperage works, large printing house and blank book manufactory, two shoe factories, several cigar factories, shell button factories, a pump manufacturing works, pressed brick plant, large pork-packing house, large flouring mills, ice-making plant, breweries, soap works, overall factory, box factories, lime works and more than thirty other manufacturing establishments, some of which are of considerable size and give employment to many hands. A new, but perhaps temporary, industry, is the gathering of mussels and the manufacture of button blanks. A bed of mussels, said to be six or seven feet deep and a half mile long, extends in front of the city limits. This space is dotted with mussel

boats, suggesting the oyster pungies on the shallows of the Chesapeake. There are altogether nearly 400 business concerns in the city, including the above mentioned and a number of wholesale establishments. There is one daily paper, the "Journal," and two weeklies, the "Journal" and the "Courier-Post." The total assessed valuation of all kinds of property in the city in 1900 was \$3,648,821. It is the converging point of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; the Hannibal & St. Joseph; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; the St. Louis & Hannibal, and the Wabash Railroads. The principal place of interment at Hannibal is Mount Olivet Cemetery, situated just south of the city limits. It contains eighty-seven acres, crowning the elevated slopes which overlook the Cave Mills on the south, the city on the north, and on the east the river glimpse, the river plain and the far hills and towns of Illinois. Nature never presented a more lovely site. The grounds have been well laid off at great expense, a residence is provided for the warden, a cut-stone slate-roofed chapel costing \$2,000 occupies a central position, and many very beautiful and costly monuments are within the cemetery enclosure. Three present life-size granite statues. Mount Olivet Cemetery Association is a benevolent corporation. Its president is Thomas H. Bacon, and its secretary and treasurer is John L. R. Bards, who is the founder and general patron of the enterprise. Under his management a fund of near \$10,000 has been accumulated from the sales of lots, and this money is maintained at interest on real estate security with a view of providing ultimate income to defray the running expenses, as well as to improve the grounds.

The free public library of Hannibal was established in 1889, under the promotion of Robert Elliott. It is the first free public library organized in the State, and is supported by a 5 per centum city tax, producing \$1,700 per annum. The incidental revenue is \$100 besides. The library contains 7,647 books. The officers and board serve without compensation.

THOMAS H. BACON.

Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.—The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company was chartered under the laws of Missouri in 1847. It received a land grant of

600,000 acres, and the State guaranteed its bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000. The road was opened February 15, 1859, with J. T. K. Hayward as its general superintendent. In the beginning, its management was inimical to St. Louis, the road crossing the State in such a way as to divert traffic to Chicago and the East. It is now part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, which see.

Hannibal Bridge.—In the year 1870-1 a combined railroad and wagon bridge was built over the Mississippi River at Hannibal, at a cost of \$485,000. It is used by the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railways.

Hannibal Caves.—There are several interesting caves in the vicinity of Hannibal. The largest one (the Mark Twain—"Tom Sawyer" Cave) is a mile below the city and a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi River, having an ante-chamber eight feet high and fifteen feet long, descending into the Narrows, through which access is had to Grand Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Altar Chamber. In Bat Chamber there are thousands of bats clinging to the ceiling and walls, and in Washington Avenue are long corridors of stalactites and stalagmites. Devil's Hall is a spacious chamber with a horizontal ceiling and level floor; Alligator Rock and Elephant's Head afford rude resemblances to the animals they are named after; Table Rock is twenty feet in height, with regular steps to the top. Not far away is the La Beaume Cave. Within the limits of the city are Murphy's Cave and Ure's Cave, but they are smaller and contain fewer formations of interest. These caves could be used in mushroom culture. They are generally free from moisture. Their occurrence is confined to the Louisiana limestone, which nowhere extends below water level. All stories of chambers or avenues extending under the river are fabrications, the stock products of cave mendacity. No archaeological relics can ever be found in these caverns. The floor is a clay of high specific gravity. This mud was deposited when the whole country was under water. The same agencies sealed up the many openings. The avenues are huge crevices in the rock, labyrinths of intersecting passages. The cave limestone is also called "pot metal," from its metallic ring. It

is applicable to lithographic purposes. Mark Twain Cave was discovered as the refuge of a panther. Two other panthers were afterward cornered there by the earliest settlers. About 1858, Rogers, the sculptor, lived in Hannibal, where he held some position in the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad offices. He made a survey and diagram of the Mark Twain Cave.

THOMAS H. BACON.

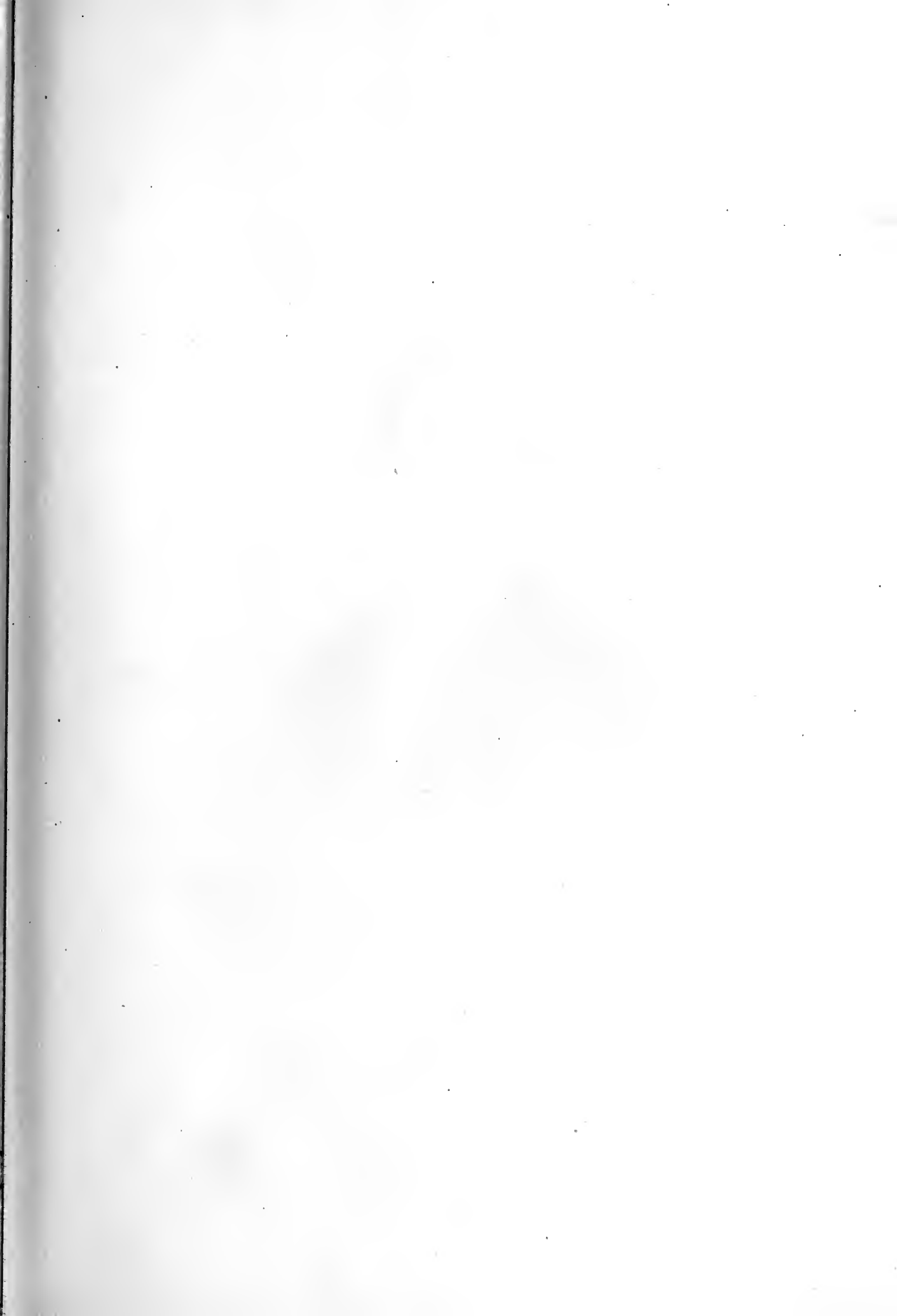
Hannibal Tunnel.—A railway tunnel cut through Bridge Hill, just north of Holliday's Hill at Hannibal. It is 302 feet in length, 20 feet in height and 18 feet in width. The Louisiana limestone being full of cavities, making it difficult to blast, dynamite was used, and in several instances with fatal results.

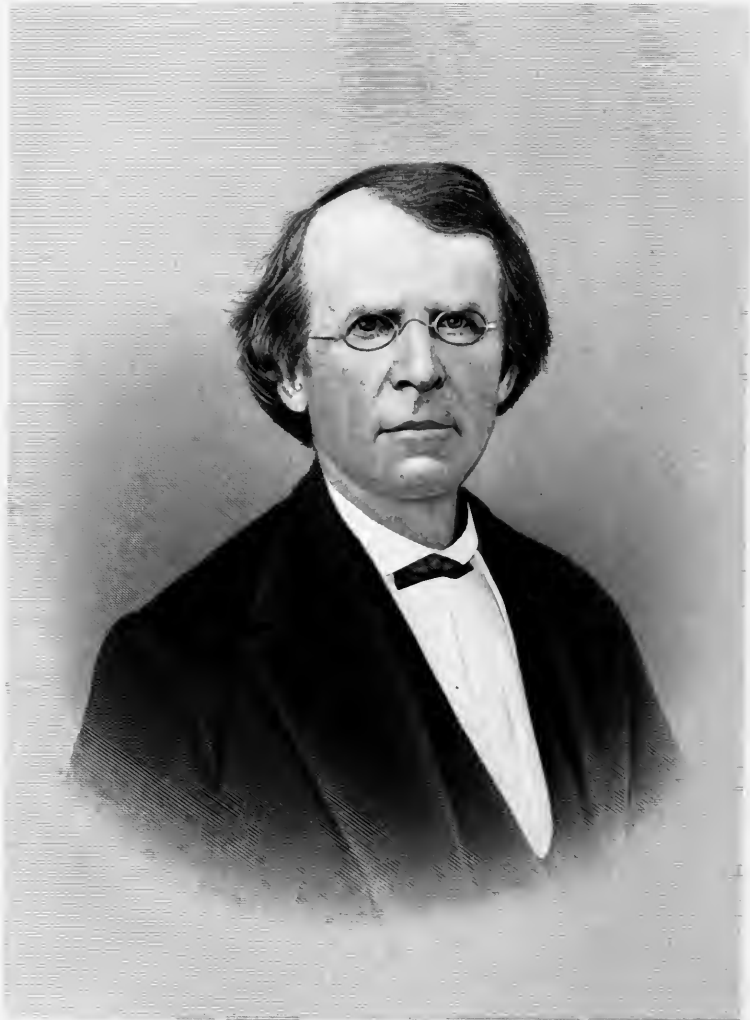
Hardeman's Garden.—A name given to a beautiful ornamented spot of ten acres laid off and cultivated as a botanical garden by John Hardeman, about five miles above Old Franklin, Howard County, on the Missouri River, in 1820. The proprietor was a native of North Carolina, a gentleman of wealth, leisure and taste, who came to Missouri to practice law, but abandoned the profession for the gentler pursuit of floriculture. The garden was the central attraction in a fine farm of several hundred acres which the proprietor owned and cultivated, and was famous for its shell walks, its exotic and indigenous plants, its vines and its ornamental shrubbery. But it was swallowed up in the rapacious Missouri long ago, and the very name is almost forgotten. John Hardeman died of yellow fever at New Orleans in 1829.

Hardin.—A fourth-class city, in Ray County, on the Wabash and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, five miles north of the Missouri River, and ten miles east of Richmond. It has Methodist Episcopal, Christian and Baptist churches, a free public school, a bank, flouring mill, two grain elevators, a newspaper, the "News," and about twenty-five stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 650.

Hardin, Charles B., physician, and medical examiner for various life insurance companies, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Lafayette County, August 30, 1857. His parents were Daniel S. and Sallie (Buck-

ner) Hardin, both natives of Kentucky, who soon after their marriage removed to Missouri, and in recent years have resided in Jackson County. Of their five children, Dr. C. B. Hardin was the second. He was reared upon the home farm and began his education in the common schools in the neighborhood. Having the medical profession in view, he availed himself of every opportunity to advance in knowledge, and afterward became a student in Woodland College, at Independence, Missouri, and in the Christian College, at Canton, Missouri, pursuing the complete course in the latter institution. Upon leaving college, he taught school for a time in Saline County, Missouri, with such success as to mark him as well fitted for a teacher. Determined upon medicine, however, he entered upon the study of that science in Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1881 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After his graduation he practiced with his first preceptor, Dr. John Bryant, at Independence, Missouri, afterward removing to Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where he practiced alone. Desirous of attaining further proficiency in his profession, in the fall of 1882 he closed his office and went to New York City, and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1883. With the thorough preparation afforded through these various courses of study, he located at Independence, and entered upon a practice which was useful and remunerative almost from the first. Recognition of his ability soon came in his appointment as examining physician by several of the most exacting insurance companies and fraternal insurance orders, among them the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Fraternal Guardians, and the Provident Life Insurance Company. With no reason for dissatisfaction with his practice, a laudable ambition moved him to seek a field more rich in opportunities for effort, and affording a keener stimulation through contact with greater numbers in the profession, and in 1888 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since built up a large and increasing practice, general in its character, among an excellent class of people. To deep knowledge in his profession he unites those personal attributes which adorn the true physician and contribute to his success. Courte-





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*Very truly
C. H. Hardin.*

ous in his demeanor, he possesses a naturally sympathetic feeling which affords assurance of a deep-seated personal interest in his patients, inspiring that confidence which is so efficient an aid to medical skill. He is now lecturer on physical diagnosis in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Kansas City, and secretary of the faculty. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, in which he holds the position of censor; of the Kansas City District Medical Society; of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, in which he has served as secretary and as censor; of the Missouri State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is a Democrat in politics, but has taken little active interest in political affairs on account of the exactions of his profession. The year following his removal to Kansas City, he was the nominee of his party for the position of city physician, and was defeated by but one vote. With his wife he is a member of the Christian Church. He holds membership with the Knights of Pythias, with the Woodmen of the World, and with the Brotherhood of America. June 19, 1884, Dr. Hardin married Miss Lunette Mosby, an amiable and well educated lady, of Liberty, Missouri. Two children have been born of this marriage, Celeste and Samuel B. Hardin. The first named was a second year student in the Kansas City High School, and the last named was a student in the ward school in 1900.

Hardin, Charles Henry, ex-Governor of Missouri, was born in Trimble County, Kentucky, July 15, 1820, and died at Mexico, Missouri, July 29, 1892. He was a son of Charles and Hannah (Jewell) Hardin, both descendants of old Virginia families. Mrs. Hardin was a sister of Dr. William Jewell, of Columbia, the founder of William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. Charles H. Hardin was their second child. At an early day his parents removed from Virginia, their birthplace, to Kentucky, and after a few years' residence there removed to Boone County, Missouri, where the family was reared and where the elder Hardin prospered financially. He died August 20, 1830, when his son, Charles H., was only ten years of age. The care and education of the son devolved

upon the mother, who was a firm, devout Christian of unusual strength of mind. The son attended the excellent schools at Columbia until 1837, when he entered the college at Bloomington, Indiana, where he remained two years. From 1839 to 1841 he attended Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated with honor, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, July 13, 1841. Subsequently this institution conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. William Jewell College gave him the degree of doctor of laws. Returning to Columbia after completing his college course, he began the study of law under Judge James M. Gordon, then one of the prominent lawyers of the State. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar and located at Fulton, the judicial seat of Callaway County, where he entered actively into the practice of his profession, and soon became recognized as a young attorney of more than ordinary ability, and by the people of Fulton was elected a justice of the peace. His decisions of cases were remarkable for correctness, and the few successful appeals from his court attracted the attention of the legal fraternity. As a lawyer he was highly successful, and his arguments in cases and all his legal papers were models of conciseness and accuracy. As a pleader he was forcible, a clear thinker, and while not of the greatest eloquence and brilliancy as an orator, his convincing manner and plain common sense successfully appealed to the court and jurors. After a term of five years of eminently successful practice he was chosen prosecuting attorney of the Third Judicial Circuit and served a four years' term, remarkable on account of no indictment drawn by him ever being overruled by the court. In his duties he was conscientious, and through no fault of his did any offender escape. In 1859 he was appointed one of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, which position he held for twelve years, in the meantime being secretary of the board. Under his watchful eye the affairs of the institution were managed economically and with consummate ability. Prior to his appointment to the board of managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, and in 1852, he was elected to the Legislature from Callaway County, and at the close of his term was returned. In 1855 the Legislature appointed him, together with Honorable John W. Reid, of Kansas

City, and Hon. Thomas C. Richardson, of Scotland County, to revise and compile the "State Statutes," and he was selected to superintend the printing of the same, a task which he discharged with credit and marked ability. For the third time he was elected to the Legislature in 1859, and at the close of his term in 1860, he was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Callaway and Boone Counties. The term in which he served was one of the most exciting and stormy in the history of the State. He was made the chairman of the committee on judiciary, a place at that period which called for the calmest consideration and the exercise of powerful judgment. He filled the position admirably. While a member of the State Senate in 1861, he removed his residence from Fulton to his farm, nine miles southwest of Mexico, where he remained until 1865, when he opened an office and practiced his profession for several years in Mexico. In 1866 he improved a farm, two miles north of Mexico, where he resided until his death. For a while he withdrew from the political field. He had the confidence of all who knew him. Legal and business affairs of every kind and character were thrust upon him. His reputation for honesty, combined with his great ability, caused him to be overwhelmed with work, arising out of administrative, executive and guardianship affairs. In all his transactions he was guided by the highest sense of honor. He was exacting to the fraction, and never held a cent in trust but what was carefully accounted for. Governor Hardin retired from legal practice in 1871, and a year later was sent to the State Senate—the honor unsolicited, for he never sought office—from the district composed of Audrain, Boone and Callaway Counties. Again he was made chairman of the judiciary committee, and also chairman of the committee on the Lunatic Asylum. The people of the State wanted him for Governor, and at the Democratic convention, which met in 1874, he was nominated, and at the following election was elected, receiving a majority of nearly 40,000 votes. As State executive, his administration marks an important era in Missouri's financial affairs. Differences arising out of the Civil War, and recklessness and mismanagement resultant, had impaired the credit of the State. Governor Hardin's management soon raised the value of the State

bonds from ninety-five cents on the dollar to a premium of 7 per cent above par. He maintained law and order, and in every way upheld and added to the dignity of the commonwealth. The following resolution was adopted by the Democratic State convention, July 19, 1876: "Resolved, That we point with pride to the administration of Charles H. Hardin, Governor of Missouri, as a model one in the history of the State, and challenge comparison for it with that of any other State in the Union; and upon the honorable record thus made in the management of our State affairs, we invite all good men to co-operate with us in our determination to present and elect a State ticket that shall prove worthy successors to Governor Charles H. Hardin and his associates in the various State affairs."

At the close of his term as Governor he returned to his farm, two miles north of Mexico, and retired from public life. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The well known female college, Hardin College, at Mexico, Missouri, now stands as a monument to the man's generosity, and will for time to come perpetuate his memory. To this institution he gave nearly \$75,000. In works of charity he was foremost among the citizens of Missouri. He even lived in a simple and economical manner so that he could accomplish lasting good to his fellow men. Like all men of extraordinary mental qualities, often by his friends he was accused of eccentricities, but time demonstrated that his alleged peculiarities, which were mainly of an economic nature, were not without wisdom, and served as a veil for the purely charitable inclinations of the man. During life he had the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and never did his virtues shine brighter in the eyes of the people of Missouri than when the announcement of his death was made. In 1844 Governor Hardin was married to Miss Mary B. Jenkins, daughter of Theodorick Jenkins, of Boone County, Missouri. Mrs. Hardin resides at Mexico surrounded by a circle of faithful friends, and continues in the charitable work inaugurated by her noted husband.

Hardin, Hopkins, was born September 19, 1838, in Albemarle County, Virginia. His parents were Hopkins and Amanda (Beal) Hardin, both of whom were natives of Vir-

ginia. The paternal ancestors came to this country from England before the War of the Revolution, and the great-grandfather, Hugh Hardin, owned a farm adjoining that of General George Washington, and served in a Virginia regiment of the Colonial troops. Hopkins Hardin, Sr., died in Virginia in 1893, and was the father of eight children, four of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was educated in the private schools of his native State, and resided at home with his father until the outbreak of the Civil War. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, at Scottsville, Virginia, and served in Pickett's Division, being a participant in all of the principal engagements in which that part of the Confederate army figured. He was at both battles of Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Boonesborough and Gettysburg. At the latter place he was wounded three times. The bravery of this soldier could not be questioned. Always seeking the thickest of the fray, he was in constant peril, but thought little of the many dangers which surrounded him, as enthusiasm carried him on, and a desire to fight as his heart dictated led him toward the front of the struggling column. He was captured at Gettysburg, and for nearly two years suffered the hardships endured by prisoners of war. He was at Fort McHenry, Point Lookout, Fort Delaware, Morris Island and Fort Pulaski. In 1862 he was given a lieutenant's commission. After the surrender of Lee he was paroled from Fort Delaware, June 13, 1865, after long isolation from the activity of a life in which he found true patriotic enjoyment. He returned to his home in Virginia at the war's close, and after spending four years there started for Missouri in 1869, purchasing a farm four miles south of Independence, where he resided until 1899 and where he reared his family. At that time he removed to Independence and is now a resident of that city. Mr. Hardin has always been an enthusiastic Democrat, but has not sought public honors at the hands of his party. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for over thirty-five years, and has among his interesting papers a license to exhort for the church, showing that in good works he has been as earnest and zealous as he was intense in his military service. Mr. Hardin was married October 25, 1875, to

Miss Susan L. Westmoreland, daughter of Buford Westmoreland, of North Carolina. To this union seven children were born: Mrs. Ardelia Palmer, of Independence, Missouri; John H. Hardin, a teacher in Jackson County, Missouri; William H., who resides at home, and Misses May, Mattie, Allie and Sallie, the three first named being pupils in the schools of Independence, and living at home, while Miss Sallie makes her home with her uncle, John McCurdy, of Independence. In the education of this interesting family and the performance of labor for the cause of Christianity Mr. Hardin leads a quiet, unassuming life. Having experienced his full share of peril and the unpleasant side of life, he prefers to end his days in comfortable retirement, with the satisfaction that duty well performed, however humble the performance may have been, brings a reward that is more satisfying in life's closing days than empty honors and great riches.

Hardin College.—An educational institution located at Mexico, for higher female education, and conducted under the auspices of the Missionary Baptist Church of Missouri, though non-sectarian in management. The college was founded in 1873, in which year it received a charter from the State. The college was established through the munificence of ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin. He purchased five acres of land, on which was located what was known as the "Old Seminary," which he and his wife transferred to the Hardin College Association, with a donation of about \$40,000. Later he made additional donations, altogether giving \$75,000 to the institution. The citizens of Mexico gave about \$15,000 to the support of the college, and in the past twenty years various endowments have been given. From the beginning the college was successful, and its patronage rapidly increased until it gained recognition as one of the leading female educational institutions west of the Mississippi River. The college is beautifully located in the southern suburbs of Mexico, on spacious and handsomely laid out grounds. The main building is an imposing brick structure, four stories in height, with a frontage of 100 feet. One of the wings of this building is three stories high, and contains the chapel and recitation rooms; another wing, on the east side, 48 x 76, four

stories, is used for dormitory and class room purposes. The grounds about the college have an area of ten acres, are artistically laid out in walks, and present pretty examples of landscape gardening. The school has three departments—primary, preparatory and collegiate. The courses of study are in accordance with those of other leading colleges for women, including literature, music, art, domestic science and business. The total value of the grounds and buildings is \$90,000, and the furniture, appliances, library and equipment of laboratories, etc., \$20,000. The total amount of the endowment fund is \$63,600. The board of trustees in 1900 was composed of the following named gentlemen: T. B. Hitt, president; C. F. Clark, secretary; William Harper, J. A. Potts, W. W. Harper, C. A. Witherspoon, W. H. Kennan, W. M. Pollock, J. E. Jesse, Lewis Hord, A. G. Turner and C. W. Lewis. The president of the faculty is John W. Million; vice president, George A. Ross. A corps of twenty-one teachers is employed. The number of students in attendance at the 1898-9 term was 166 boarding students and eighty-eight day students.

Harding, Chester, artist, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, September 1, 1792, and died in Boston, April 1, 1866. His family removed to Caledonia, New York, when he was fourteen years old, and he was early thrown on his own resources for support. Going to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he eventually became a house painter, and had worked at this occupation a year when his acquaintance with a traveling portrait painter led him to attempt art. Having succeeded in producing a crude portrait of his wife, he devoted himself enthusiastically to the profession. He painted several other portraits at Pittsburg, and then went to Paris, Kentucky, where he finished 100 portraits in six months, at \$25 each. After receiving slight instruction in Philadelphia, he established himself in St. Louis, and was one of the earliest portrait painters to make his home in that city. In August of the year 1823 he went to London, England, and spent the three years following in studying and painting in that city. He then returned to the United States and established himself in Boston, where he became very popular as a portrait painter. In 1843 he went to England again,

and after spending some time there, returned to this country and made his home in Springfield, Massachusetts. After that, however, he frequently spent his winters in St. Louis, and painted a number of portraits of the most prominent people of the day then residing in that city. At different times many of the most distinguished men in the United States sat for him, and among others he painted portraits of James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, John Marshall, Charles Carroll, William Wirt, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Washington Allston, the Dukes of Norfolk, Hamilton and Sussex, Samuel Rogers and Sir Archibald Allison. His last work was a portrait of General William T. Sherman. His portrait of Daniel Webster is now in the possession of the Bar Association of New York, and that of John Randolph is in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, D. C. He wrote "My Egotistography," which has been printed, but not published. All things considered, he was one of the most distinguished portrait painters America has produced, and St. Louis is proud to have numbered him among her resident artists.

Harding, Chester, lawyer, was born in 1826, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and died in St. Louis, in 1875. He was a son and namesake of Chester Harding, the artist, and came of an old New England family. After graduating at a New England college he began his law studies in St. Louis, under the preceptorship of Judge John M. Krum, of the circuit court, who was his brother-in-law. After studying for some time in Judge Krum's office he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and there entered the Harvard Law School, from which institution he was graduated at the end of a full course, in the class of 1850. In 1852 he returned to St. Louis, and, forming a partnership with Judge Krum, soon acquired an enviable reputation as a practitioner of law. The firm of Krum & Harding continued in existence until 1861, when the breaking out of the Civil War temporarily diverted Mr. Harding from professional pursuits. His inherited tendencies, education and training made him an ardent Unionist, and, volunteering his services in defense of his country, he was commissioned a colonel of volunteer troops. When General Lyon took command

of a brigade Colonel Harding was assigned to duty on his staff, and for some months prior to the arrival of General Fremont, in 1861, he was in command of the United States military forces at St. Louis. After that he was in active service in the field until the close of the war, and gained distinction for his gallantry and ability as a commanding officer. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis and resumed his practice of the law, and held a prominent position at the bar until his death. He was a chivalrous gentleman as well as an able lawyer, and the esteem in which he was held by the bar was demonstrated by its adoption of a series of highly eulogistic resolutions and the attendance of the bar at his funeral in a body. He had endeared himself during the years of his residence in St. Louis after the war, especially to the veterans of the Union Army, and at his death the survivors of that conflict were among the sincerest mourners who followed his remains to their last resting place. One of these comrades in arms and also a brother lawyer, distinguished as lawyer, soldier and statesman, Colonel James O. Broadhead, presided at the meeting of the bar at which appropriate action was taken on the death of Colonel Harding. On that occasion several addresses were made by prominent members of the bar, all of whom united in paying the highest tributes to Colonel Harding's ability as a lawyer, to his patriotism as a soldier and to his admirable qualities as a man and a citizen. A son of New England, he revered the history and traditions of the region in which he was born and brought up, but was none the less loyal to Western interests and to the city in which he spent nearly all the years of his manhood in the practice of an honorable profession and the building up of a good name.

Harding, James, who has served as soldier, civil engineer and public official, and who is now and has for some years been, a resident of Jefferson City, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 13, 1830, son of the distinguished artist, Chester Harding. His mother's maiden name was Caroline Woodruff, and she belonged to an old and well known New England family. In the paternal line he is descended from Abraham Harding, who came from England in 1623,

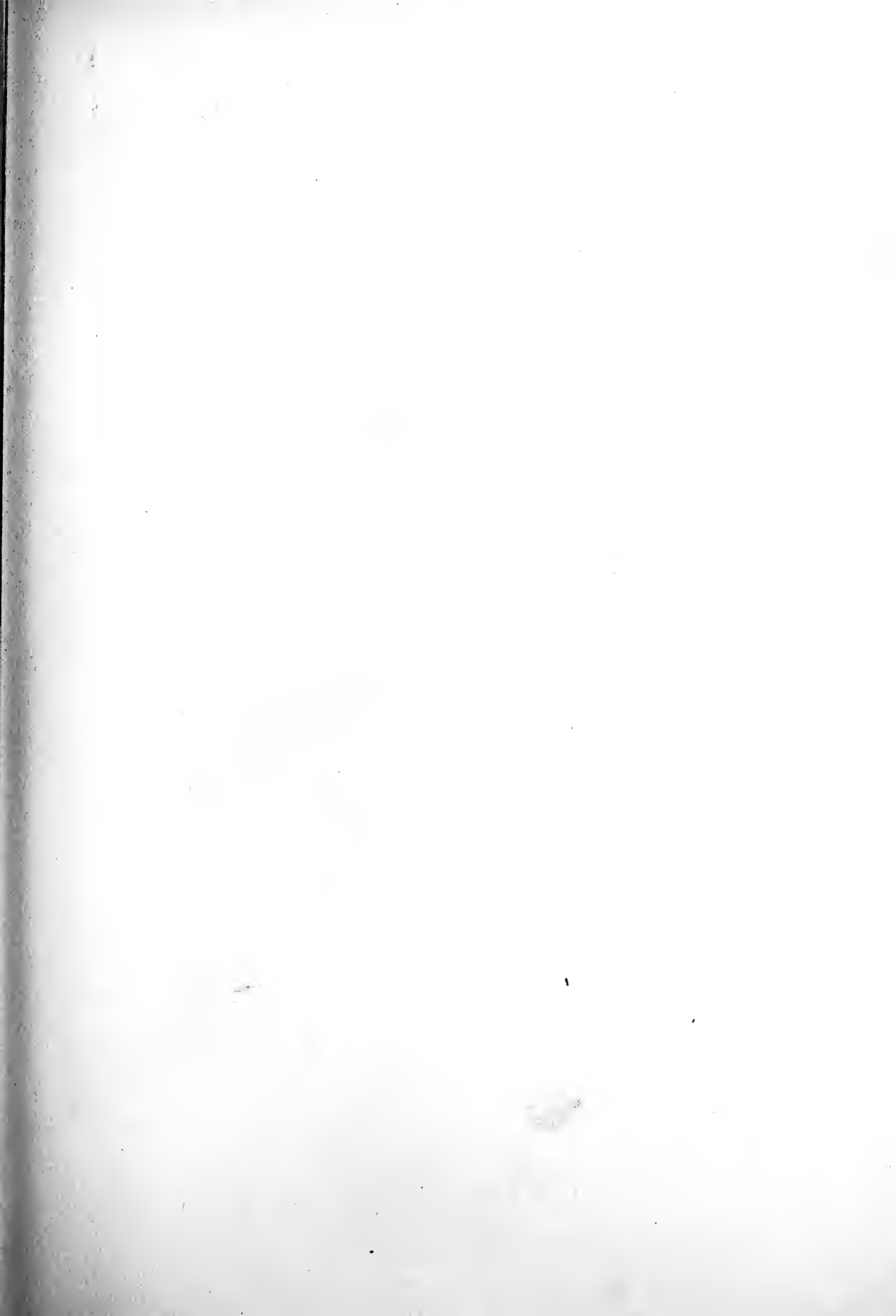
and settled near Boston, Massachusetts. Nine generations of this family have been represented in America, and many of its members have distinguished themselves in various walks of life.

James Harding attended, in his early youth, the best private schools of Boston and Springfield. In 1843 he obtained his earliest knowledge of the West, coming then to Missouri and residing in St. Louis with his sister, the wife of Honorable John M. Krum. Upon his return to the East, in the autumn of 1844, he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, of Exeter, New Hampshire, at which institution he completed his scholastic training. After finishing his course at the academy he chose to go to sea rather than enter Harvard College, as his parents desired. In 1849 he made a sea voyage to California, and after remaining there two years returned overland to the East, passing through Mexico *en route*, and making the journey from Mazatlan to Vera Cruz on horseback. In the summer of 1851 he received his first practical training for the profession of civil engineer, beginning as a rodman in a surveying party then making a survey of the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railway. At a later day (in 1853) he was connected with a surveying party on the Missouri Pacific Railway, engaged in locating the line of that railway from Jefferson City east to the Gasconade River. Still later he was placed in charge of the construction of a five-mile division between the Osage River and L'Oms Creek, and was so engaged until early in 1854, when he was sent as transit man to accompany a location survey party west from Jefferson City to the vicinity of Knobnoster. Following this, he had charge of fifteen miles of construction from Jefferson City to Centretown, completing the work in 1858, after which he made a visit to Virginia, remaining there until the autumn of 1859, when he returned to Missouri. In October, 1860, he received an appointment as chief clerk in the office of W. S. Mosely, State Auditor. His duties at the State capital naturally brought him into contact with men of prominence in military and civil affairs in a most stirring period, and, with his views upon national questions, it was to be expected that he would make no delay in taking an unmistakable position. In November, 1860, he became a member of the Gov-

ernor's Guards, at Jefferson City, and later in that year he was appointed division inspector, with the rank of colonel. In February, 1861, he received from Governor Jackson appointment to the highly responsible position of quartermaster general of the State of Missouri, with the rank of brigadier general, and served actively in the field as chief quartermaster of the Missouri State Guards until April, 1862, when he resigned his commission at Van Buren, Arkansas, and was appointed by Major General Sterling Price to the position of quartermaster of his division, in the Confederate States service, with the rank of major. He discharged the duties of this position until he received his commission from Richmond, while at Corinth, Mississippi, when he declined it. He was then appointed captain of artillery in the Confederate States Army, and was assigned to duty in the Ordnance Department, and served at Columbus, Mississippi, Selma, Alabama, and Charleston, South Carolina, being on duty at the last named place for twenty-one months in the years 1863 and 1864. In the latter year he was ordered to Columbus, Georgia, in charge of the Confederate States armory, where he was promoted to the rank of major, and was paroled at the close of the war, in May, 1865. He then went to Pensacola, Florida, and engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued for two years, at the expiration of which time he returned to the profession for which he was so well qualified, carrying on important engineering and surveying enterprises. He also filled a term of office as city engineer of Pensacola. In February, 1871, he returned to Missouri and was appointed chief engineer of the Jefferson City, Lebanon & Southern Railroad, and conducted elaborate surveys between Jefferson City and Lebanon, and located and directed the grading of eighteen miles of the line from Jefferson City to near Russellville, in Cole County. In 1875 and 1876 General Harding served as architect and superintendent of improvements at the Missouri State penitentiary, Jefferson City. In November of the latter year he was elected railroad commissioner of Missouri, and in 1882 was re-elected for a term of six years. In 1889, at the close of this term of office, he was appointed secretary of the railroad commission, and has held that position from that time to the pres-

ent. In 1893 and 1894 he was engineer in charge of improvements of the Capitol grounds. In 1896 he received appointment from the Supreme Court of the United States as commissioner from Missouri to settle the boundary line dispute between the States of Missouri and Iowa. Amid these duties he has done his immediate neighbors some service as an alderman in Jefferson City. This narrative implies that General Harding has ever been an earnest and consistent Democrat. He holds no church relationship. His connection with fraternal organizations is limited to membership in Capital City Lodge, No. 67, Ancient Order United Workmen. He was married, December 18, 1855, to Miss Christine A. Cordell, daughter of Dr. L. C. Cordell, of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. It falls to the lot of few men to fill so long a life with so many important duties, all well and faithfully discharged, and to be so honored by those in whose service he has been engaged. Such a career is an honor to him who has lived it, and an inspiration to all who are privileged to know of it.

Harding, John Thomas, lawyer, who is descended from a family, many representatives of which have distinguished themselves in public life in the United States, was born in St. Louis, November 15, 1866, son of Dr. Nathan M. and Emily Dyer (Badger) Harding. The Harding family came to Missouri from Baltimore in the pioneer days of this State, while the family of which Mr. Harding's mother was a member were for several generations residents of Connecticut. The latter, who now resides with her son, Joseph E. Harding, of Nevada, is a descendant of the famous Bradford family, two members of which were Colonial Governors of Connecticut. Rear Admiral Oscar E. Badger, of the United States Navy, who died in 1899, was her brother. Thomas Dyer, a member of her mother's family, was one of the most distinguished citizens of Connecticut, and for many years was chief justice of that State. George E. Badger, secretary of the Navy during the administration of President William Henry Harrison, was her paternal uncle. Her education was received chiefly at Mount Holyoke Collegiate Seminary, in Massachusetts, which for many years was the most noted institution of its





R. Harding

kind in the United States. The family of Nathan M. Harding and his wife consisted of the following children: Joseph E., cashier of the Thornton Bank, of Nevada; Ora, residing in Nevada; James W., a teacher in Oklahoma; Yancey and John T., of Nevada, and Leof, a lieutenant in the United States Navy, now seeing service in the Philippine Islands. Soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch his parents removed to Nevada, and in that city his early education was received. After completing the prescribed course in the public schools there, he attended the Southwest Normal School, at Fort Scott, Kansas, following which he entered the Missouri State University, and took the academic and law courses. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar in Nevada, and immediately afterward began his professional career with the firm of Burton & Wight, then regarded as the strongest alliance of legal talent in that section of Missouri. When Judge Burton was elected to Congress, Mr. Harding opened an office and practiced alone, but upon the expiration of the former's congressional term in 1898, he entered into a partnership with the latter, under the style of Burton & Harding, which relation still continues. Mr. Harding has always remained firm in his allegiance to the Democratic party, and as its candidate was elected to the office of city attorney and city counselor, serving from 1891 to 1896. In Masonry he is a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of Ararat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Kansas City. He is also an Odd Fellow. In religion he is identified with All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, of Nevada, of which he is now a senior warden. His marriage occurred November 4, 1891, and united him with Mary Joel Atkinson, daughter of Edwin J. Atkinson, M. D., a prominent physician of Nevada. They are the parents of one daughter, Patti Douglas Dyer Harding. Mr. Harding is highly esteemed by his fellow practitioners as a man of merit, whose foundation of learning in the law is secure. Few attorneys have the opportunities which were extended to him in the earlier days of his career, and his association in practice with such men as Honorable Charles G. Burton and Honorable S. A. Wight has had a marked influence upon his professional life. Older members of the profession prophesy that his future public

career will depend practically upon his own inclination in the matter, for his administration of the legal affairs of the city of Nevada was conducted in a manner which demonstrated his fitness for the higher and more responsible public duties which none but men of recognized ability and integrity should be called upon to fulfill.

Harding, Russell, railway builder and manager, was born July 24, 1856, in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, son of William H. and Mary E. Harding, the father a native of Massachusetts, and the mother of Virginia. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, Maine, and was fitted by a thorough course of training for the profession of civil engineering. His father, who was a member of the firm of Fuller & Harding, and who lived at Portland, Maine, until his death, January 24th, 1900, was extensively engaged for many years in railway building in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, Illinois and the Canadas, and from 1880 to 1884 he was president of a Texas Railroad Company. Under the guidance of his father, who was an accomplished man of affairs, the son became connected with railway construction work in 1870, first as an office boy in his father's office. A little later he became paymaster for his father, who was then engaged in contract work on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railway. From 1873 to 1876 he was connected with the engineering department of his father's business, and from 1877 till 1880 he was station agent, operator and ticket seller on the Portland & Ogdensburg line. From 1880 till 1883 he was assistant engineer, in charge of construction of the International & Great Northern Railway of Texas, and from 1883 until 1884 engineer and superintendent of construction on that line. From 1884 until 1886 he was resident engineer in charge of tracks, bridges and buildings on the same road. From January 1, 1886, to August 21, 1894, he was superintendent and engineer of the lines of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in southern Kansas, with his headquarters at Wichita, Kansas. He then went to Grand Forks, North Dakota, as superintendent of the Dakota division of the Great Northern Railway, and filled that position until March 1st of 1896. He then became general superintendent of the Western Division of the

Great Northern Railway, at Spokane, Washington, and was thus engaged until February 15, 1897. From that date until November 1, 1898, he was general superintendent of the Great Northern system, at St. Paul, Minnesota. He was then made vice president and general manager of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, and this brought him to St. Louis. January 6, 1899, he was elected president of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas. March 12, 1900, he was elected vice president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway system. As the representative in St. Louis of this great railway system Mr. Harding is a conspicuous figure in the railway circles of the city, and his long connection with Western railroads has made him widely known. Few men in the railway service have a broader or more thorough practical knowledge of everything pertaining to railway management, and his advancement from one position of responsibility to another of greater responsibility has been a systematic progression which is the best evidence of his capability. While living in New Hampshire he served at one time as a member of the Legislature of that State, but with this exception he has held no political office. In 1887 he married Miss Isabel Rowsey, daughter of Charles A. Rowsey, of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Harding's father, who was one of the early settlers of Toledo, and who served as a captain in the War of the Rebellion, is still living in Toledo, being at this date, 1900, eighty-five years of age.

Harding, Joseph Edmund, banker, was born in Vernon County, Missouri, October 30, 1847, a son of Nathan M. and Emily D. (Badger) Harding, of whom more extended mention will be found in the foregoing sketch of John T. Harding. During the childhood of the subject of this sketch his parents removed to St. Louis County, Missouri, locating at Webster Groves, where he attended the common schools. Upon the completion of his elementary studies he entered the college at that place, where his education was finished. In 1866 he accompanied his parents to Vernon County, where he has since continuously resided. Soon after his removal to Nevada Mr. Harding received an appointment of deputy county surveyor. In 1868 he was elected county surveyor, serving in that office four years,

though he left the duties of the office principally in the hands of a deputy during the greater portion of that period, enabling him to engage in the book and stationery business with H. L. Tillotson, which partnership continued about a year. In 1871 he was appointed cashier of the newly organized bank now operated by the Thornton Banking Company, and since that time has occupied the same position, with the exception of five years. During that period the management of the bank's interests has been chiefly in his hands, and largely through his sagacious conduct of its affairs it has become recognized as one of the most prosperous financial institutions of southwestern Missouri. Aside from his banking experience, Mr. Harding has been interested in other ventures. He was one of the incorporators of the Nevada Gas Company, and its first president. Always firm in his allegiance to the Democratic party, he was chosen as the candidate of that party, first mayor of the city of Nevada, filling the office one term. He was also for one term presiding justice of the Vernon County court. A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Nevada, for several years he filled the office of warden. In Masonry he has filled the highest chairs in the Lodge, Chapter and Conunandery. Mr. Harding was married, on January 2, 1873, to Kate A. McNeil, daughter of Colonel Robert W. McNeil, one of the pioneers of Vernon County, and an influential citizen of Nevada. Mrs. Harding died in Nevada, February 18, 1898. To Mr. and Mrs. Harding were born a family of nine children, of whom three are deceased. Those now living are: Murray, Anna, Emma (Mrs. C. H. Graves), Robert, Amy and Josephine, all of whom reside at home.

Hardy, Joseph Allen, mine-owner and operator, was born August 15, 1840, in Ralls County, Missouri, son of Joseph Arnold and Julia Anna (Gardner) Hardy. Both his parents were born in Frankfort, Kentucky, the father in 1812 and the mother in 1810. The first named died in 1879 and the last named in 1890. A short time previous to the Black Hawk War, Joseph Arnold Hardy went from Ralls County to Illinois, and during the war with the Indians he saw active military service, becoming well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, who was also a par-



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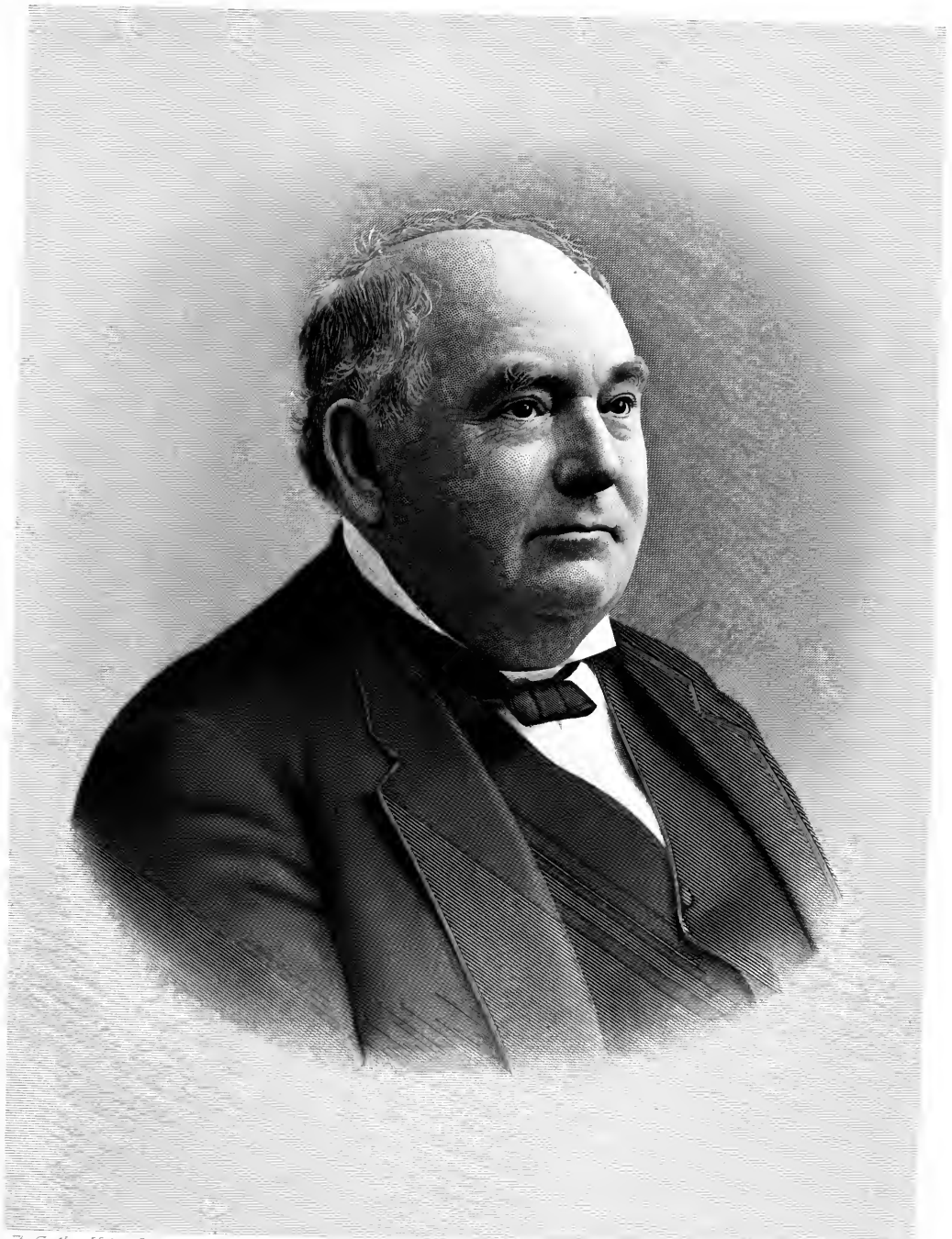
ticipant in the Black Hawk War. In 1846 the elder Hardy removed to Wisconsin and became a mine-owner at Shullsburg, in that State. There the younger Hardy passed the greater part of his boyhood, and received a plain practical education in the common schools. At that time the lead mines at Galena, Illinois, and in Grant County, Wisconsin, were the most noted in the country, and at fifteen years of age Joseph Allen Hardy began working in the mines in the neighborhood of his home. It may be said, therefore, that he was trained to this pursuit in boyhood, and during all the years of his life since that time he has engaged in mining enterprises and identified with the lead and zinc interests. It follows, therefore, as a natural consequence that he has become thoroughly conversant with all the details of this business, and expert in his judgment of mining properties and mining problems. He removed from Wisconsin to Jasper County, Missouri, in 1873, and settled at Oronogo, where he resided until 1882. He then changed his place of residence to Webb City, which is still his home. A natural spirit of independence and self-reliance caused him to begin life on his own account when he was but fifteen years of age. When he commenced mining he worked much of the time for little or nothing, and was highly pleased when he earned a dollar a day. His earnings were carefully saved, however, and in time he became an investor. Energy, tireless industry, thrift and sagacity earned for him their legitimate reward, and have made him a man of means and influence, highly esteemed in the business circles of the region with which he has been identified for more than a quarter of a century. He is now (1900) heavily interested in mineral lands in Jasper, Newton and Moniteau Counties, in Missouri, and his opinions concerning the mineral development of Missouri are always interesting and entertaining. Speaking of Jasper County, Mr. Hardy says: "Ignorance and poverty developed the mineral wealth of this region.. Ignorance brought the people here, and poverty kept them here. The ore was discovered by accident, and the results have been the development of great wealth." While in Wisconsin, Mr. Hardy sold ore as low as \$2 per ton to the Matthews & Hagler Zinc Company, and this recollection causes him to have a lively appreciation of present prices and

present prosperity. Politically, Mr. Hardy is identified with the Democratic party, and he is a firm believer in the principles of that organization. He has never been an office-seeker, however, and the only office he has held was that of member of the School Board of Oronogo. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are liberal contributors to the maintenance of the church and its institutions. His only fraternal connection is with the Order of United Workmen. On the 15th of September, 1862, Mr. Hardy married Miss Emma Edstrom, and ten children have been born of this union. These children are Harriet, now the wife of James McKenna, a foundryman of Joplin, Missouri; Mary, now the widow of Dr. Tyree; George, interested in mining at Webb City; Alice, now the wife of George Burgner, of Joplin; Catherine, unmarried; Anna, wife of B. C. Aylor, of Webb City; Allen, Thomas, Agnes and Herbert Hardy. To his estimable wife, Mr. Hardy attributes much of the success he has achieved, she having been to him in the fullest sense, helpmate, advisor and faithful companion. A successful business man, a public-spirited citizen and a gentleman of strict integrity, Mr. Hardy will leave to his children and grandchildren not only the abundant fruits of his labors, but the legacy of a well spent and useful life and an untarnished reputation.

Hargadine, William Anderson, merchant, was born near Frederika, in the State of Delaware, January 6, 1822, son of Robert and Nancy (Anderson) Hargadine. He spent the early years of his life on what was known as the "Anderson farm," near Frederika, an ancestral estate which is still in possession of his family. When he was sixteen years old and after he had obtained a good practical education, he left the farm and went to the little city of Dover, the capital of his native State, to fit himself for the business of merchandising. Forming a connection with a mercantile house in that city, he remained there four years, and then went to St. Louis. He arrived there in 1842, a young man twenty years of age, and began his business career there as a clerk in the house of John Warburton & Co. Later he was for some time in the employ of the old-time merchants, Powell & Robbins, and then entered the service of Crow, McCreery &

Barksdale, then coming into prominence as a wholesale dry goods house. Here he became associated with very accomplished merchants, and it soon developed that the connection was mutually advantageous and agreeable. June 1, 1849, Mr. Hargadine and George D. Appleton were admitted to a partnership in the firm, the name of which was then changed to Crow, McCreery & Co., and under that name its business was conducted until 1875, although in the meantime some changes occurred in the personnel of the firm. Mr. Barksdale withdrew his interest in the house and was succeeded by Hugh McKittrick in 1854, and Mr. McCreery died in 1861, but his name was retained for several years after his estate ceased to have an interest in the business. George D. Appleton withdrew from the firm about 1862. In 1875 the firm name was changed to Crow, Hargadine & Co. In 1881 Edward J. Glasgow, Jr., became a member of the firm, and in 1885, after the death of Mr. Crow, its name was changed to Hargadine, McKittrick & Co. A corporation has since succeeded the copartnership, and the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company perpetuates the name and fame of the honored merchant who contributed so largely to the upbuilding of this great commercial establishment. Mr. Hargadine's connection with the house, known all over the West and Southwest, and regarded everywhere as a commercial institution of the highest character and standing, covered a period of more than forty years, and during all that time he was a conspicuous figure in the commercial circles of St. Louis. He was a potential factor in building up the vast business interest with which he was directly connected, and was, in addition, a man whose operations were beneficial to the whole city. Commenting upon his life work and his usefulness as a citizen, a city paper had this to say the day after his death: "The commercial eminence this city has attained is due in no small degree to William A. Hargadine." That this was the feeling of the community with which he had been so long identified, and especially of his contemporaries among the merchants of St. Louis, was shown by their action on the day of his funeral, when every wholesale business house in the city was closed as a token of respect to the man and his mem-

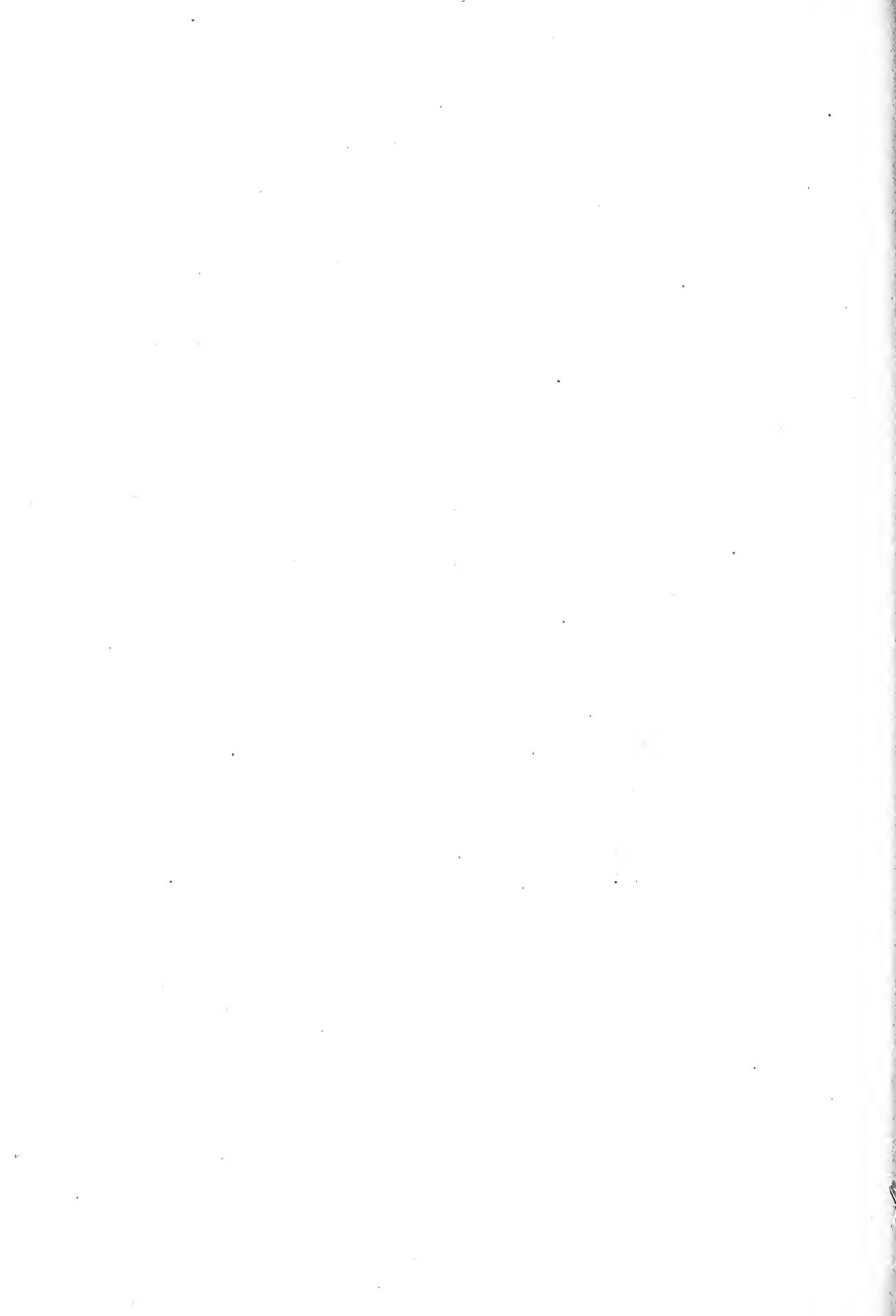
ory. His success as a business man was achieved by dint of persistent effort and close attention to his affairs, coupled with extraordinarily good judgment of both men and markets. He was an apt student of human nature, and in the vast dealings which brought him into contact with hundreds of people, he seldom made mistakes in his estimates of their characters and abilities. Born with the instincts of a merchant, he was fortunate in his early training and associations and in his later business connections, and developed into a man of broad views and superior qualifications for the business in which he was engaged. Outside of commercial affairs and in all the activities of life, he showed himself always the public-spirited citizen, interested in the welfare and happiness of his friends and neighbors, and solicitous for the prosperity of the city in which he lived. His good nature, unfailing courtesy and cordiality of manner left a pleasant impress upon those associated with him in the affairs of everyday life, lighted his own home with the sunshine of happiness, and attached to him, as with hooks of steel, the friends of a lifetime. As his wealth and resources increased, his activities were extended, and at the time of his death he was officially identified with the Boatmen's Bank, the Missouri State Mutual Insurance Company, the Venice & St. Louis Ferry Company, the St. Charles Car Company, of St. Charles, Missouri, and the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association. He had also been for many years a warm friend of the Missouri State militia, doing much to aid in perfecting that organization; and in earlier years he had been conspicuously identified with the St. Louis fire department. Numbered among the most helpful friends of Washington University, he contributed to the building up of that institution, and deserves to be classed among the popular benefactors of the city. His philanthropy knew no distinction of sect or creed, and his religious views were as broad and liberal as his philanthropy, his church affiliations being with the Unitarian "Church of the Messiah." His death occurred January 4, 1892, two days before the seventieth anniversary of his birth, and on the seventieth anniversary day his remains were laid to rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery. In 1850 he married Miss Acrata Davidge McCreery, daughter of Dr. Charles



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Engr. by Williams N. Y.

W. A. Magadine



McCreery, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Hartford, Kentucky. Two sons born of this union, Phocion and Atreus, died before their father, and the members of his family who survived him were his wife and three daughters. The eldest daughter is now the wife of William H. Thomson, cashier of the Boatmen's Bank; the second is the wife of Edward J. Glasgow, Jr., vice president of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, and the third is the wife of Otto U. Von Schrader, also of that city.

Harig, Albert, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Germany, January 14, 1826, and died November 3, 1892, in St. Louis. He came to America when nine years of age, and obtained a limited education in the public schools of Baltimore, Maryland. Coming to Louisville, Kentucky, while he was still a child, he lived in that city until he was nineteen years of age. There he learned the hat-maker's trade and added somewhat to his education by attending night schools. He came to St. Louis in 1847, when he was twenty-one years of age. He worked at his trade for two years thereafter and then opened a hat store and manufacturing establishment, in company with Frederick Woesten. In 1862 Mr. Harig sold his interest to his partner, and two years later opened another store. Eleven years thereafter he disposed of his mercantile interests, retiring with a comfortable fortune. His health was seriously impaired for some years, and he traveled in this country and abroad. Although frequently solicited by the Democratic party to accept official positions, he always declined. In religion he was a Catholic. July 30, 1850, he married Miss Harriet Whitaker, daughter of Samuel Whitaker, of St. Louis. Their only child, Amelia Harig, is the wife of Frank E. Fowler, a prominent insurance man of St. Louis.

Harkless, James H., senior member of the law firm of Harkless, O'Gready & Crysler, of Kansas City, was born May 15, 1856, in Belmont County, Ohio. His parents were James and Sarah (McComm) Harkless, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. The father, with a partner, was a contractor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and built thirty-two miles of track between Hagerstown, Maryland, and Alex-

andria, Virginia. In 1866 he located in Barton County, Missouri, where he engaged in freighting, finally retiring to a farm, where he died in 1883. His wife died two years previously. Five children were born to them, of whom James H. was the eldest. The others were Thomas W., a merchant at Lamar, Missouri; Ella, wife of Monroe Billings, superintendent of bridge construction on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway; George A., a merchant at Lamar, Missouri, and Cora B., wife of W. B. Moudy, of Fort Scott, Kansas. James H. Harkless was reared upon the home farm and in the pursuits followed by the father. When ten years of age he drove a freight wagon between Lamar and Sedalia, a distance of 160 miles, the trip requiring eight days. He afterward drove a stage for the Southwestern Stage Company, of which his father was manager. During this time his educational opportunities were necessarily limited to a few winter months in each year, but he had determined upon a professional life, and, in lieu of school training, he acquired a liberal fund of practical knowledge, derived from self-appointed reading and intercourse with men, sufficient equipment for the beginning of a useful and creditable career. When eighteen years of age he took a course in the Janesville (Wisconsin) Business College. The next year he began the study of law in the office of Judge R. B. Robinson, of Lamar, Missouri, and after two years of diligent application, just previous to attaining his majority, after passing a highly creditable examination, he was admitted to the bar. He at once formed a partnership with his preceptor, and the firm of Robinson & Harkless carried on a successful practice for nine years, when they removed to Kansas City, Missouri. In 1888 John O'Gready was admitted to the firm, which became Robinson, O'Gready & Harkless. In 1889 Mr. Robinson withdrew. In 1895 Mr. Charles S. Crysler was admitted, and the firm adopted its present title of Harkless, O'Gready & Crysler. While covering all the departments of a general practice, the firm devotes special attention to the intricate questions of corporation law, and in this field guards the interests of various large companies. Among these are the Fidelity & Casualty Employer's Liability Company of New York, one of the largest of its class in the world, and the Slitz and Iler

Brewing Companies. With natural aptitude for the profession, deep knowledge of the law, a keen analytical mind, large command of language and clearness of expression, and intense but not overwrought oratory, Mr. Harkless holds high position at a bar noted for the conspicuous ability of its members. He is an earnest Republican, holding to the doctrines of his party as constituting the surest foundations for national prosperity, and asserting them vigorously and intelligently as a matter of patriotic duty. At the same time he has steadfastly set aside all opportunities for political preferment. In 1884 he was proffered the nomination for Congress from the old Twelfth Congressional District, and in 1888 he declined a like honor in the Fifth Congressional District. He also declined appointment to the position of assistant city counselor. In 1890 he was elected president of the State Republican League, and was re-elected to the position two years later. During these years he was active and successful in the work of organization, visiting numerous cities, where his earnestness and enthusiasm were effective in the restoration of harmony and inducement to vigorous effort. Mr. Harkless was married, in 1884, to Miss Carrie M. Kiser, daughter of Israel Kiser, of Ohio, a lady of fine education and amiable character, a graduate of Otterbein (Ohio) University. Two children, Fay and James H. Harkless, were born of this marriage.

Harlem.—A hamlet in the southwestern corner of Clay County, directly opposite Kansas City. The Hannibal & St. Joseph, the Wabash, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads pass through it. Population, about 200.

Harmony Mission.—An extinct town in Bates County, which was three miles northwest of the present site of Papinsville, and notable as the first white settlement in the county. About 1820 a number of Osage chiefs, while in Washington, expressed a desire that missionaries should be sent to their people to establish schools and churches and instruct them in the arts of civilization. The American Board of the Foreign Missionary Society recognized the value of the field and organized a missionary party. Meanwhile, White Hair, a most influential chief, assem-

bled a council of Big and Little Osages, to the number of 8,500, on the banks of the Marais des Cygnes (Osage River), and made a speech, in which he explained the benefits to be derived from churches and schools, and gained the consent of the tribes. In 1821 the mission band formed at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, comprising N. B. Dodge, superintendent; Wm. B. Montgomery and Mr. Pixley, all ministers; D. H. Austin, a millwright, and S. B. Bright, a farmer. All these were married and took their families. There were also three teachers, Amasa and Roxanna (Sterns) Dodge, just married, a Miss Ettress and others, in all about forty persons, including children. The party embarked on two keelboats without sails. During the journey Mrs. Jones taught the children daily; on Sundays the boats were tied up, and the day was given to religious services. Mrs. Montgomery died and was buried on the bank of the Ohio River. After a voyage of six months the party reached the place now known as Papinsville, on the Osage River, occupied by a large Indian village, where were a number of French and half-breed traders, who soon moved away. The band located about one mile to the north, and lived in tents until huts were built for them by Colonel Henry Renick, a Kentuckian, who came for the purpose. By this time nearly all were sick from exposure; haste was made to prepare a hut for Mrs. Jones, prostrated with typhoid fever, and she was the first person to occupy a civilized habitation in the county. Schools were at once established, and religious services were held with regularity, but the effort of the missionaries effected little good. Austin, the millwright, made several attempts to build a water mill, but the impetuous Marais des Cygnes washed away his dams, and he was obliged to build a horsemill. The mission made a farm and planted an orchard to supplement the aid afforded them by the American Board. The band suffered at times at the hands of the people whom they sought to benefit. Once, while in pursuit of Indians who had stolen animals, a son of Superintendent Dodge was killed. Eight hundred militia came from Jackson County, but their support worked more of a hardship upon the missionaries than did the forays of the Indians. In 1837 the Indians were removed to the West. The United States paid \$8,000, as compensation

for improvements, to the American Board, which that body received into its treasury, allowing each mission family a quantity of provisions, clothing and stock, and the band separated. Mr. Jones had become a physician, succeeding Dr. Belcher, who had removed previously, and was also a minister, becoming pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Henry County. He died in 1870, leaving two daughters, of whom Jane married John Austin, son of the mission millwright, D. H. Austin, who died in 1861. The mission lands were held under lease from the government by Colonel James Allen, whose son James married Eliza, oldest daughter of Dr. Jones. They were afterward held as a reservation, and finally opened to entry; much litigation ensued and title was not quieted until after the war. The mission house, built by the missionaries for church and school purposes, was used as a courthouse from 1841, when the seat of justice was there established, until 1847, when Papinsville became the county seat. (See "Bates County.") In 1848 Thos. Scrogghern purchased the building and removed it to the latter place, where it was destroyed by fire in 1861. After the abandonment of the mission Captain William Waldo opened a store in 1838, bringing his goods in wagons drawn by oxen, from Lexington, a distance of 150 miles. In 1844 he brought a small steamboat, the "Maid of the Osage," from Jefferson City, a wonderful undertaking. Freeman Barrows came from Massachusetts the same year and worked in Captain Waldo's store. He was the first county clerk, and became first postmaster after the establishment of the county seat, the postoffice being called Batesville. His wife, a daughter of the Rev. William F. Vaill, was the first white child born at the Union Mission, in Arkansas, in 1822. Miss Sarah Lutzenhiser was the first school teacher at Harmony Mission after the missionaries departed. When Papinsville became the county seat, Harmony Mission began to decay, and soon passed out of existence.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Harned, George, for many years one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Missouri, was born April 11, 1829, in Nelson County, Kentucky, and died September 1, 1900, at his home in Cooper County, Missouri. Both his parents were born and

reared in Kentucky, and the son grew to manhood in that State. As a boy he attended what was known as the old "field" schools of Kentucky, and thereafter added to his attainments by a process of self-education. He became noted locally as an excellent grammarian and a careful and diligent reader of good books, and throughout his life he was regarded as an unusually well informed man. When he was twenty-two years of age he came to Missouri and settled in the southeastern portion of the State, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He returned to Kentucky in 1855, and on the 9th of August of that year was united in marriage with Miss Marcia Pash. Immediately after his marriage he came back to Missouri with his wife and bought a farm in Scott County, where he remained until 1865. In that year he sold his Scott County farm and removed to Cooper County, where he spent the remainder of his life. There he became a large land-owner, and was widely known as one of the most successful farmers in that part of the State. Soon after his removal to Cooper County he became interested in the raising of Short Horn cattle, and during the first year of his residence there he purchased some of the best specimens of this breed of cattle in the East, and established the now celebrated "Idlewild" herd, which is the property of his son, W. P. Harned. His health failed several years before his death, and, in the hope of restoring his physical vigor, he traveled somewhat extensively in different portions of the country. His effort to regain his health was, however, in vain, and, returning to his home, he arranged all his business affairs and waited, like the true Christian and philosopher, for the end. In his young manhood he had united with the Christian Church, and throughout his later life he was a worthy and useful member of that church. His prosperity in a business way enabled him to give generously in aid of the advancement of religious work, to the extension of his church and to the cause of charity, and his ear and heart were ever open to appeals from these sources. Without ostentation, and without other thought than that of doing good and being helpful to mankind, he gave liberally to the poor and needy, and assisted them with counsel and advice, as well as with generous gifts. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party, but he

was devoid of any ambition for office-holding and took no active part in public affairs. The surviving members of his family are his estimable wife, three sons and one daughter. Of the sons, William P. Harned, one of the prominent cattle-raisers of Missouri, resides at the old homestead in Cooper County; Benjamin Harned and Edwin P. Harned are both prominent farmers and stock-raisers of that county; Hulda Harned, the daughter, is now the wife of Walter Williams, of Columbia, Missouri.

Harney, William Selby, a distinguished general of the United States Army, was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, August 22, 1800. In 1818 President Monroe appointed him a lieutenant in the First Infantry, and his first service was with the expedition against Lafitte, the pirate. In 1823 he was ordered to St. Louis, and in the following year accompanied General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon to the upper Missouri on a mission to treat with the Indians. In 1825 he was promoted to a captaincy. He spent some years in Wisconsin, where the Winnebagoes had been giving some trouble. His most conspicuous military service in the North was during the Black Hawk War, where his courage won him great distinction. In 1833 he was appointed paymaster, with the rank of major. When the Seminole War broke out he had been promoted lieutenant colonel of the Second Regiment. In this war his bravery and gallant bearing brought him much credit, and he was brevetted, April, 1841, for meritorious conduct. At the beginning of the Mexican War he was promoted colonel of the Second Dragoons and placed in command on the Texas border. This position of comparative inactivity was galling, and, on his refusal to remain, he was court-martialed and sentenced to six months' suspension, but this punishment was countermanded, and, rejoining his regiment, he took part in all the leading engagements on the march to the Mexican capital. At Cerro Gordo his valor was so impetuous and daring that he was brevetted brigadier general. From the close of the Mexican War to 1852 General Harney was stationed in Texas and commanded several expeditions against hostile Indians. He was then furloughed, but the Sioux Indians making warlike demon-

strations, he was appealed to by President Buchanan to return and suppress the threatened war. This he did successfully, and negotiated a treaty of peace. Preceding the Civil War he was stationed in Kansas, but later was ordered to Oregon on another mission of quelling Indian disturbances. On arriving at San Francisco, the British claim to the ownership of San Juan being then in controversy, he proceeded to Fort Vancouver and took possession of the island, greatly to the chagrin of the British, who had a fleet there for a like purpose, an act subsequently confirmed by the arbitration of Emperor William, to whom the question was submitted by the contending governments. When the Civil War opened, General Harney was stationed at St. Louis. On his way to Washington, in April, 1861, he was detained by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry, but was released. He returned to St. Louis a day or two after the capture of Camp Jackson, and his presence served to quiet the people and restore peace. He issued, May 14th, a proclamation, in which he pronounced the military bill passed by the Missouri Legislature a virtual secession ordinance and a nullity; avowed that Missouri must share the destiny of the Union, and declared that the whole power of the government would be exerted to maintain the State in the Union. He remained in command until the 31st of May, when he was relieved by General Lyon, and at once retired to the country around Jefferson, Franklin and Crawford Counties, where he owned large tracts of farming land, and where he lived for several years after the war, until seeking, for his health, a more agreeable climate at Pass Christian, Louisiana. He was appointed a member of the noted Indian Peace Commission of 1865, which laid out the Sioux Reservation. Physically General Harney was a magnificent specimen of manhood, tall, straight, lithe of limb, handsome, strong, cheerful, considerate, affable. He was six feet three inches in height, and every inch a soldier. In January, 1833, he married Mary Mullanphy, a daughter of John Mullanphy, one of the pioneers of St. Louis. Their children were John M., Eliza and Anna B. Harney. Mrs. Harney died in Paris in 1864, and the general again married in 1885, the second wife being Mrs. M. Elizabeth St. Cyr.

Harrelson, Nathan O., physician and surgeon, was born September 3, 1869, at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. His parents were James West and Olivia (Woodson) Harrelson. The Harrelson genealogy is traceable for four hundred years, the family blending the blood of England, Scotland and Ireland. The American branch were early Colonial settlers in North Carolina and Georgia, and a county in the latter State bears their name, with the trifling change of one "r" omitted. The Harrelsons spread into Virginia, Kentucky and Mississippi, and are widely and favorably known in those States. James West Harrelson, now a successful business man at Belton, Missouri, was descended, on the maternal side, from the well known West family of Kentucky. His mother was a direct descendant of the great English painter, Sir William West; and an ancestral marriage brought him into relationship with General Graham, a veteran of the Mexican War, and a pronounced Unionist during the Civil War, of Lexington, Missouri. His wife, Olivia Woodson, who died in 1869, was descended from General Davidson, of Revolutionary War fame, and from the Ewing and Fulker-son families, of Kentucky. Their son, Nathan O., received his elementary education in the public schools at Belton, Missouri, and then entered Wentworth Military Academy, at Lexington, completing the course in 1889, with the rank of captain in the Cadet Corps. He then went to California, and later to Arizona, where he remained for a time on a ranch belonging to his uncle, William H. Harrelson, upon whose advice he soon determined to become a physician. With this purpose he returned to Missouri, in 1892, and entered the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1894. Immediately afterward he found employment as an interne in St. Joseph's Hospital, and the same year was advanced to the position of house surgeon. His service continued until 1896, when ill health obliged him to seek less confining occupation, and he resigned to accept the position of surgeon for the Mining Company of Texas and Old Mexico. He was so engaged for six months, during which time he traveled extensively through Mexico. Returning to Kansas City, he entered upon general practice, making surgery a principal feature. In addition to his personal practice he discharges the duties of consulting sur-

geon for St. Joseph's Hospital, assistant to the chief surgeon of the Kansas City Southern Railway, and surgical clinic in St. Joseph's Hospital. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of the Academy of Medicine, of the American Medical Association, and of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. His connection with the last named association is based upon an honorable record made during the Spanish-American War. At the commencement of hostilities he enlisted as a hospital steward in the Fifth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, May 18, 1898. Two weeks afterward he successfully passed a critical examination and was commissioned surgeon, with the rank of major. He accompanied his regiment to Camp Stephens, Missouri; to Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, Georgia, and to Camp Hamilton, Kentucky, where he was detached from his command and placed on the hospital staff of the Third Division of the First Army Corps. On the reduction of the military force he returned with his command to Camp Sanger, near Kansas City, Missouri, and was honorably mustered out of the United States service November 9, 1898. He was married, October 25, 1899, to Mrs. Margaret Lee Cole. She is granddaughter of Dr. W. F. Cusick, a leading physician and public-spirited citizen of Blanchester, Ohio. Her maternal grandmother was a member of the old Lee family, of Virginia, from which was descended the famous Southern general, Robert E. Lee. Dr. Harrelson is accomplished in his profession, and possesses in an eminent degree those genial qualities which inspire confidence and esteem in those whom he is called to serve.

Harrington, Almus, lawyer, and a typical representative of that class of men whom we call "self-made," was born in Greene County, Missouri, December 25, 1849. Soon after his birth his parents removed from their country home, nine miles west of Springfield, to the city, and there the son passed the first ten years of his life. His mother died when he was little more than an infant, and his father died when he was ten years old. When thus orphaned he went to live with his brother at the old home place, but soon became dissatisfied, and, being an adventurous and independent youth, he

started out to make his own way in life. For a time he found employment at such work as a boy could do on a farm, and then went to eastern Missouri, where he obtained a position in the Massic Iron Works. He was at work in this manufactory in the spring of 1861, when the lowering war cloud which had been hovering over the United States for years burst into a storm, Missouri being one of the first States to become involved in the civil strife. Young as he was, he was carried away by the martial spirit, and, when he heard the fife and drum of Colonel Sigel's command, he managed to get himself accepted as a volunteer, there being no one to protest against his enlistment on account of his youthfulness. After serving three months he re-enlisted, on the 19th of August, 1861, in the Twenty-fourth Volunteer Infantry Regiment, in which he served for three years and two months, being mustered out October 14, 1864. He was a participant in numerous engagements, among them being those at Tupelo, Carthage, Pleasant Hill and Fort Derney, and he still bears scars and suffers from wounds received in battle. Although one of the youngest soldiers in the army that fought for the Union, he proved his loyalty and patriotism by excellent service, and now has in his possession a complimentary letter written to him by his old commander, General Sigel. When he laid off the uniform of a soldier and returned to civil pursuits he had had an interesting and varied experience, and had seen much of life, but he had no knowledge of books. During his boyhood there had been no one to direct his education, and he had never attended school a day in his life. That he had much native ability was recognized by all who knew him, but thus far he had drifted, like a ship without a pilot, and without well defined aims or purposes. It was not until after he had married and children were growing up about him that he determined upon a calling and set about fitting himself for it. He first learned to read and write, and then diligently and carefully pursued other studies until he had acquired a practical education. In 1876 he began reading law at his own fireside, and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar. As poets are born, so lawyers and orators are sometimes born rather than made, and Mr. Harrington soon demonstrated his fitness for the calling which he had chosen. With forensic talent of a high

order he combined painstaking effort in the preparation of cases, and a capacity for the analysis of legal propositions, which made him a successful practitioner from the start. He began practicing in Christian County, and in 1880 made the race for prosecuting attorney there, but was defeated by a small majority. Later he opened a law office in Ozark, in that county, and still later was chosen prosecuting attorney of the county, as a candidate of the Greenback party, by an overwhelming majority. He filled that position for two years, and was engaged in general practice at Ozark until 1888, when he removed to Springfield, Missouri. Since then, by sheer force of his ability, his eloquence and the breadth of his legal knowledge, he has worked his way up to a place among the leading members of the bar of one of the largest cities of Missouri. As an advocate he has become especially prominent, and as a criminal lawyer he occupies a position in the front rank of the bar of southwestern Missouri. He has always had a warm feeling of comradeship for those who served with him in the war for the preservation of the Union, and is a member of Captain John Mathews Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Springfield. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Miss Wincy M. Merritt, daughter of Nathaniel Merritt.

Harrington, Charles O., mayor of Carthage, was born December 14, 1844, in Ovid, Seneca County, New York. His parents were Ransley and Mary (Hall) Harrington. The father, who was a Methodist clergyman of Lyons, New York, was descended from an English family which immigrated to America early in the seventeenth century. Several of his ancestors served during the Revolutionary War, and one, John H. Harrington, was killed in the fight at Lexington. The ancestral homestead, near Brookfield, Massachusetts, has descended from father to son through several generations. Charles O. Harrington's mother also belonged to an old New England family, and was related to William L. Marcy, who was Governor of New York, Secretary of War under President Polk, and Secretary of State under President Pierce. Mr. Harrington was a member of the sophomore class of Genesee College, at Lima, New York, when the Civil War began,

in 1861, and in May he left school, enlisting in Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. With this command he participated in all the campaigns and engagements of the Army of the Potomac, from the battle of Bull Run to the second Fredericksburg engagement. During his army service he performed much scouting duty, and engaged in various important and hazardous missions; he was several times captured, and at one time made his escape from Belle Island, swimming the James River. At the close of the war he located at Des Moines, Iowa, and while living there occupied a responsible position in the city fire department. In 1870 he took up his residence in Carthage, Missouri, and has since been an enterprising citizen of that city. In 1880 occurred there the disastrous fire, in which thirteen buildings were destroyed, among them being four belonging to Mr. Harrington, on the site now occupied by the Central National Bank and adjacent houses. He had previously recognized the necessity for a suitable hotel, and he now sought to interest others in the erection of a building. To this end he purchased the old Aetna House, on the site of the present Harrington House, and was making arrangements for its removal to give room to a new structure, when it caught fire in daylight and was burned down, on Thanksgiving Day, 1881. There was no insurance, and Mr. Harrington's associates declined to go on with the building project. Stimulated, rather than deterred by these unfortunate circumstances, he connected others with himself, but practically assumed all the expense and responsibility of erecting the Harrington House, beginning the work soon after the fire in 1881, and completing it in the year following, at a cost of \$40,000. In 1893 he expended \$25,000 additional in building additions and in refurnishing. It is now a one hundred room hotel, and is known to the traveling public as one of the most comfortable public houses in Missouri, and unapproachable among those of inland cities in management and cuisine. Mr. Harrington has always been one of the foremost citizens of Carthage in all enterprises for the development of its material interests. He aided largely in bringing to success the building of the new courthouse, and, with others, carefully overlooked every step of the work which has re-

sulted in the erection of a model public edifice at a phenomenally low cost. He was active in the organization of the fire department, and was the first chief, continuing to serve in that position for many years; it was during his administration that the first apparatus was procured, a large Babcock extinguisher engine, which was afterward supplemented with a hook and ladder equipment. He served as a city councilman, and in 1898 was chosen mayor, his popularity being attested by the fact that he was elected as a Democrat in spite of a Republican majority of several hundred. He was one of the original members of the Carthage Light Guard, and contributed largely to the success of that organization through his influence and liberal gifts. After rising to the rank of first lieutenant in that command he was promoted to the rank of captain and aid-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General Milton Moore, when that officer commanded the one brigade then constituting the military establishment of the State. He was afterward promoted to the rank of major and brigade commissary of subsistence, and retired from service in 1898. He is a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1899 was elected commander of Stanton Post, No. 16, of Carthage. He assisted in the formation of the Carthage Commercial Club, and has served as president of that body. Major Harrington was married, in September, 1869, to Miss Ida A. Britton, of Des Moines, Iowa. Two children have been born of this marriage, Alice, wife of Ray Ream, and Walter, owner of a cigar manufactory.

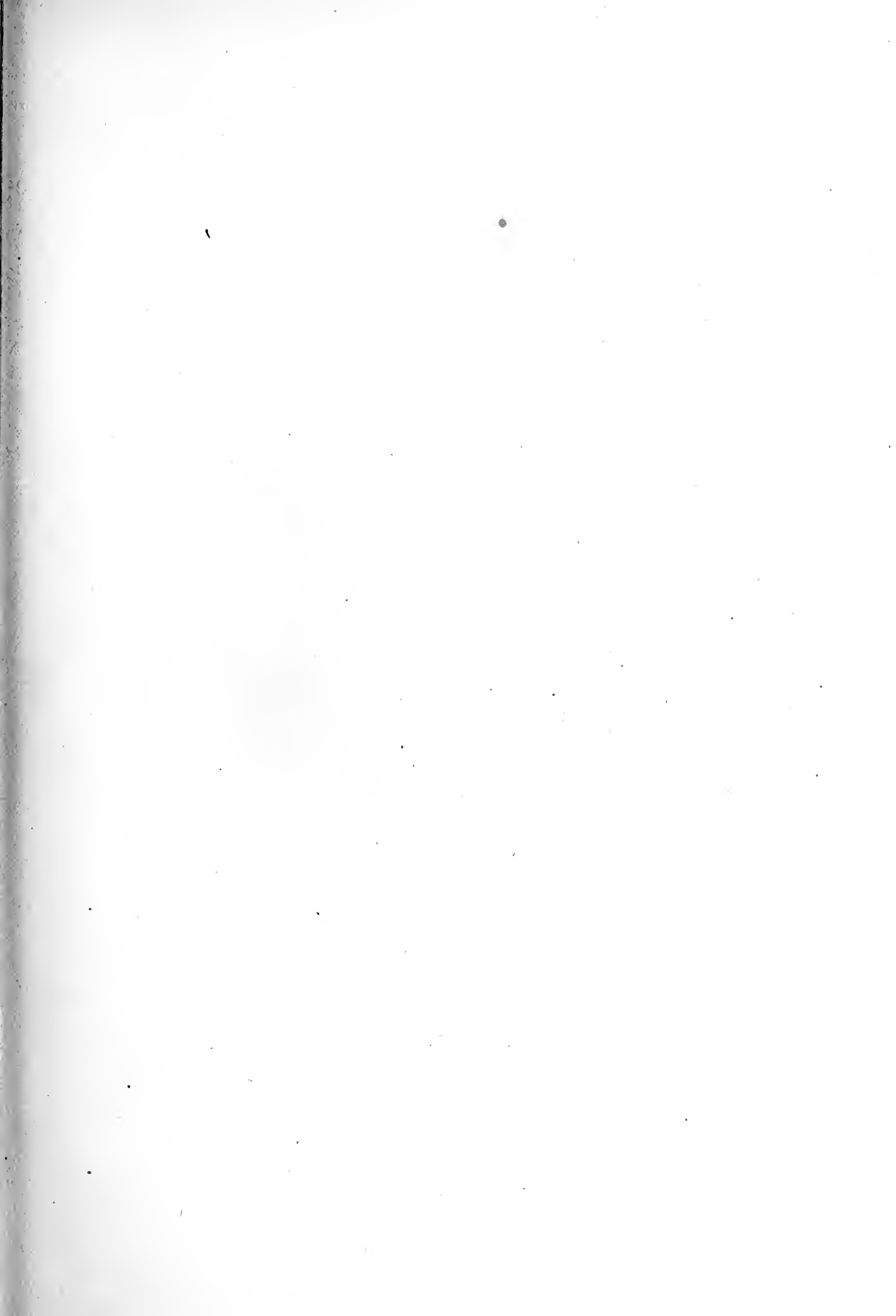
Harrington, James Louis, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Medico-Chirurgical College, at Kansas City, was born August 3, 1867, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents were Daniel A. and Mary A. (Tobin) Harrington, natives of Ireland, who came to America in early childhood. They removed to Kansas City in 1869, and are yet living. Of their seven children, James Louis was the eldest. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, and attended the high school. He began the study of medicine when nineteen years of age, was graduated from the University Medical College, March 15, 1889, and engaged in practice in Kansas City immediately after graduation. In 1889 he became assistant to Dr. McDonald, city

physician, and occupied that position from April of that year to October of 1890, when he went to Los Lunas, New Mexico. He was engaged in practice there until August, 1895, when he returned to Kansas City, where he has since been occupied in his profession. For four years past he has given special attention to the treatment of genito-urinary and skin diseases. In 1895, with others, he organized the Kansas City College of Medicine and Surgery of Kansas City, Kansas, which, in 1897, became the Medico-Chirurgical College of Kansas City Missouri, and from that time until the present has served as secretary of the Board of Trustees and professor of genito-urinary diseases. He is also a lecturer in the Kansas City Training School for Nurses. In 1899 he was appointed quarantine officer by Dr. G. O. Coffin, city physician, and served until the cessation of the smallpox epidemic. He was peculiarly fitted for this task, owing to his previous experience in combatting the disease in New Mexico. During the five years of his residence in New Mexico he was acting coroner of Valencia County. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen—in which he was past chief of honor in its auxiliary body—of the order of Woodmen of the World, of the Independent Order of Foresters, and of the Fraternal Union. Dr. Harrington was married, April 25, 1892, to Miss Viola Greenwald, at Las Lunas, New Mexico. She was born in Illinois, was liberally educated in a convent school in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and is an accomplished pianist. In her young womanhood she frequently performed for local entertainments, but since her marriage has not appeared in public. Three children have been born of this marriage, two of whom are deceased.

Harris.—An incorporated village in Sullivan County, located on Medicine Creek and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, eighteen miles northwest of Milan. It contains two churches, a public school, steam flouring mill, sawmill, a telephone exchange, hotel, a newspaper, the "Journal," and about twenty miscellaneous stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Harris, Joseph Ellison, physician, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, Jan-

uary 13, 1821, son of Robert and Jael (Ellison) Harris. His father was a prominent and well-to-do Kentucky farmer, who served twenty years in the Legislature of that State, and died in Kentucky, in 1870. Although reared on a farm and in the midst of rural environments, Dr. Harris was not inclined to follow farming as an occupation, and educated himself for a professional career. After attending the district schools of Madison county through boyhood he entered an academy at Richmond, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution. Immediately afterward he began the study of medicine, and was a student in the office of his elder brother, Dr. J. M. Harris, at Richmond, for two years. After attending the regular courses of lectures at Louisville Medical College, in Louisville, Kentucky, and graduating from that institution, he began the practice of the profession in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1849. He remained in that county until 1853, when he removed to Manchester, Kentucky. After practicing there a year he came to Missouri and resumed professional labor at Trenton, Grundy County. That city has ever since been his home, and for forty years he was a leading practitioner in that portion of the State. He began practice in Trenton and vicinity when the life of a physician was spent mostly on horseback, traveling over almost impassable roads and visiting patients scattered throughout a wide extent of territory. Throughout these early years of professional life, and during his entire career, he has been known as a typical family physician, ready to respond to every call made upon him, and putting duty before everything else. He commanded the unlimited confidence of those who came under his care, and to all such he was friend and counselor, as well as physician. In 1894 ill health compelled him to retire from practice, much to the regret of the general public. Although he always took a warm interest in public affairs, Dr. Harris was never in any sense a politician. In early life, however, he was an ardent member of the Whig party, and later affiliated with the Democratic party. In religion he adheres to the tenets and faith of the Christian Church. He is a member of the order of Freemasons, and, in 1855, rode on horseback from Trenton to Huntsville, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to take the Royal Arch degrees. In early life,





Harris

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and, in fact, until advancing years impaired his activity, he was a great lover of field sports, and particularly delighted in the old-time fox hunt. He was popular in all circles, and in both professional and everyday life was always the genial and companionable gentleman. Dr. Harris has been twice married—first to Miss Jane McDonald, who died in 1861. In 1865 he married Mrs. Eva A. (Crews) Bishop, who was born and reared in Missouri. His children are Robert M. Harris, a farmer of Grundy County; Mrs. Anna Bowlin, who is married to a Grundy County farmer; Mrs. Lillie Retlish, whose home is at St. Joseph, Missouri; Ada and Pearl Harris, both of whom reside in Trenton. Another daughter, May Harris, is dead. James L. Bishop, a lawyer, who resides at Selma, Alabama, is a son of Mrs. Harris, born of her first marriage.

Harris, Samuel Stanhope, physician and surgeon, was born in Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, December 26, 1836, and died in St. Louis, December 6, 1899. He was a son of Dr. Elam W. and Mary (Alexander) Harris, both natives of North Carolina, who became residents of Missouri in 1821, first locating at Farmington, and afterward at Jackson, Missouri. The maternal grandfather of Dr. S. S. Harris, Abraham Alexander, and his uncle, Charles Alexander, and also his paternal grandfather, were signers of the famous "Mecklenburg Declaration," in May, 1775, and were active in advancing the glorious cause it represented. His maternal great-grandfather, Caleb Phifer, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and served with distinction. Samuel S. Harris, in his youth, attended the private academy at Pleasant Hill, near Jackson, and later entered the college at Lexington, Missouri, from which he was graduated when eighteen years of age. He was of a family of physicians, and it was but natural that he should incline toward the profession of medicine, and to fit himself for his life's work he entered Bellevue Medical College, of New York City, from which he received his diploma when he was twenty-one years old, and in an open competition of all graduates won the postgraduate prize, which carried with it the appointment of house surgeon for two years. In 1860 he returned to Jackson, Missouri, and commenced practice,

with success from the beginning. Then were tumultuous times; the war for the Confederacy was at hand, and Dr. Harris abandoned his practice and entered into armed championship of the cause of the South. He organized a company of cavalry that became noted as the "Swamp Rangers," and later recruited a company of artillery and served with it at the battle of Fredericktown, where he distinguished himself for bravery; the guns being deserted by his men, he stood in the open field alone, facing the Federal force, manning the cannon the best he could, until it meant certain death to remain longer, and his comrades almost by force compelled him to retreat. His battery took a prominent part in the naval engagement at Fort Pillow. When the famous ironclad ram "Arkansas" started on its trip down the Yazoo River to encounter the fleet of Admiral Farragut and Davis, volunteers were called for. Among the first to respond were Captain S. S. Harris and Lieutenant J. C. Galvin, with sixty of General Jeff Thompson's men. The history of the "Arkansas" and its crew is one of the most thrilling, telling of bravery unequalled in the Civil War, and is well known to both Confederate and Federal veterans. Captain Harris, throughout all the adventures of the "Arkansas," in all of its victories, had charge of its batteries that dealt such awful blows to the ships of the Federal fleet, and his record is one of heroism fitting for the annals of the most worthy military achievements. At the termination of the war Dr. Harris settled at Water Valley, Mississippi, where he practiced medicine for a short time, and then removed to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where, until his death, he remained, except for a short time, when he was surgeon for the Scotia Iron Company, in Jefferson County. As a physician he acquired a high reputation and enjoyed a large practice. He was inclined toward literature, and was a contributor to numerous medical journals on matters pertaining to his profession; also devoting considerable attention to the preparation of miscellaneous articles for the magazines and daily papers. In public enterprises he was foremost, and always active in the promotion of the best interests of his city and county. In politics he was Democratic, and active in affairs of his party. For eight years he was a member of the Board of Pension Examiners, and in 1886 he was appointed post-

master of Cape Girardeau, serving for nearly three years, when he resigned, owing to his practice demanding his whole attention. The parents of Dr. Harris were of the Presbyterian faith, and in that church he was baptized, and until he reached manhood was a regular attendant at its services. For a number of years he was favorably inclined toward the Roman Catholic Church, and later attended the Episcopal Church, in which, for a number of years, he was superintendent of the Sunday school. In this church his children were baptized, though he himself was never confirmed. He was entirely free from any sentiment that could be classed as bigotry, but was sincere as a Christian, and respected the religious convictions of all. Yet he was so faithful to duty that he never neglected to use his good influence to induce his patients, whose recovery was impossible, to call a priest or minister and receive baptism and communion. He was benevolent and charitable, and was never known to refuse a worthy cause his hearty support. Dr. Harris was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united January 10, 1867, was Miss Amanda Brown, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Brown. She died in April, 1868, leaving one child, Mary Amanda Harris, now the wife of E. F. Blomeyer, of Cape Girardeau, general manager of the Southern Missouri & Arkansas Railroad. In 1880 Dr. Harris married Miss Julia E. Russell, of Jackson, Missouri, a daughter of Joseph W. and Mary L. (Frizel) Russell. Two children were born of this union, but died in infancy. The father of Mrs. Harris, Joseph W. Russell, was of an old Virginia family, who came from England prior to the Revolution. Her mother, Mary L. F. Russell, was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Bolinger) Frizel, and was born and reared in Jackson, Missouri. When she was thirteen years of age she made a journey by stage coach to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to the Moravian Seminary, where she was educated in part, for she was a student all her life. She was a brilliant woman, of many accomplishments, a devoted Christian of the Episcopal faith, and for more than forty years was a member of the church. She was baptized into the church by Rev. Dr. Horrell, rector of Christ Church, St. Louis, Missouri, in whose diary is the record: "Rode a horse from St. Louis to Jackson, September 4, 1823. Baptized Mary Frizel

and sister, after reading funeral service at the grave of their father." Joseph Frizel was of an old English family, which came to America at an early date and settled in Boston, and the Pemberton and Vance families were among his ancestors. About 1805 Joseph Frizel settled in St. Louis and engaged in the mercantile business, later removing to Jackson, where he continued in business until his death. Sarah Bolinger Frizel, his wife, was a woman of rare accomplishments. While quite young she rode on horseback from her home, at Jackson, to Salem, North Carolina, to attend the Moravian Seminary. In 1816 she brought by wagon the first piano across the Mississippi River, and the instrument is still in the possession of the family. She was a daughter of George Frederick Bolinger, who located in the Territory, now Missouri, in 1796. Removing to North Carolina, he returned with his own and twenty other families in 1800, having received large concessions from the Spanish. He was a colonel under Commandant Louis Lorimier. His father, Henry Bolinger, was killed in the Revolution. The Bolinger family was prominent in the early affairs of Missouri. Members of the family have in their possession a number of pieces of old silverware marked with the Frizel family crest, one of the early Bibles, with the Pemberton name on its silver clasp, and many other valuable heirlooms.

Harris, William Torrey, eminent as an educator, and present United States Commissioner of Education, was born at North Killingly, Connecticut, September 10, 1835. In the common schools and such academies as Phillips (Andover) he received his early education, and for two years and a half he was a student at Yale College, but left before graduating. That institution, however, bestowed on him, in 1869, the degree of A. M., and, in 1895, the degree of LL. D. In 1893 Brown University honored him with the degree of Ph. D. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him successively by the University of Missouri, in 1870, the University of Pennsylvania, in 1894, and the Princeton University, in 1896. His contributions to the educational exhibit of the United States at Paris, the "Saint Louis Annual School Reports," published in thirteen volumes, attracted such attention that he was tendered

the honorary title of "Officier de l'Academie," signifying office of the educational system of France, the reports themselves being placed in the pedagogical library of the University of Public Instruction. In 1889 he also received the title of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique." In 1880 he represented the United States Bureau of Education at the International Congress of Educators at Brussels, and, returning to America, settled at Concord, Massachusetts, where he took a prominent place as member of the School of Philosophy. In 1889 he again represented the United States Bureau of Education at the Paris Exposition, and the same year was appointed Commissioner of Education of the United States, and removed to Washington, D. C. In 1857 he became a resident of St. Louis, where, for twenty-three years, he was teacher, principal, assistant superintendent and superintendent of public schools, holding the last named office from 1867 to 1880. During this period of superintendency he witnessed an increase in the attendance of the schools of from 17,000 to 55,000 pupils. Resigning in 1880 on account of failing health, Dr. Harris was, by the citizens of St. Louis, presented with a gold medal costing \$500, and a purse of \$1,000, in grateful recognition "of his faithful and distinguished service." The history of the public school system of St. Louis, prepared by Dr. Harris for this "Encyclopedia," recounts the results accomplished during his notable administration. But not alone as a school educator were the uncommon acquirements of Dr. Harris displayed during his residence in St. Louis. In 1866 he was the founder of the Philosophical Society of St. Louis. The "Journal of Speculative Philosophy," established by him in 1867, was the first attempt of its kind in the English language, and he has continued to edit and publish it without interruption. In 1870 he was president of the National Educational Association. Since he removed from St. Louis he has found time for an immense amount of scientific and literary work. For the American Social Science Association, of which he has been an officer for nearly twenty years, he has written many papers. He was assistant editor of "Johnson's Cyclopaedia," contributing forty articles on philosophy and psychology. In co-operation with A. J. Rickoff and Mark

Bailey he prepared the "Appleton's School Readers," and with Duane Doty, of Detroit, drew up for the Educational Bureau the first formulated "Statement of the Theory of American Education." In 1898 he was the editor of "Appleton's International Education Series." From his constant contributions to the foremost magazines, an "Introduction to the Study of Philosophy" has been compiled. He is a deeply versed and eminent expounder of German thought, and has recently published "Hegel's Logic." This, with a commentary on "The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia," is ranked as marking an era in the history of mutual development in the United States. In 1898 he published "Psychologic Foundations of Education," a volume on the psychology of school work, art and philosophy, and especially of the institutions of civilizations. A record of devotion to the subject of intellectual enlightenment so constant, so untiring, so steadily aimed, often hampered by physical discouragements, is itself a monument.

Harrison, Clifford Melvin, editor and legislator, was born May 22, 1863, at Fairview, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, eight miles from Johnstown. His father, Christian Harrison, who was a school teacher, farmer and merchant, was also a native of Cambria County. His mother's maiden name was Caroline Watters, and she was born in Wayne County, Ohio. In the paternal line Mr. Harrison is descended from English ancestry, and his antecedents on the mother's side were Scotch-Irish. His father died in February 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his mother in August, 1883, at the age of forty-nine years. In 1867, when he was four years of age, his parents removed from Cambria County, Pennsylvania, to Blackhawk County, Iowa, where his early life was uneventfully passed upon a farm. There he obtained the rudiments of an education in the public schools. When he was eleven years old the family removed to Grant City, Worth County, Missouri, where the youthful Harrison worked at anything he could find to do during the summer months, and attended school during the winter months of each year, until he was fifteen years of age. He then apprenticed himself to the "Grant City Star," and spent the following three years learning the

printer's trade. At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he began working as a journeyman printer, and thereafter was successively employed on the "Denver (Missouri) New Era," the "Worth County (Missouri) Times," the "Mt. Ayr (Iowa) Record," the "Holden (Missouri) Herald," the "St. Joseph (Missouri) Evening News," and the "Kansas City (Missouri) Daily Journal." He worked on the last named paper eight years, and during four years of that time was head proof-reader. In 1891 he purchased the "Grant City Star," at Grant City, Missouri, and was editor and proprietor of that paper for eight years thereafter. Selling this paper at the end of that time, he soon afterward purchased the "Albany (Missouri) Advocate," a Democratic paper. He changed both the politics and the name of this paper and published it as the "Albany Capital," a Republican newspaper, for six months. Selling out the "Capital" at the end of that time, he purchased the "Gallatin North Missourian," in March of 1899. This paper is one of the oldest and most widely known Republican newspapers in northwest Missouri. It was established before the Civil War as the "Gallatin Sun," and its name was changed to "North Missourian" in 1864. It is the oldest paper in Daviess County, and one of the most influential in the Third Congressional District. An eight-page, six-column paper, it is printed entirely at Gallatin, and the office is equipped with the latest machinery and type faces. Under Mr. Harrison's management the noted old paper has increased in prestige and usefulness, and occupies a place among the leading press exponents of Republicanism in Missouri. Personally Mr. Harrison has been active in Republican campaigns, and in promoting the interests of his party for many years. At the present time (1900) he is chairman of the Republican central committee of Daviess County, and a member of the Republican congressional and executive committees of the Third District. The first office which he held was that of member of the Grant City School Board which he filled from 1892 to 1895, serving as vice president of the board. In 1894 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Missouri General Assembly from Worth County. During the ensuing session he served as chairman of the committee on eleemosynary institutions, vice

chairman of the committee on printing, and member of the committee on penitentiary. He was the author of a bill providing for the establishment of a State Board of Pardons, and the Parole of Convicts from the Penitentiary. The last named provision of this bill was enacted into law at a later session. In 1898 Mr. Harrison was nominated by the Republicans of the First Senatorial District for State Senator, but at the ensuing election he was defeated by a fusion of Democrats and Populists. A Presbyterian churchman, he is active in church work, and is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Gallatin. He has been chancellor commander of Gallatin Lodge, No. 206, of the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the orders of Odd Fellows, Freemasons, Modern Woodmen and Knights of the Maccabees. June 27, 1888, he married Miss Hannah Ella Marrah, at Kingsville, Missouri. Five children have been born of this union, of whom Frederick Melvin, Greta Viola and Garret Hobart Harrison are now living. Mrs. Harrison is a native of Ireland, reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, and a devout member of that church.

Harrison, Edwin, one of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis, was born in 1836, in Washington, Arkansas, son of James Harrison, one of the most distinguished of Western manufacturers. He came to St. Louis as a child, and when twelve years of age, through the friendship which existed between his father and Father De Smet, he was sent to Namur, in Belgium, where he attended school for several years. In 1851 he returned to St. Louis, and continued his studies at Wyman's school. In 1853 he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, a department of Harvard University, where he studied mechanics and engineering, graduating in 1855. While in this school he was under the preceptorship of Agassiz and Asa Gray. He was appointed, in 1859, assistant to State Geologist G. C. Swallow, of Missouri. He served some time as assistant to Drs. Schumard and Norwood in the Missouri Geological Survey, and then went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was engaged in merchandising from 1860 to 1862, and returning to Mexico in 1862, he became head of the firm of E. Harrison & Co., manufacturers of pig iron. In 1870 he was elected president of the Iron Mountain Company, and of the

Chouteau, Valle & Harrison Iron Company, owners of the Laclede Rolling Mills. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company, and of its branch, the Harrison Reduction Works, on the site of the present city of Leadville, Colorado. He was president of each of ten corporations for fifteen years, and at the same time engaged in many mining enterprises. The Hope and Granite Mountain mines, of Montana, were both enterprises with which he was identified from their inception. Governor B. Gratz Brown appointed him to membership on the board of managers of the State Geological Survey, and by reappointment of Governors Hardin and Woodson, he served until the survey was discontinued. In 1876 he was commissioner from Missouri to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, but other duties compelled him to decline. He has served as president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in St. Louis; of St. Luke's Hospital Association, of the Mercantile Library Association, of the Missouri Historical Society, of the managing committee of the Manual Training School, and of other organizations. He has also been a warm friend of Washington University, and the St. Louis Fair Association; was for many years a director in each, and was one of the incorporators of the St. Louis Club. In 1897 he was nominated for mayor of St. Louis, but was defeated by reason of factional differences in the Democratic party, with which he has always affiliated. Mr. Harrison married, in 1873, Miss Laura E. Sterne, of Glasgow, Missouri, and two sons and a daughter have been born of his marriage.

Harrison, James, merchant and manufacturer, was a Kentuckian, born in Bourbon County, October 10, 1803. His educational advantages were meager. Before he attained his majority he came to Missouri and settled in Fayette, Howard County, where he became associated with James Glasgow in commercial pursuits. He engaged in numerous other successful ventures, among them being the shipment of live stock to St. Louis, and of grain by flatboat from St. Louis to New Orleans. In 1831-2 he traded in Mexico, extending his operations to Chihuahua. From 1834 to 1840 he was engaged in merchandising in Arkansas, maintaining

trading establishments in several different towns. He became a resident of St. Louis in 1840. In 1843 he became a third owner of the Iron Mountain property, and in 1845 organized the "Iron Mountain Company." One after another obstacles were surmounted, and Mr. Harrison and his associates became known as among the largest producers of iron in the world. The manufacturing firm in St. Louis was known as Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, and for many years this was one of the most famous establishments of its kind in the West. He inspired the organization of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and for several years was a managing director. He was a director also of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and when that road was purchased from the State he was one of the men who negotiated a \$7,000,000 loan in aid of the enterprise. He contributed to the building of churches, schools and public institutions of various kinds, and was in all respects a potent factor in promoting the progress and prosperity of the city of St. Louis. His death occurred August 3, 1870. He married, in 1830, Maria Louisa Prewitt, daughter of Joel Prewitt, of Howard County, Missouri, who died in St. Louis in 1847.

Harrison, James Frank, was born August 7, 1852, near Lancaster, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His parents were Dixon A. and Elizabeth (Williams) Harrison. The father was born on the same farm as was the son; he became a lawyer, and was for some time a partner with General J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, Ohio. He removed to Carthage, Missouri, in 1868, where he continues to practice. The mother was a native of Ohio, of Scotch-Irish descent. The paternal ancestry is highly honorable, and rarely interesting. In the Cromwellian Parliament in England, a Harrison voted for the execution of Charles I, and for this act was hung by Charles II, after the restoration of the monarchy. Another Harrison removed to Ireland and participated in the siege of Derry. His three sons immigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and took a part in that struggle. Of these, one settled in Virginia, and all his male descendants in the Civil War period took up arms for the Confederacy. The descendants of the other two settled in Ohio, and, to the number of

twenty-eight, served in the Union Army. To this branch of the family belongs James Frank Harrison. In 1868 he came to Carthage with his parents, and for two years attended the public school. He then read law with his father, but having no liking for the profession, did not ask for admission to the bar. For sixteen years he was State agent and adjuster for the German Fire Insurance Company of Freeport, Illinois. He then engaged in the lumber business as a member of the firm of Harrison, Calhoun & Harrison, from which he afterward retired. In 1895 he became one of the incorporators of the Jasper County Railway Company, and was one of the leaders in the construction of the road from Carthage to Carterville. The road was purchased by the South West Missouri Electric Railway Company, and consolidated with the Carterville and Galena line, in 1898, and he was then elected vice president of the company. Since that time he has given his attention principally to mining operations, in the Empire, Central City and Zincite tracts. Among the richest holdings in the Missouri-Kansas mineral belt is a forty-acre tract adjoining Carterville, owned by himself and Judge Malcolm G. McGregor, which they have had in possession for twenty-one years. Parties holding lease rights have recently found upon this property rich disseminated ore. Upon the ground is a one hundred ton mill and four compressed air drills. The prospects were most promising from the outset, and the shafts are producing bountifully. Mr. Harrison is a Republican in politics, but is averse to public life, and the only office which he has ever held was that of councilman, some years ago. He and his family are members of the Methodist Church. For twelve years he has been a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He was married, September 4, 1878, to Miss Emma Dora Walker, daughter of Dr. Madison G. Walker, of Pendleton, Indiana. She was a student in the female college connected with the University of Ohio, at Delaware. She is highly cultured, a well trained musician, and has been for several years an active member of the Ianthé Chautauqua Club. Five children were born of this marriage. Mary is a student at the Central College, Lexington, Missouri. Edith graduated in 1900 from the Carthage High School. The younger children are Merle, Ruth and Frances.

Harrison, James Washington, merchant and ex-judge of the Lafayette County Court, was born seven miles southeast of Higginsville, Missouri, March 1, 1839, son of William Washington and Polly (Sims) Harrison. His father was a native of Madison County, Virginia, and his mother of Greene County, in the same State. His parents came to Missouri in 1838, locating on a farm in Lafayette County, where J. W. Harrison was born. The subject's father was a son of John Harrison, of Prince William County, Virginia, one of seven brothers who served in the Revolutionary War, he holding a commission as lieutenant in Captain Mountjoy's company, in Willis' regiment, which guarded the prisoners at Valley Forge. The family is descended from the same stock as that of General William Henry Harrison. Judge Harrison's education was received in the country schools of Lafayette and Saline Counties. The first twenty-five years of his manhood were devoted to farming and stock-raising, after which he engaged in merchandising at Aullville, Corder and Higginsville, ten years being spent at the latter place. Since August, 1900, he has been engaged in business at Odessa, Lafayette County, with his son, W. H. Harrison, operating two stores. Judge Harrison established the bank at Corder, in 1892, and also assisted in the founding of the Bank of Wellington, Missouri, and the Citizens' Bank of Higginsville, now defunct. For about one year he served as cashier of the Corder Bank. One of the most interesting episodes in his career occurred during the six years of his incumbency of the office of judge of Lafayette County, to which he was elected in 1879. In 1883 and 1884 the serious questions over the adjustment of the compromises on the Lafayette County Railroad bonds arose, and he and the other two judges were arrested by order of the United States Court and taken to Jefferson City, where he was held a prisoner for two years for refusing to levy a tax for the payment of the bonds as directed by the courts. Three months of this time he was compelled to sleep in jail, but during the remainder of the period of his detention he was allowed the freedom of a section of the city. During his term in office the entire bond issue, excepting about \$10,000, was compromised. Subsequent to serving as county judge he held the office of

county collector for two terms, from 1885 to 1889. In 1895 and 1896 he was a member of the Democratic county committee, and frequently has been a delegate to conventions of the Democratic party. Judge Harrison is a Confederate veteran with a good service record. His first enlistment was in Captain Samuel Taylor's company in the regiment of Colonel Routt, which formed a part of General Price's army. He subsequently entered Hunter's regiment, and afterward Jackman's regiment, both of which formed a part of General Shelby's brigade. In this command he served during the last year of the war, surrendering at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 14, 1865. At that time he was first lieutenant of Company G, Colonel Jackman's regiment, and, as the higher officers in command had gone to Mexico, he commanded the division at the time of the surrender. Judge Harrison is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon. He was married, September 27, 1859, to Ellen Davis, a daughter of Dr. Hamilton C. Davis, a native of North Carolina, and a grandson of General Hamilton, of that State. They are the parents of seven living children, namely, Comorah, now the wife of Nathan Corder, of Corder, Missouri; William H., Joseph S., Fleet H., Estella, Leslie R. and Hugh J. Harrison. Their eldest son, Marcellus, who was graduated as a civil engineer from the State University, became a deputy United States surveyor, and served as such during two years of President Cleveland's first administration. He died in 1890.

Harrison, John W., manufacturer, was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1840, son of John and Pamela (Marr) Harrison, both of whom were reared in that county. He was educated at the Missouri State University and then took a commercial course in St. Louis. In 1860 he became manager of the iron furnace at Irondale, Missouri. In 1867 he aided in founding the Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron Company, which is still in existence. In 1890, in company with Thomas Howard, he organized the Howard-Harrison Iron Company, which erected large pipe works at Bessemer, Alabama. Of both these corporations Mr. Harrison is president, and he is also the principal owner of stock in both companies. For many years he and his associates have been large

employers of labor, and in all this time they have never had a strike among such employes. He has usually indorsed the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He is an Episcopal churchman, and a vestryman in the Church of the Redeemer of St. Louis. Mr. Harrison has been twice married. First, in 1860, to Miss Laura Harrison, daughter of James Harrison, of St. Louis, a union of which three children were born. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. A. E. Campbell, daughter of Captain William Eads, of Carrollton, Missouri.

Harrison, Leon, was born in Liverpool, England, August 13, 1866. He was graduated from the public schools of New York at the age of thirteen years. Soon afterward he was one of nine hundred and twenty applicants for admission to the College of the City of New York, and ranked first among the five hundred admitted. He afterward entered Columbia College, in which institution he won a scholarship prize, graduating in 1886. During his academic course he also attended Emanuel Theological Seminary, of New York, from which he was graduated in 1886, at the age of twenty years. After that he took a post-graduate course of three years in philosophy at Columbia College. He was admitted to the Jewish priesthood, and preached his first sermon at Temple Israel, Brooklyn, New York, in 1886, being then but twenty years of age, and the youngest minister of this church in America. He occupied this pastorate five years, completing, at the same time, his academic and theological courses. Under his ministration the church grew from a very small membership into one of the leading congregations of Brooklyn, and built and paid for a temple which cost \$75,000. In 1890 he was invited to deliver a sermon at Temple Israel, of St. Louis, and as a result he was chosen unanimously from twenty-eight candidates to fill the pastorate left vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Sonneschein. He entered upon his duties and established his home in St. Louis, January 1, 1891, and since then has ranked among the first pulpit orators of the city.

Harrison, William, physician and surgeon, is a representative of the family which includes the two Presidents of the

United States bearing the same name. He was born on a farm in Madison Township, Fayette County, Ohio, July 8, 1850, son of Captain Scott and Frances (Young) Harrison. His father, who was born in the same county, February 22, 1817, and died at Marshall, Missouri, in October, 1875, was a son of Captain Batteal Harrison, born in Virginia in 1780. The latter's father, Captain Benjamin Harrison, also a native of Virginia, held a commission in Washington's command in the Continental Army. He married a Miss Vance and subsequently removed to Wheeling, and thence to Cynthiana, Kentucky. One of his sons, William, located in Crawford County, Missouri, prior to 1830. Another son, Batteal, Dr. Harrison's grandfather, was three years of age when his parents removed to Kentucky, and was left with his uncle, at Wheeling, on account of the Indian troubles in the Territory of Kentucky. In 1811 Batteal Harrison moved to Belmont County, Ohio, and the following year received from President Madison a commission as first lieutenant in the Nineteenth Infantry, United States Army. March 17, 1814, he was promoted to the captaincy of the Second Company of Riflemen, United States Army, and served until the conclusion of peace. After the War of 1812 he was appointed Adjutant General of Ohio, subsequently was made brigadier general, and while serving in this office, in 1835, refused to muster the "cornstalk militia" for the government. His action was followed generally by the commanders of the State troops throughout the country. In 1817 he was elected associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Fayette County, Ohio, and also served in the Ohio Legislature for some time. He married Elizabeth Scott, of Lexington, Kentucky. Their son, Captain Scott Harrison, in 1862, organized Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected captain, and served until the fall of Vicksburg, when he was discharged by reason of disabilities occasioned by illness. When the colonel of his regiment fell he was promoted to the command, but refused to accept the honor on account of his personal regard for the officers ranking ahead of him. He was subsequently elected major of the regiment, but declined this office also. After the surrender of Vicksburg he entered the Ohio militia and com-

manded his regiment at Chillicothe during Morgan's raid. He was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1863. He married Frances Young, of Pickaway County, Ohio, and they were the parents of eight children, Annetta, Batteal V., J. V., Elizabeth, William, Belle, John and James Cook Harrison. He came to Missouri and located in Cooper County in 1865, but the next year removed to Marshall, where he died, October 5, 1875. The education of Dr. William Harrison was received in the common schools of Fayette County, Ohio, and Saline County, Missouri; Newton's Academy, in Marshall, and the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1874. For twenty-six years he has practiced continuously in Marshall, part of that time with Dr. B. St. George Tucker, and twelve years as a partner of Dr. John B. Wood. During Cleveland's second administration he served as pension examiner, and for a time was local surgeon for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He has served as county physician, was an organizer of, and chief medical examiner for, the Home Protectors' Association, founded in Marshall in 1897, and for many years has been local examiner for leading insurance companies. He is a member of the Saline County, Missouri Valley District, State, and American Medical Associations, and has been president of the first named society. Aside from his professional associations he has been identified with various public movements. For several years he was an officer of the Saline County Agricultural Society; helped to organize, and for some time was president of the Marshall Driving Club, and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Ridge Park Cemetery, at Marshall. He is widely known as a lover of fine horses, and has bred some of the best produced in Missouri. He refused \$4,000 for "Zo," the fast running mare; owns "Sallie L.," a trotter with a fine record, and was interested in the breeding of "Tranby," a running horse, which made a record of 1:40 3-4 at Oakley, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1899. Since 1832 the family of which "Sallie H." is a member has been owned by the Harrison family. Dr. Harrison has always been a staunch Democrat, but has never cared for public office. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar. He was married, October 4, 1881, to Sallie Akin Mar-

maduke, daughter of Colonel Vincent Mar-maduke, of Marshall. Their only child died in infancy.

Harrison County.—A county in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by the State of Iowa, east by Mercer and Grundy Counties, south by Daviess, and west by Gentry and Worth Counties; area, 468,000 acres. The county presents a variety of surface. About two-thirds is undulating prairie, the remainder considerably broken. There are some low bottom lands, the soil of which is a black loam. The prairies have a dark brown loam, in places mixed with sand, and ranging from one to two feet in depth, resting on a clay subsoil. In the broken sections the soil is light. Big Creek, an affluent of Grand River, flows from north to south through the county, a little west of the center. Sugar, Sampson, Cypress and smaller streams, which are subtributaries of Grand River, water and drain different parts of the county. These streams generally have rocky or gravelly beds and rapid currents, affording good water power. In various parts springs abound. There are some good deposits of bituminous coal in the county, which for many years have been mined for home use, and small quantities for export. There is an abundance of good fire clay, and limestone and sandstone suitable for building purposes. About 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the remainder is in timber, consisting of hickory, oak of different varieties, ash, elm, lind, black and white walnut, etc. The timber exists in tracts, along or near the courses of the streams. Diversified farming, of which stock-raising and dairying are profitable branches, is the principal industry of the county. The cereals grow well, the average yield per acre being, corn, 33 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels; oats, 20 bushels. The grasses grow in abundance. Potatoes average from 75 to 100 bushels to the acre. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the surplus products shipped from the county, in 1898, were: Cattle, 15,300 head; hogs, 71,600 head; sheep, 3,680 head; horses and mules, 1,260 head; wheat, 1,893 bushels; corn, 11,237 bushels; flour, 20,350 pounds; corn meal, 1,300 pounds; ship stuff, 6,300 pounds; timothy seed, 387,000 pounds; lumber, 171,800 feet; walnut logs, 62,350 feet; piling and

posts, 66,000 feet; cord wood, 852 cords; coal, 23 tons; stone, 8 cars; lime, 15 barrels; cement, 6 barrels; poultry, 681,000 pounds; eggs, 690,000 dozen; butter, 44,362 pounds; tallow, 14,900 pounds; hides and pelts, 39,910 pounds; canned goods, 1,160,000 pounds; nursery stock, 2,120 pounds. Other articles exported were cooperage, cheese, dressed meats, vegetables, furs and feathers. That section of the Grand River country which was organized into Harrison County was, before the advent of white men, one of the choice hunting spots of the Indians, and as late as 1845 bands roamed over its prairies and along its streams, hunting and fishing. It has been long lost to tradition just who was the first white man venturesome enough to visit the country, but most likely he was some one of the French fur-traders. After 1830 the class of men known as bee-hunters went into the section and traversed the courses of the various streams, to which they gave names. According to the most reliable authority, no permanent settlements were made in the county, which was then a part of Daviess, until 1839, when John Conduit, Reuben Massey and William Mitchell located in the southern part. They were soon followed by others, who settled in the timbered portions, in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the county. The circulating medium of the early times consisted of honey, beeswax, coon skins and other peltry. Their food was of the plainest kind, corn, hominy, honey, game and fish, and it was many years before any luxuries were indulged in. St. Joseph was the nearest trading point of any importance. Schools were not known until some time after the organization of the county. Harrison County territory was included within the limits of Ray when that county was organized, and later was part of Daviess County, from which Harrison County was organized by legislative act approved February 14, 1845. It was named in honor of Honorable Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway County, who was a representative in Congress from Missouri from 1834 to 1839. The commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice selected Bethany, which, upon the organization of the county, was laid out and named by a number of settlers who had come from Tennessee. The first county court convened in August, 1845, under an oak tree. The year it was cre-

ated the county was surveyed and sectionized, and the first land entries were made during the following year. After being compelled to leave Illinois, the Mormons attempted to re-enter and establish themselves in Missouri. A company of militia was organized in Harrison County, and, under command of Colonel C. L. Jennings, met the "Saints" at Mt. Pisgah, Iowa, where a treaty was entered into with Brigham Young, in which it was agreed that the Mormons would not again try to settle in Missouri. In 1843, when an Indian raid was threatened, a company of militia was organized in the county for protection, and was under command of Colonel Jennings and Major S. C. Allen. A few soldiers were recruited in the county for service in the Mexican War, and during the Civil War men were supplied by the county to both the Northern and Southern armies. There was not much trouble experienced in the county during the conflict. Harrison County is divided into twenty townships, named, respectively, Adams, Bethany, Butler, Cypress, Dallas, Fox Creek, Grant, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Sherman, Sugar Creek, Trail Creek, Union, Washington, White Oak, Colfax and Clay. There are sixty-one miles of railroad in the county, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy running from the northern boundary, through the county, to the southwestern boundary, and the Des Moines & Kansas City Railroad, running along near the eastern border for some distance. The number of public schools in the county, in 1899, was 162; teachers employed, 187; pupils enumerated, 7,684. The population of the county, in 1900, was 24,398.

Harrisonville.—The county seat of Cass County, and a city of the fourth class. It is situated on the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Kansas City Osceola & Southern, and the Kansas City, Clinton & Southern Railways, forty-five miles south of Kansas City, and 254 miles west of St. Louis. It is on high, undulating prairie, surrounded by a picturesque, richly productive and highly cultivated country, which sends to the market large supplies of all the cereals, stock, cattle, horses and mules, hogs, sheep, wool and hides. The city is lighted by electricity. The county courthouse is a spacious building, and an or-

namment of architecture. It is of brick, three stories in height, with a lofty clock and observation tower. Over the porch entrance is the inscription: "A public office is a public trust." It was built in 1895, and cost \$45,000. There are a public library and an operahouse. The banks are the Allen Banking Company, the Bank of Harrisonville, and the Cass County Bank, with ample capital and large lines of deposits. There are four weekly newspapers, conducted with ability, and with large circulations—the "Democrat" and the "Leader," both Democratic; the "News," Republican, and the "Record," Populist. Churches are the Baptist, Christian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Cumberland Presbyterian and colored Methodist Episcopal. In 1899 the population (estimated) was 2,500.

The first settlers at Harrisonville were James Lackey, Humphrey Hunt and John Blythe, "squatters"; the former had built a cabin on the tract of public land taken for county seat purposes, in 1837. January 9th a postoffice was established with James W. McLellan as postmaster, who was succeeded by Lorenzo E. Dickey, December 2d. The same year Henry F. Baker opened the first store in a log building. In 1838 David Wilson opened a blacksmith shop. Lynch Brooks was the first physician and druggist; the first resident lawyers were Charles Sims, Charmichall, R. L. Y. Peyton, and Snyder. Samuel Wilson kept a "tavern," a log building of two rooms, one above the other. The first shoemakers were David Dawson and James Wilson; the first tailor was John Yanny, and William Cook was the first cabinet and coffinmaker. John Cummins, afterward county judge, erected the first brick dwelling house, in 1846, and Abraham Casle built the first brick business house, about the same time. The first newspaper, Whig in politics, appeared in 1854, the "Cass County Gazette," of which Nathan Millington was editor and owner. He sold it, in 1856, to R. O. Boggess, who styled it the "Western Democrat," and made it Democratic in tone. In 1857 Boggess sold it to Thomas Fogle, but continued to write the editorials. The paper was destroyed soon after the war began. The first school was opened about 1840, and was taught by Frank Love. William Jones was another early teacher. In 1849 Richard Massey opened a

small academy for both sexes, with Miss Sallie Hays as assistant. They were married the same year. Thomas A. Russell succeeded to the charge of the school. Instruction was confined almost entirely to private institutions until 1853, when B. C. Hawkins became county commissioner, and the public school system was brought to a fair degree of efficiency, but the war occasioned discontinuance of effort. The existing educational system had its beginning in 1869, when a board of education was elected, consisting of Thomas Holloway, president; George M. Houston, secretary, and D. K. Hall, treasurer, who, with W. J. Terrell, J. C. Boggs and J. D. Hines were the directors. In 1871 \$20,000 in bonds were issued, and a three-story brick building was erected.

Churches were prosperous and possessed valuable property, until the war dispersed the congregations and wrought material damage to the buildings, if they were not utterly destroyed. The first was that of the Missionary Baptists, organized some time previous to 1840, nearly two miles southwest of Harrisonville, with Elder John Jackson as pastor. In 1844 the congregation removed to the town and erected the first house of worship in the place. In 1854 a brick edifice was erected in its stead, and in 1883 this gave place to a modern structure, costing \$10,000. The Cumberland Presbyterians formed a church about 1845. It was reorganized in 1866, and in 1870 a building was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The Methodist Church, South, dates to 1856, when it occupied a spacious and handsome edifice for that time. The building was replaced in 1878 at a cost of \$4,500. The Christian Church, also dating to about 1856, erected a frame building in 1860, which cost \$4,400, which, in 1882, gave place to a modern brick structure of nearly the same cost. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1865, and in 1871 a church building was erected at a cost of \$4,000. A colored Methodist Church was formed in 1866, and a house of worship was built, costing \$800. Among the fraternal societies, the first was Old Prairie Lodge, No. 90, A. F. & A. M., chartered October 12, 1847. The first meeting was held in a store; the seats were nail kegs, and the officers' jewels were made from tin. This lodge suspended in 1861. Existing bodies of the order are: Cass Lodge, No. 147; Signet Chapter,

No. 68; Arcana Council, No. 16, and Bayard Commandery, No. 26. Other societies are Harrisonville Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F.; Harrisonville Lodge, No. 30, Order of Mutual Protection; a lodge of the Knights of Honor, and a lodge of United Workmen.

The town site was designated as the seat of justice, in April, 1837, by Francis Prine, Welcome Scott and Enoch Rice, and was named in honor of Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway County, one of the two Missouri Congressmen elected in 1836. The name "Democrat" was strongly urged, but finally rejected. It was located on 160 acres of public land, and was laid off by Martin Rice, the first county surveyor. Fleming Harris was appointed county seat commissioner and made a sale of lots. In 1838 a courthouse and jail were erected; in 1844 the former was replaced with a brick building, costing \$3,000. In 1860 \$15,000 were appropriated for a new edifice, but the war caused abandonment of the project after the bricks had been burned, and in 1865 they were utilized for repairing the old structure, damaged through military occupation. In 1863 the town was depopulated, and most of the buildings burned, the jail among them; the latter was replaced in 1869. (See "Cass County.") Harrisonville was incorporated as a city in 1859, when H. W. Younger was elected mayor; he was succeeded by J. M. Cooper, who served until 1861. Civil law was unknown from that year until the restoration of peace, and municipal rule was not re-established until May, 1867, when an election was called by John B. Stitt, a justice of the peace, and the following officers were elected: John Christian, mayor; James Blair, Jr., Alexander Robinson, George S. Akin, A. H. Boggs, councilmen. Appointed officers were: A. J. Briggs, clerk; J. H. Williams, treasurer; J. D. Sarvor, attorney, and M. O. Teeple, marshal.

Hartville.—The judicial seat of Wright County, situated in Hart Township, near the center of the county, on the Gasconade River, twelve miles north of Mansfield, the nearest railroad shipping point. It has a good public school, four churches, lodges of two fraternal orders, two banks, five general stores, six grocery, two dry goods and other stores, a hotel and two newspapers, the "Press," Democratic, published by Carl Garner, and the "Progress," Republican, pub-

lished by Thomas H. Musick. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

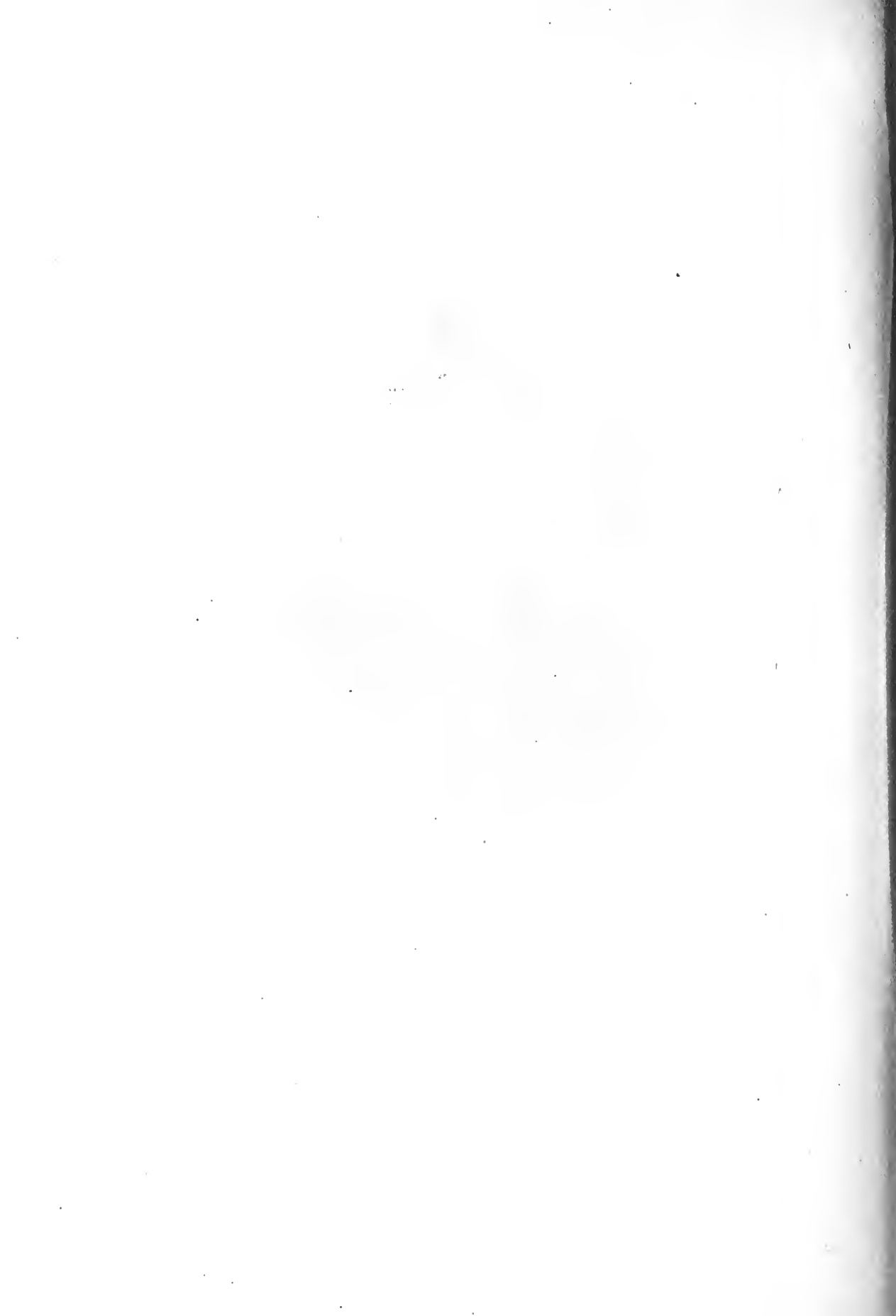
Hartville, Battle of.—After the repulse of the Confederates under General Marmaduke, on the 8th of January, 1863, at Springfield, they moved to Marshfield, and thence to Hartville, in Wright County, where a Federal garrison was stationed. The attack was made, January 11th, by Shelby's brigade, and was sternly met, many of the assailants going down before the destructive fire of a body of Union troops concealed in a dry ditch behind a high rail fence. Every captain in Shelby's regiment fell under these volleys, and Shelby had two horses shot, and Marmaduke one. The desperate nature of the fighting was maintained to the end, and although the Unionists were forced at last to evacuate the place, they were not pursued, and the Confederates gained little to compensate them for the loss of many valuable officers, among them Colonel John M. Wimer, ex-mayor of St. Louis, and Colonel Emmet McDonald, of St. Louis; Mayor George Kirtley, Captain Charles Turpin, Captain Dupuy and Lieutenant Royster. The battle was followed by the retreat of the Confederates into Arkansas, through bitter January weather, and was marked by great suffering.

Hartwig, Henry R. W., retired capitalist, soldier and politician, was born April 11, 1837, near Hesse-Cassel, Nieder Mollrich, Prussia. His parents were Frederick Oswald Hartwig and Elizabeth (Rosenblath) Hartwig. They were both born in Prussia, the father being engaged in agricultural pursuits in that country for many years. The grandfather was a preacher of the German Reformed denomination, and traveled extensively, expounding the faith wherever he went. While on the island of Surinam, a Dutch possession, he met Miss Maria Louise Von Schalge, who became his wife. They returned to Prussia and there ended a life of ease and quiet retirement. Gustave C. Ludwig Hartwig, an uncle of Henry R. W., was a lieutenant in the Prussian Army under Bluecher, and participated in the battles of Leipsic and Waterloo. Henry received a good education in the schools of Hesse-Cassel, and at the close of his educational career he engaged in agricultural pursuits with his

father. The young man yearned for greater things, however, and soon decided to give up the quiet life of the farm and come to the country he had for years longed to see. It was in 1854 that Henry bade his loved ones farewell and came to America. He settled at Cleveland, Ohio, where he clerked in a dry goods store until the spring of 1857. The Western fever took a strong hold upon him and he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, spending one year in that locality and in Nebraska. In the spring of 1858 he went to St. Joseph, where he has since resided. Mr. Hartwig, after deciding to locate in St. Joseph permanently, first engaged in the business of outfitting miners for the long journey to Colorado. Those were the days of the Pike's Peak emigration, and the Colorado gold excitement was at its height. In one year Mr. Hartwig succeeded in saving a goodly sum of money, and when he combined the profits with the earnings of previous years he found that he was possessed of a comfortable sum, an amount, in fact, sufficiently large to enable him to embark in the wholesale and retail liquor business. Fortune again smiled, and, under the firm name of H. R. W. Hartwig & Co., the business was carried on until 1863, when Mr. Hartwig concluded to change his line of operations and engage in the grain and commission business. This proved to be a profitable experiment of one year's duration, but Mr. Hartwig preferred the line he had abandoned a few months before. Accordingly, he re-engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, combining groceries and liquors. In 1869 the grocery stock was sold, and from that time until 1888 Mr. Hartwig was engaged in the wholesale liquor and rectifying business. When he stepped aside from the ranks of active commercial life he had at his command a competency that has grown steadily through judicious investments and wise speculations. Mr. Hartwig's brother, E. F. Hartwig, succeeded to the business and is still at the head of one of the most substantial concerns of its kind in the West. Major Hartwig's military career was one of steady promotion and honorable advancement. The spirit of the true soldier was inborn, and from the day he entered the service, until his discharge, he had an untarnished record on the battlefield and in the disciplined camp. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Captain Harbine's company of Enrolled Missouri Militia



H. H. W. Hartung



and was at once made a sergeant. In 1862 he was appointed first lieutenant of Landry's battery of artillery. Soon afterward Captain Landry was promoted to the rank of major of the Swiss St. Louis regiment. The battery was reorganized with Captain Hartwig at its head, and was known as Hartwig's Independent Artillery. In that service the gallant captain and his faithful men continued until 1864, when there was another deserved promotion, and he became major of the First Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia. Major Hartwig's political career has likewise been one of distinguished prominence. He is not placed in the class of politicians as the word is accepted in this day, but is a type of the true politician of the time when impurity was not such a common characteristic of public life. Major Hartwig has always stood for the best government and the honest administration of the people's affairs. In 1867 he had attained sufficient prominence to warrant his appointment, by Governor Fletcher, as one of the Missouri commissioners to the Paris Exposition. In 1870 he was elected collector of the city of St. Joseph and held that position two years. In 1884 the people of St. Joseph called him to be their executive, and for two years he was mayor of the city, his administration being marked by the steady growth of the municipality and her entrance into the second class of cities. He was nominated for Congress on the Republican ticket, in 1888, against the Honorable James N. Burnes, who was representing the Fourth Missouri District in the lower house of Congress, but the district was strongly Democratic and Major Hartwig was unable to overcome the majority against his party. He has always been a Republican. Although not actively engaged in church work, he clings to the creed of his antecedents and pins his faith to the German Reformed Church. He was married, March 1, 1860, to Miss Caroline Kuechler, of St. Joseph, and two sons were the result of the happy union. George Henry Hartwig died June 7, 1867. The other son, Ernst Charles Hartwig, has fought his own battles and won them, and is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Buchanan County, Missouri. Mrs. Hartwig died in December, 1885. The major's second marriage occurred March 24, 1898, his bride being Miss Emma Vegely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Vegely, of

St. Joseph. Mr. Vegely was a well known and prominent resident of St. Joseph. He came to that city in 1852, and was for many years engaged in the candy manufacturing business. Looked upon as one of St. Joseph's most enterprising and liberal citizens, the worthy cause always receives the assistance of Major Hartwig. He is one of the strong supporters of the Commercial Club, and is not slow to respond to a call for assistance when such assistance means the improvement of St. Joseph and the advancement of her interests. At the present time he is president of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of St. Joseph. He is also president of the Hartwig Realty and Investment Company, which has large holdings of realty, not alone in St. Joseph, but in Denver, Colorado, Salt Lake, Utah, and Wichita, Kansas, and large bodies of land in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Hartwood.—See "Oakland."

Harugari.—A secret society whose official head is the "Grand Lodge of the German Order of Harugari," and which traces back to an ancient German order of knighthood. It was instituted in 1848, and the first lodge in Missouri was organized in St. Louis in 1864. Its objects are aiding and assisting the helpless, sick and suffering. In the year 1900 there were 329 lodges with 18,268 members in the United States, 107 being ladies' lodges with 5,519 members. In the State of Missouri there were nineteen lodges, two of them being ladies' lodges. In the fifty-three years of its existence the order had paid out in the United States for the benefit of sick and for deaths \$6,250,000, of which \$535,317 was paid out in Missouri. The Grand Lodge of Missouri was incorporated for fifty years in October, 1899, and it has its capital in the hall built by itself, and valued at \$14,000, at the corner of Tenth and Carr Streets, in St. Louis. The officers in 1900 were: Grand bard, Oscar Horne; grand secretary, Theodor Thielman; grand treasurer, August Boettgar; and the trustees were F. W. Heide-mann, H. E. Heuer and F. W. Mueller.

Harvey, William C., physician, merchant and man of affairs, was born in Howard County, Missouri, August 8, 1825. He comes of "F. F. V." ancestry, the name having fig-

ured prominently in the annals of Virginia for many generations. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Walkup) Harvey. John Harvey was a native of Virginia, but was reared to manhood in Kentucky and removed from there to Howard County, Missouri, in 1817. Dr. W. C. Harvey had the usual advantages in an educational way that the public schools of the county afforded, and applied himself so well that he became qualified to teach, and followed that occupation for two years. He chose medicine as his profession, and spent two years in study under the instruction of Dr. L. C. Thomas. In 1846 he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and became a student at the Transylvania Medical College, from which institution he graduated with high honors in 1848. Returning to Missouri, he practiced his profession for a short time in Linn County, but in the winter of 1848 located at Roanoke, in his native county, where he has continued in active practice ever since. Dr. Harvey is a skillful and successful practitioner, and has achieved wide distinction in his chosen profession, but he has been and is much more than simply a physician of extensive practice. In connection with his practice he established and has conducted a drug and grocery store, and has always commanded the trade of a large scope of territory. He operated for many years the old Roanoke tobacco factory, which gave employment to many laborers each year. In addition to this he has for several years engaged extensively in farming, and now owns 850 acres of beautiful and fertile land in the vicinity of Roanoke. He is also prominent as a stock-trader and dealer in the county, and is one of the most extensive in the State. Seldom a week in any year passes that he does not ship, through his agents, from one to six or eight cars of live stock. Truly a man of this type is of incalculable value to any community. Such men are the true builders of the commonwealth. He is a member of the Methodist Church and of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Harvey was married September 16, 1852, to Miss Leah A. Blakey. They have two children, Gussie S. and Zallie A. Harvey.

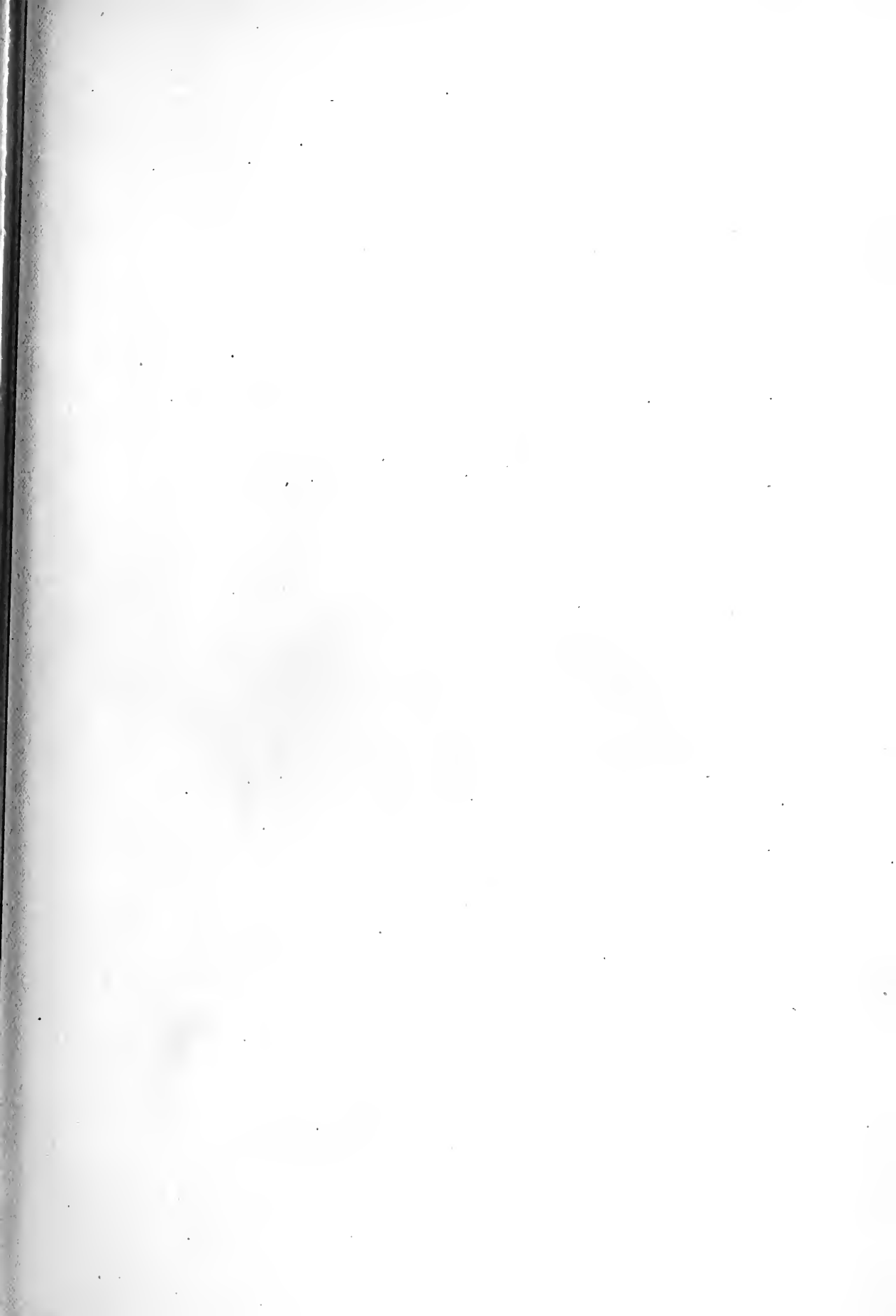
Harviell.—A village in Harviell Township, Butler County, seven miles southwest of Poplar Bluff. It has two churches, a

graded school, six sawmills (near by), a stave factory, flouring mill, hotel and two large general stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 450.

Harwood.—A town in Vernon County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, fourteen miles north of Nevada, the county seat. It has a public school, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, lodges of Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, the Royal Tribe of Joseph, a Grand Army Post, and a Woman's Relief Corps; a bank and nurseries. Considerable quantities of coal are shipped. In 1899 the population was 225. It was platted in 1882 by John T. Birdseye, for Charles E. Brown, of St. Louis, owner of the site.

Hatch, William Henry, lawyer, soldier and member of Congress, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, September 11, 1833, and died at Hannibal, Missouri, December 23, 1896. He was educated at Lexington, in his native State, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Shortly after he came to Missouri and entered on the practice of his profession. In 1858 he was elected circuit attorney for the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, and in 1860 was re-elected. When the Civil War began he took the Southern side, entered the military service, and was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant general, and the next year was assigned to duty as assistant commissioner of exchange under the cartel, and in this capacity he conducted the exchange of prisoners on the Confederate side to the end of the war. He then returned to Missouri and resumed the practice of his profession at Hannibal, and in 1878 was elected to Congress, and re-elected seven times in succession, serving with distinguished ability in the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and being particularly noted for his championship of Western interests.

Hatcher, Robert A., lawyer, member of the Confederate Congress and the United States Congress, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, February 24, 1819, and died at Charleston, Missouri, December 18, 1886. He received his education at private schools in Lynchburg, in his native State, and after





Harry B. Hawes

studying law removed to Kentucky and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1847 he came to Missouri and located at New Madrid, where he acquired a large practice. He was elected and re-elected circuit attorney, holding the office for six years, and was afterward twice elected to the State Legislature. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the State convention, but withdrew from it and espoused the cause of the South, and was sent as member to the Confederate Congress from Missouri. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress and was re-elected in 1874 and again in 1876, serving three full terms.

Haughn's Mill Massacre.—See "Mormonism."

Havens, Harrison E., lawyer, journalist and member of Congress, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, December 15, 1837, and, after receiving his education at the common schools, studied law and practiced for a time in his native State, afterward removing to Iowa. In 1867 he came to Missouri and located at Springfield, where he published the "Patriot." In 1870 he was elected from the Fourth Missouri District, as a Republican, to the Forty-second Congress by a vote of 8,830 to 7,833 for W. E. Gilmore, Liberal, and in 1872 was re-elected, serving two full terms.

Hawes, Harry Bartow, was born in Covington, Kentucky, November 15th, 1869. He comes from a long line of men distinguished in the political and military history of the country. Samuel Hawes, who was the first of his family to arrive in this country, came to Virginia in 1727 with the King's commission as a magistrate. Early Virginia records speak of him as a worthy and public spirited man who took great interest in politics. His son Samuel commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary Army, which was fitted out by himself and father. In return for his military services and the money advanced for Colonial troops, he was afterward issued letters patent for 30,000 acres of land in Kentucky, and moved with his family and slaves from Virginia to his new possessions, settling at the town of Hawesville, on the Ohio River. His son commenced his professional career as a lawyer at Paris, Ken-

tucky, where he married Hettie Nicholas, whose father, George Nicholas, had written the Constitution of Kentucky, and was the author of the celebrated State's Rights doctrine, his resolutions on this subject being even at this date the accepted authority. The town of Nicholasville and Nicholas County were named after the father of Hettie Nicholas.

Through the Nicholas family, Mr. Hawes is descended from Samuel Smith, who was Secretary of the Navy under Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State under Madison, and was United States Senator from Maryland. Samuel's brother, Robert Smith, was Governor of Maryland and an officer in the Colonial Army. George Nicholas was Governor of Virginia and a personal friend and confidant of Thomas Jefferson, having married Samuel Smith's daughter. Through this line Mr. Hawes is also descended from Richard Carter, who had a grant of land from the Atlantic coast as far west as his majesty's possessions extended, being the largest landholder and the wealthiest man in the colony of Virginia. Robert Carey, of Virginia, from whom Mr. Hawes is also lineally descended, was a colonel in the Colonial Army and participated in the stirring events of the Revolution.

Richard Hawes, husband of Hettie Nicholas, and the grandfather of Mr. Hawes, was a contemporary of Henry Clay, with whom he practiced law for many years, being associated with him as counsel in the settlement of the celebrated Nicholas estate, which was in the courts of Kentucky for over fifty years. He represented the Ashland District in Congress, was a volunteer in the Black Hawk War, and upon the breaking out of the rebellion was elected by the Confederate troops at Frankfort, Confederate Provisional Governor of Kentucky. His home at Paris was a place of meeting for distinguished men from the entire South. He was a man noted for his uprightness of character, simplicity of manner, and was generally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, described him as follows:

"I knew him long and esteemed him highly. Direct and unswerving, faithful in private as well as public life, he commanded the regard and confidence of all who knew him well. The position of Kentucky tested

the sincerity of her sons' adherence to the doctrine she had taught in the infancy of her statehood, but Richard Hawes, true to principle as the magnetic needle to the pole, quietly took his position, and through good and evil report efficiently worked to maintain the constitution as it was written and interpreted by the men who made it."

After the war, shattered in health and in fortune, Richard Hawes returned to his old home, and was immediately elected county judge by his old constituents, which position he held until the time of his death, which came in his eighty-third year. His eldest son, General Morrison Hawes, was a classmate of Grant and Longstreet at West Point, graduating from that academy at the same time with them. He served throughout the Mexican War, and at the breaking out of the Civil War was in command of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, when he was offered a commission as brigadier general in the Union Army by Secretary of War Stanton, his wife's uncle. He chose, however, to resign and accepted the position of colonel of the Second Kentucky, afterward being transferred to the Division of Texas and promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the Confederate Army, surrendering his command upon the cessation of hostilities at Galveston in 1865. Two of his brothers were killed in the Confederate Army.

General Morrison Hawes' youngest brother, Smith Nicholas Hawes, was made a lieutenant in the Confederate Army at the age of seventeen, receiving his commission at Maryville, Missouri, in 1861. He was later promoted to the rank of captain and served until the close of the war, being severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh. After the war Captain Hawes returned to Kentucky, where he married Susan E. Simrall. Two boys were the result of this marriage, Harry B. Hawes, the subject of this sketch, and Richard S. Hawes. The Simrall family is well known in Kentucky and the South, four generations in a direct line having been distinguished lawyers and jurists.

Financial reverses overtaking the Hawes family, young Hawes left Kentucky and came to St. Louis to carve out his own fortunes. He arrived in St. Louis in his seventeenth year without acquaintances, friends or money, but accidentally met an old army comrade of his father, who secured a posi-

tion for him in the Third National Bank. Continuing his studies at spare times, he prepared himself for the study of the law. In the meantime his father died and Harry B. Hawes brought his widowed mother and younger brother to St. Louis. He was later enabled, through the assistance of Honorable John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, an old friend and legal adviser of the family in Kentucky, to secure a Federal appointment which occupied but a few hours each day, enabling him to attend the lectures at the St. Louis Law School, and at the same time provide for the support of himself and family. He graduated from this institution, representing his class at its closing exercises, and entered into the practice of law in the office of Governor Charles P. Johnson.

Being sent as a delegate from Missouri to the Trans-Mississippi congress which met at Salt Lake, in Utah, he there met and formed the acquaintance of Honorable Lorin A. Thurston, the representative of the Hawaiian Republic, who was in this country for the purpose of securing the annexation of those islands to the United States. The question of annexation was presented to the convention for its approval or rejection, and Mr. Hawes entered into an active debate in behalf of annexation. The resolutions were passed and he returned to St. Louis. Two months later the Hawaiian government offered him a position in its diplomatic service, under the direction of Honorable Lorin A. Thurston and President Dole. The position was accepted by Mr. Hawes, and he remained in the employ of the little republic until the islands were annexed to the United States. During his engagement in this work for over a year, he spoke in the leading cities of the South, and was instrumental in disclosing the operations of the sugar trust in its attempt to defeat the annexation of the islands, which seriously threatened its monopoly. His speech before the Jefferson Club on sugar trust interference went through three editions, over 40,000 copies of it being distributed throughout the United States.

Resuming the practice of the law, Mr. Hawes associated himself with three other young lawyers under the firm name of Johnson, Houts, Marlatt & Hawes, this firm now being recognized as the strongest among the younger members of the bar in the city. Mr. Hawes had inherited a natural aptitude for

politics, and taking a decided stand against the old boss system in his adopted city, he organized what is now known as the Jefferson Club, which at the present time controls the politics of St. Louis. After eight years' struggle with the old-line bosses, they were defeated in the primaries of May, 1900, and the authority of the organization built up by the young Kentuckian was made supreme. In 1898 Mr. Hawes was appointed police commissioner by Governor Stephens, who had been his personal friend for a number of years. He was immediately elected president of the board and in the same year he caused to be introduced and secured the passage through the Legislature of a new police law increasing the size of the department to meet the growing needs of his city. The passage of this bill attracted the attention of the whole State, the conflict becoming bitterly partisan, and was the sole topic of conversation in political circles while it was pending, and has since become a fruitful source of discussion.

Although not thirty years of age, with a position of tremendous responsibility placed upon him as president of the police board, Mr. Hawes was not found lacking in the necessary executive capacity or ability. In the spring and summer of 1900, the great street railway strike, involving the employment of 3,500 men and extending over street railroad tracks of over 400 miles in length, and having the active support of 40,000 union workmen in St. Louis, presented the greatest struggle between labor and capital ever witnessed in America. Mr. Hawes' position as president of the police board brought him between these two conflicting interests. Pursuing a fair and impartial course as an officer of the law, without injustice to one side or the other, he was made the storm center of attack and abuse from both sides. His political opponents, taking advantage of the crisis then upon the city, sought by the arts of demagogery to inflame the public mind against him. The trouble was finally settled with little loss of life or property, and the public, having had time and opportunity to review the strike in a dispassionate manner, generally approved his conduct through this critical and dangerous period. Mr. Hawes was reappointed police commissioner by Governor Dockery, in 1901.

On November 15th, 1899, Mr. Hawes mar-

ried Miss Eppes Osborne Robinson, of Washington, D. C. Her family, like his, was distinguished in the early politics of the Old Dominion, she being descended from the Randolph, Eppes and Giles families of that State. Her great-grandfather, William Branch Giles, was one of the early Governors of Virginia, a staunch supporter of Thomas Jefferson and a bitter foe of Hamilton. In the debates of the constitutional convention, and later on, during Hamilton's administration as Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, he was fiercely assailed for his monarchical tendencies by Giles of Virginia.

Partisan papers take delight in referring to Mr. Hawes as "young Mr. Hawes," and in assailing him for his Democratic partisanship. The serious charge of being a young man seems, however, to have been the only charge of incompetency that they could substantiate. Firm in his convictions, aggressive in action, warm in his friendships and determined in opposition, he has made many friends and enemies in his brief period in public life. As a forensic orator and public speaker, he is plausible and convincing. His rapid rise in politics in St. Louis, he being now the recognized leader of his party in the city, has brought with it jealousies and animosities as a natural consequence. He has refused nominations for public office, and has often stated to his intimate friends that his life work shall be in the line of his chosen profession, the law.

Hawkins, Charles P., lawyer and legislator, was born February 15, 1860, in Fulton County, Kentucky, son of Dr. James M. and Matilda (Harris) Hawkins. His father, who was a native of Tennessee and was reared in that State, was a brother of ex-Governor Hawkins, who achieved much distinction as a public man. Dr. J. M. Hawkins removed from Tennessee to Kentucky and there married. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in early life, but later engaged in the practice of medicine in Fulton County, Kentucky, where he became very prominent in his profession and accumulated a handsome fortune. The son was educated at McKenzie College, Tennessee, and after his graduation from that institution began reading law in Fulton County, Kentucky. In 1879 he came from there to Missouri and established his home in New Mad-

rid, where he completed his law studies with his brother, who was a member of that bar. He was admitted to practice in 1880, and began his professional career at New Madrid, where he remained until the fall of 1882. He then removed to Malden, in Dunklin County, and from there removed to Clarkton, in the same county, in 1884. At the last named place he was engaged in private practice until 1886, when he was elected prosecuting attorney, and removed to Kennett, the county seat of Dunklin County, which has since been his home. Here he has since practiced successfully, and has gained a prominent place among the lawyers and public men of his county. In 1888, he was the nominee of the Democratic party for representative in the General Assembly, and was elected to that position by a handsome majority. He was re-elected in 1892, serving four years in all in the Legislature, and becoming recognized not only by his immediate constituency, but throughout the State, as an able legislator and a public servant of unquestioned integrity. As a member of the Democratic party he has been devoted to its principles, has participated actively in many campaigns, and has contributed his full share to the advancement of its interests. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the orders of Freemasons and Odd Fellows. In April, 1884, he married Miss Augusta Waltrip, daughter of Judge James M. Waltrip, a prominent citizen of Dunklin County. Four children have been born of this union.

Hawks, Cicero Stephens, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, was born in New Berne, North Carolina, May 26, 1812. He received his education at the University of North Carolina, and was graduated at the age of eighteen. He studied law, but when almost ready for admission to the bar he abandoned it for theology under the direction of his brilliant brother, Rev. Francis Lister Hawks, then rector of St. Thomas parish. He was made deacon December 8, 1834, and was ordained priest, July 24, 1836. His first parish was Saugerties, New York. In 1837 he was transferred to Trinity Church, Buffalo, New York, and in October, 1843, accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, St. Louis, Missouri, and entered on his duties January 1, 1844. Missouri then was under

the jurisdiction of Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, missionary Bishop of Missouri and Indiana; but the extent and rapidly increasing population of that region made it necessary to divide the jurisdiction, and the entire State was set off as an independent diocese, under the name of the Diocese of Missouri, and the new rector of Christ Church, St. Louis, was elected its first bishop, and he was consecrated October 20, 1844. The poverty of the new diocese compelled Bishop Hawks to continue to be rector of Christ Church as well as Bishop of Missouri, and he discharged the duties of both offices for more than ten years. In twenty-three years he organized more than twenty parishes and missions, and the number of communicants increased under his pastorate to nearly 2,000. He was exemplary in the discharge of his duties as pastor of a parish as well as those of the episcopate. During the pestilence of 1849, Bishop Hawks remained at his post, ministering to the sick and dying and burying the dead. In the midst of his arduous labors he has found time for the exercise of those literary talents which were a family possession. He edited Harper's "Boys' and Girls' Library" and Appleton's "Library for My Young Countrymen," and was the author of the little work, "Friday Christian, or the First Born of Pitcairn's Island." In 1867 Bishop Hawks began to show symptoms of the disease which terminated his life. He continued, however, to discharge the duties of his office till 1868, when he was compelled to request the assistance of Bishop Vail, of Kansas, in the visitation of the diocese. The last service of the church in which he participated by his presence was on the Sunday before Easter, April 5th. He was then too weak to take any part in the service, and he died on Sunday, April 19, 1868. Bishop Hawks was twice married, first, to Miss Jones, of Hillsboro, North Carolina. Mrs. Hawks died in 1855. Second, he married Miss Leonard, daughter of Judge Abiel Leonard, of Howard County, Missouri, who survived him.

Haynesville.—A small village in the southern part of Clinton County, laid out in 1842 by Solomon Kimsey, W. F. Franklin and J. R. Coffman. It was a thriving and prosperous place until the Cameron Branch Railroad was built, running a mile distant,

in 1867, when most of its business and many of its inhabitants moved to the town of Holt, on the railroad, in Clay County. Since then Haynesville has been an unimportant village of about seventy-five population.

Hayti.—A village on the St. Louis, Kennett & Southern Railway, in Little River Township, Pemiscot County, four miles south of Gayoso. It has several sawmills near by, and six general stores, a school and a church. Population, estimated (1899), 600.

Hazard, Rebecca Naylor, a recognized leader among the philanthropic women of St. Louis, was born November 10, 1826, in Woodsfield, Ohio. She was receiving her education at Marietta Female Seminary, but left it at the age of fourteen years, her family removing to Cincinnati, and thence to Quincy, Illinois, where she was married, in 1844, to William T. Hazard, of Newport, Rhode Island. In 1850 Mr. and Mrs. Hazard removed to St. Louis, and soon after her coming Mrs. Hazard became interested in the neglected young girls of the city. Becoming a director in the Girls' Industrial Home, she entered upon the work of building up that institution. For five years she was engaged in this work, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War a more imperative demand was made upon her activities by the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers. In the winter of 1863-4 she was appointed by the Union League, with five other ladies, to inaugurate the movement which resulted in the memorable Sanitary Fair. At the close of the war she aided in founding the Guardian Home for unfortunate women. In May, 1867, she assisted in forming the Woman Suffrage Association of Missouri. She has filled the offices of secretary and president of the Missouri Association, and in 1878 was elected president of the American Woman Suffrage Association. In 1873 the Association for the Advancement of Women was formed in New York, and Mrs. Hazard has been associated as vice president for Missouri for more than twenty years. She assisted in forming in St. Louis the School of Design. She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has been known in politics also as a pronounced bimetallist. For several years she has lived in comparative retirement in the

country, near Kirkwood. For the past sixteen years she has met at her home a class of ladies who devoted themselves to the study of the poets, Homer, Dante, Goethe and Shakespeare, and have also given attention to the philosophic writings of Plato and Hegel. In early years she was attached to the Methodist Church, but in middle life she became imbued with a love of the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hazard have been Charles F., who graduated from the Washington University and died in early manhood; Nathaniel, well known in the musical circles of St. Louis; William T., Jr., who graduated from Yale College in the class of 1871, and is now connected with the Missouri Car & Foundry Company, and two children, who died in infancy. A grandchild, Grace Hazard, a student at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, is also a member of Mrs. Hazard's family.

Hazeltine, Ira S., lawyer, farmer and member of Congress, was born at Andover, Vermont, July 13, 1821. He was educated in the schools of his native State, and when a young man removed to Wisconsin, where he taught school for three years, then studied law and spent ten years lecturing on scientific and reformatory subjects, and also took an active part in building up Richland Centre, the county seat of Richland County, in Wisconsin, and introducing improved farming into the State. He served in the Wisconsin Legislature. In 1870 he came to Missouri and located upon a farm near Springfield and directed his attention to the cultivation of fruit and the rearing of sheep. He participated in the Granger movement, and was also made a member of the executive committee of the Missouri State Grange. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Greenbacker-Republican over James R. Waddill, Democrat, the vote being 22,787 for Hazeltine and 22,680 for Waddill.

Hazen, William L., secretary and manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber & Supply Company, of Kansas City, was born January 29, 1848, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents removed to Kansas when he was a youth, and he soon afterward entered the employe of Ingersoll & Rush, lumber dealers at Leavenworth, where he gained his first

experience in the business which now engages his attention. He left these employers to take a clerical position in the United States quartermaster's department at Fort Leavenworth, under Generals Eaton, Van Vliet and Saxton. He manifested such aptitude for his duties, and acquired so great familiarity with all the details of the intricate business to which he had been introduced, that he was soon sent to the terminal points of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and of the Denver & Rio Grande Railways, to superintend the shipment of army supplies thence to the various military posts in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona. He was continued in this important position until wagon transportation was rendered obsolete through railway extensions. In 1880 he located at Wichita, Kansas, where he became engaged with the Chicago Lumber Company, for whom he conducted yards at the car works, and then in the city proper. With many others, he met with reverses in the reaction following the speculative period, but suffered no impairment of energy or damage to reputation for integrity. He then became associated with E. R. Rogers, with whom he conducted a commission lumber business under the firm name of Hazen & Rogers, handling yellow pine almost exclusively, from the mills of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. During 1892-3 Mr. Hazen was engaged for the latter corporation as a salesman in western Kansas and Oklahoma. January 1, 1894, the Pacific Coast Lumber & Supply Company began business in Kansas City, and Mr. Hazen was placed in charge as secretary and manager, a two-fold position which he continues to occupy. He is regarded as one of the most accomplished judges and handlers of lumber in the market, and as possessing exceptional ability in extending and maintaining trade relations throughout an extensive and constantly increasing territory. Uniformly fair and liberal in his dealings, his broad intelligence and geniality of disposition attach to him firmly the friends once gained, and he is equally esteemed in business affairs and in the social relations of life.

Heard, John T., lawyer and member of Congress, was born at Georgetown, Missouri, October 29, 1840, and was educated at the common schools and the State University, graduating in 1860. He then read

law in the office of his father, George Heard, and practiced in partnership with him at Sedalia. In 1872 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served as chairman of the committee on ways and means, and was a member of the committee on judiciary, and the committee on the State University. In 1881 he was elected without opposition to the State Senate, serving for four years, during which time he prosecuted the claims of the State against the general government on behalf of the fund commissioners. In 1884 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the Forty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected in succession to the three following Congresses, receiving in his last election 24,027 votes to 16,365 cast for E. L. Redmond, Republican.

Hedburg, Eric, mining engineer, was born May 28, 1859, at Soderhamn, Sweden. His parents were A. O. and A. B. (Johansdocter) Hedburg. The father, who was a machine works owner and manager, died in 1879, aged thirty-six years, and the mother died in 1865, on the family homestead in Enonger, Sweden. The Hedburg family originated in Heidelberg, Germany. Among them were ironmasters dating from 1780, who emigrated to the north of Sweden to give instruction in iron manufacture. Six members of the family divided an estate; two continued in the iron trade, one engaged in the lumber and two in mercantile business in the city of Gavle, and another entered government service as postmaster in the same place. From this family descended the Hedburgs in America, four in number, of whom there are two in Joplin and one in California. Another, a captain in the United States Army, died recently. Eric Hedburg attended the common schools in Enonger, Sweden, until he was fifteen years of age. He then entered the School of Mining in Bergslagen, studying metallurgy and mechanics, with two years of practical work in the manufacture of iron, and at the age of nineteen years received the degree of assistant ironmaster. At a later day he supplemented his technical studies with a six months' course in the School of Mines at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After his graduation in Sweden he engaged in extensive travel to add to his knowledge of his chosen profession. In 1878 he went to England, first to London and then to Shields, famous

for its coal mines and iron working establishments. He then visited Norway, remaining three months at Christiania, returning to London, and thence journeying to Lisbon, Portugal. In 1879 he went to St. John's, New Brunswick, and from that point attended an exploring party 200 miles inland. He then visited Liverpool, in England, and Dublin, in Ireland, thence sailing to Baltimore, Maryland, and thence to St. Nazaire, France, where he made a stay of two months. In 1880 he returned to the United States, and was employed for a time with the Thompson Steel Company, of Jersey City, New Jersey. In 1881 he went to Carthage, Missouri, and assisted in developing the now famous Pleasant Valley zinc mines. In 1883 he laid out the town of Boxley, Newton County, Arkansas, and organized the Carthage (Arkansas) Mining and Smelting Company, built the necessary works, and carried on lead mining and smelting for eighteen months, when the company made an assignment, the business proving unprofitable on account of the long wagon haul of ninety-five miles to a railway shipping point. He then went to Lehigh, Jasper County, Missouri, and successfully superintended zinc mining until the ore was exhausted, when he became superintendent of the Sherwood Mines. In 1890 he entered upon a five years' engagement as superintendent of the Roaring Springs Mining Company. During that period of service he opened the Gordon Hollow Mines, in the northwest corner of Newton County, Missouri. These now famous mines led to the opening of nine other paying mines in the vicinity, induced the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway to build a mile switch to the properties, and built up in a wilderness a prosperous town with 900 inhabitants, a postoffice and a number of stores. In 1895 he visited the lead mines in Tennessee and Iowa, and made an expert report of the same. In 1896-7 he opened the Leadville and Chettwood Hollow Mines, in Jasper County, Missouri, and organized the Chicago Consolidated Company. In 1898 he organized the Narragansett Mining Company, of Webb City, with a capital of \$150,000. He has now a permanent office in the Columbian Building in Joplin, Missouri, and gives attention solely to his profession as a mining expert and organizer, lines in which he has established a high reputation. His volunteer and unrecompensed

labor has been of great value to the commercial and scientific world. In 1896 he wrote for the "Chicago Engineer" a profusely illustrated series of articles descriptive of the various kinds of machinery used in the Western mines. In 1898 he wrote twelve illustrated articles for the "Mines and Minerals," of Scranton, Pennsylvania, giving a complete history of Joplin, its geology, the mining, milling and smelting of lead and zinc, with plans and cost of production. He has also written an illustrated pamphlet on "Lead and Zinc Mining," which is a recognized authority upon these subjects, and has reached an issue of 20,000 copies in the East alone. His professional attainments are recognized by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a scientific body having representation in all mining countries, of which he is an active member; and by the National Association of Steam Engineers, of which he is deputy president. During his early residence in America he was a Democrat, being personally acquainted with General Hancock, Democratic candidate for President when he came to the country, and having an intimate friend in Colonel J. M. Tower, who expected the appointment of Minister to Sweden, and sought his services as interpreter. In the campaign of 1896 he became a staunch Republican on account of the Democratic party favoring free silver and other dogmas which he could not approve. He is a member of Fellowship Lodge, No. 345, A. F. & A. M., of Joplin. Mr. Hedburg was married, in 1884, at Carthage, Missouri, to Miss Sophia J. Anderson, who was born in Warmland, near Philipstad, Sweden. Three children have been born of this union, George, Nora and Lillie Hedburg.

Heege, Theodore, merchant and banker, was born November 15, 1834, in Brunswick, Germany. His parents were William and Frederika (Bierman) Heege. He received his education in the common schools of his native town. In 1854, when twenty years of age, he immigrated to America, locating in St. Louis, where he carried on the shoemaking trade until 1860. He then removed to Kirkwood, where he was similarly occupied until 1865, when he established a grocery store on the site which he yet occupies. By diligent attention to his concerns and careful economy he has developed

his business until it has reached the sum of \$50,000 per annum, and he has acquired a handsome competency. He was among the organizers of the Bank of Kirkwood, and from its foundation has been its vice president. During the Civil War he assisted in the organization of Company F, First Regiment of Missouri Infantry Militia, and held a commission as second lieutenant in that command. In 1888 he was called upon to serve as presiding judge of the county court of St. Louis County, and his acceptance of the position was in the nature of a response to a popular demand and expression of confidence, rather than as the gratification of personal ambition. His service in that position was so eminently creditable to himself and satisfactory to the community that he was twice re-elected, his terms of service covering the long period of ten years. He was also elected a town trustee for Kirkwood, and re-elected, serving in that capacity for four years. In political concerns he is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in the affairs of the party throughout the county and district, as well as locally. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Royal Arcanum, and of all the leading German societies in the county. He was married, April 9, 1857, to Miss Louisa Albrand, of St. Louis, who died July 22, 1894. Of this union were born eight children, William; Emma, wife of Leith Decker, of St. Louis; August, who is associated in business with his father; Frederick; Lena, wife of Charles Hilderbrand, of Buffalo, New York; Ida, wife of Joseph Fansler, of St. Louis; George, of St. Louis, and Eliza, wife of Frank Witerow, of Brantwood, Missouri. He was married, March 2, 1899, to Miss Johanna Rogall, of St. Louis. Beginning life as he did, in a strange land, with little knowledge of the people he came to dwell among, or of the language they spoke, and without means, the success which has crowned his efforts evidences the sterling qualities of which he is possessed. In the community in which he lives he is regarded as an entirely upright, substantial and public-spirited citizen. He is an excellent type of the best German-American character, and the unusually large relationship by which he is surrounded, descended from him or allied by marriage, are worthy of him.

Heer, Charles H., merchant, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, April 30, 1820, son of Gerhardt W. and Mary E. (Klecker) Heer. The elder Heer, who was a landed proprietor and public official in Germany, died three months before the birth of his son. The latter passed the years of his early youth in Germany, and was well educated with a view to his entering the Catholic priesthood. In 1835, however, his mother married again and later came with her husband and family to America. This event changed the course of Mr. Heer's life, and made him a merchant instead of a priest. After landing at Baltimore the family journeyed to Wheeling, West Virginia, in a large old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagon, the journey occupying three weeks. From Wheeling to St. Louis they came by river, and in the last named city they established their home. The family then consisted of seven persons, namely Louis Heer, the stepfather; Mrs. Heer, Charles H. Heer and his half-brothers and sisters, Edward, Francis, Mary and Agnes Heer. Soon after they settled in St. Louis Charles H. Heer obtained a position in a wholesale and retail queensware house with which he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. By this time he had received a thorough business training, and having saved some money, he determined to begin merchandising on his own account, and forming a partnership with R. Heitcamp, he engaged in the grocery and provision trade in St. Louis. Two years later he sold his interest in this establishment and became a partner with D. L. Myer in the grocery trade, expanding this business later so as to include a fine general stock of goods. Close attention to business and overexertion caused Mr. Heer's health to become impaired, and to bring about its betterment he abandoned merchandising operations temporarily, spending some time in the South, and later going to Illinois. In Illinois he purchased a large farm near the home of his mother and stepfather, who had removed to Monroe County in that State. This farm he conducted personally until 1850, when he placed it under the care of a tenant, and engaged in general merchandising at Waterloo, Illinois. He continued in business at Waterloo until 1871 but in 1868 visited Springfield, Missouri, and purchased the lot now occupied by the build-



Co. W. Beer

ing in which the business of the Heer Dry Goods Company is carried on. Soon after purchasing this property he erected a brick store building, and in 1871 he removed to Springfield and occupied this building. There he carried on a wholesale and retail business until the end of his life, becoming known as one of the most sagacious merchants in southwestern Missouri, and in all respects a highly successful and honorable business man. In 1879 this business was incorporated as the Charles H. Heer Dry Goods Company, all the stock being held in the family of Mr. Heer. The house which he thus founded is now the oldest and largest retail house in the city, its wholesale business having been discontinued some years since. Successful as a merchant, Mr. Heer was prominently identified also with various other enterprises which aided materially in the building up of the city of Springfield. He was one of a company of capitalists of that city who bought the franchises of the old Springfield & Western Missouri Railroad—now a part of the Gulf Railroad system—only a small portion of which had then been graded, owing to the fact that the company engaged in its construction had failed. The Springfield company built twenty miles of the road to Ash Grove, and ran trains between that place and Springfield until they sold out to the company now operating it, two years later. Mr. Heer was also an extensive owner of real estate in Springfield. January 6, 1846, he was married, in St. Charles County, Missouri, to Mrs. Mary E. Buneman, whose maiden name was Koenig. The children born of this union were Charles H.; Henry L., who died at the age of thirty years; Mary E.; Louis H., who died at the age of seven years; Agnes; Francis X., now at the head of the mercantile house established by his father, and Celia Herr. Mr. Heer was a devout Catholic, and in 1892 he founded St. Joseph's College, located at the corner of Jefferson and Chestnut Streets, in Springfield, to which he donated \$12,000 in property and money. His first wife died September 25, 1881, and he afterward married Mrs. Sarah Barry. He died at Springfield, Missouri, April 3, 1898.

Heidorn, Frederick August, Jr., lawyer, was born at Bridgeton, Missouri, December 31, 1857, son of Frederick August

and Anna Dorothea (Hopke) Heidorn. He was educated at Bridgeton Academy, and for one year attended Washington University, of St. Louis, and later took a two years' course at the Christian University at Canton, Missouri. After leaving the Christian University he taught school for four years in St. Louis County, in the meantime reading law in the office and under the direction of Judge Warfield, of Clayton. Later he entered the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated in 1886. After being admitted to the bar he opened offices at Bridgeton and Clayton, and soon had a valuable clientage. For a number of years he was assistant prosecuting attorney of St. Louis County. In 1892 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, and in 1894 was elected prosecuting attorney of St. Louis County, and has been re-elected three successive times since then. He has always been a Republican and is an able exponent and supporter of sound money, always a gold standard advocate. Regardless of his political views, he is highly esteemed by the citizens belonging to both Republican and Democratic parties in St. Louis County. As an attorney his reputation for ability extends beyond the limits of his home county, where he has been known from childhood, and he is favorably known to the majority of the members of the St. Louis bar. He is a man of fine social qualities, is a Mason—being a member of Bridgeton Lodge, No. 80—a member of the Hyde Park Council, Legion of Honor, and a member of all the leading German societies and clubs of St. Louis County.

Heidorn, William Henry, physician, was born March 2, 1860, in the village of Bridgeton, Missouri, which is now his home. His parents were Frederick A. and Anna C. (Hopke) Heidorn, natives of Hanover, Germany, who immigrated to America, locating in St. Louis County. The father was a successful business man and stood high in the community; at one time he was treasurer of St. Louis County; his death occurred in 1881. The son began his education in the common schools in the home neighborhood, and then entered the Christian University of Canton, Missouri, from which he was graduated in June, 1882, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws and bachelor of science,

and an unlimited State teacher's certificate, in the first grade of the first class. For two years following he taught school in Lewis County and in St. Louis County, in order to secure means with which to enter upon a course of medical study. He read medicine in the office of Dr. Morris at Bridgeton, and in 1884 entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1886 as valedictorian of his class. After this he entered upon a course of study in the Post-Graduate School of New York, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1887. In these later studies he took up surgery as a specialty, and in order to further qualify himself, made an arrangement with Dr. Bernays, of St. Louis, an eminent practitioner, in whose office he remained for some months. He also made a study of pulmonary diseases under Dr. William B. Hazard, of the same city. Not having the means to establish himself in practice in St. Louis as he had wished, he returned to Bridgeton and entered into partnership with his friend and former preceptor, Dr. Morris, this relationship continuing until the death of that gentleman, when he engaged in practice on his own account. His one ambition in life has been to master all possible knowledge of his chosen calling, and he is regarded as an unusually well read and capable practitioner in surgery as well as in general medicine. No more severe test can come to one than to engage in one of the learned professions in the place where he was born and reared. That Dr. Heidorn should have attained his present high position and enjoy in such large measure the confidence of the community in all its concerns, attests his superior ability and moral worth. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, but has never cared to take an active part in political concerns or to seek personal advancement. In religion he was reared a Lutheran, but for several years has attended the Methodist church. September 30, 1881, he was married to Mrs. Mattie Tillette Utz, of Bridgeton.

Heidorn, Frederick August, Sr., was born at Neustadt, Ruebenberg, Province of Hanover, Germany, April 14, 1815, and died in Bridgeton, Missouri, September 23, 1881. He was educated in the schools of the Lutheran church in his native country, and

while a young man learned the shoe and harnessmaker trade. In 1836 he came to America and located in St. Louis, where for a while he worked as a laborer for a lime company. In 1837 he went to Bridgeton, St. Louis County, where he engaged at his trade as shoe and harnessmaker, in which business he continued until 1877. When he arrived in the United States he was almost penniless, but by his industry and good business qualities he accumulated considerable property, and the later years of his life were spent in independent ease. He was a man of the strictest integrity, one who by his honesty and general honorable dealings, gained and maintained the respect of all in St. Louis and St. Louis County who knew him. His reputation as an honest man was dear to him, and there was not one among his friends and acquaintances in financial transactions but would as soon have his word as his bond. He was never known to break his word or fail to keep a promise. It was his chief pride to provide well for his family and rear them to be honest and honorable. His home was his castle and the dearest of all places to him. He was an extensive reader and fond of history, though he always kept thoroughly informed on current doings in all parts of the world. During the Civil War, though surrounded by slave-owners and Confederate sympathizers, he was loyal to the Union, and the home of himself and wife was the headquarters for Federal soldiers. On one occasion his wife nearly brought about a serious riot by hoisting the Union flag in front of her house. He was a Republican and took an active part in county and State affairs of his party, and his counsel was sought by men high in the ranks of the party at St. Louis and elsewhere. He was not an office-seeker, but was honored by the people of his county on several occasions. For a number of years he was town trustee of Bridgeton, and was one of the incorporators and for a long time a director of the Bridgeton Academy. In 1878 he was elected treasurer of St. Louis County, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, though he did not live to complete his second term. He was one of the supporters of the proposition, which was successfully carried, to separate St. Louis from St. Louis County. He was a man of refined social qualities, and was an active member of a number of leading German



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eng. by W. Williams

F. A. Henderson

societies. March 24, 1842, he was married to Miss Anna Dorothea Hopke, at Bridgeton. His living children are George Henry William, connected with the St. Louis Transit Company; Edward Frederick, agent of the Wabash Railroad Company, at Bridgeton; Frederick August, Jr., prosecuting attorney of St. Louis County; William Henry, a practicing physician at Bridgeton, and Anna Louise, who resides with her brother at the old homestead in Bridgeton. Mr. Heidorn was a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Heim, Frederick, was born September 16, 1826, in Bregenz, Tyrol, Austria, son of Wunnibald and Mary A. (Osterly) Heim, who were the parents of a family of nine sons and three daughters. The elder Heim was a prosperous rope manufacturer and farmer of the Tyrol, and his sons and daughters were well reared and received good, practical educations. The sons then served a term of years as apprentices to the rope-maker's trade in Europe, and subsequently in St. Louis. Frederick and Ferdinand also learned and worked at the baker's trade before coming to this country. They arrived in the United States in the year 1850, and came at once to St. Louis, which has ever since been their home, and in which they have come to be recognized as capable and honorable men in business affairs and worthy citizens. For some years after coming to St. Louis, Frederick worked with his five brothers in their own rope factory in that city, but in 1855 they engaged in the dairy business, which they continued for ten years thereafter. In 1865 he disposed of his dairy interests and then turned his attention to the lumber trade, becoming a wholesale and retail dealer in that commodity. Establishing a lumber yard at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Russell Avenue, he has since handled at that place several millions of feet of lumber each year, and for over thirty years he has been a successful and extensive dealer in all kinds of building material. For the success which has attended his enterprise as a business man he is indebted to his own energy, tact, courtesy, sagacity, and his ability to make and retain friends. Some of the earliest and most valued friends of the brothers in the city were men who have since gained unusual distinction in the business world, and Samuel

Cupples and Francis Saler were among those who showed appreciation of their pluck and energy and gave them kindly encouragement and assistance in their earliest business ventures. Ferdinand and Michael Heim, two brothers of Frederick, both gained great prominence in later years as the owners of large brewing plants in East St. Louis and Kansas City. Joseph, John and G. F. Heim were also associated at one time with their three other brothers in business in St. Louis, and all were worthy and useful citizens. During the Civil War all the brothers were members of the Union organization of Home Guards, which rendered valuable services to the State and the general government. In politics Mr. Heim has been independent since the war period, while his religious affiliations are with the Catholic Church. He is a rational churchman of that faith, and active at all times in advancing its interests, and is a member also of the Catholic Knights of America. He is much of a student, as well as a business man, and devotes his leisure time to the study of astronomy, astrology, theosophy, and the occult sciences.

Heim, Joseph J., manufacturer, was born in 1860, in St. Louis County, Missouri, on a farm adjoining that of General Grant. His parents were Ferdinand and Elizabeth Heim. The father was a native of Wolfort, Austria, and came to America in 1850, when twenty-one years of age. For some years he made rope by hand for Samuel C. Cupples, at St. Louis, Missouri, at the same time carrying on a dairy business which was principally managed by his wife. From 1860 to 1869 he lived at French Village, Illinois, on the road between Belleville and East St. Louis. He there kept a tavern, known as the Yellow House, in its day the most famous stage-line roadhouse in Southern Illinois, where he frequently entertained the most noted men of the time as they traversed this great central highway, before the railway era. In 1869 he removed to East St. Louis, where he kept a similar house. He here set up a hand brewery, producing about fifty gallons per day, which he made solely for his own guests. His brew became favorably known in the neighborhood, and in order to supply the demands of other tavern-keepers he increased his manufacturing facilities from time to time. In 1871 he

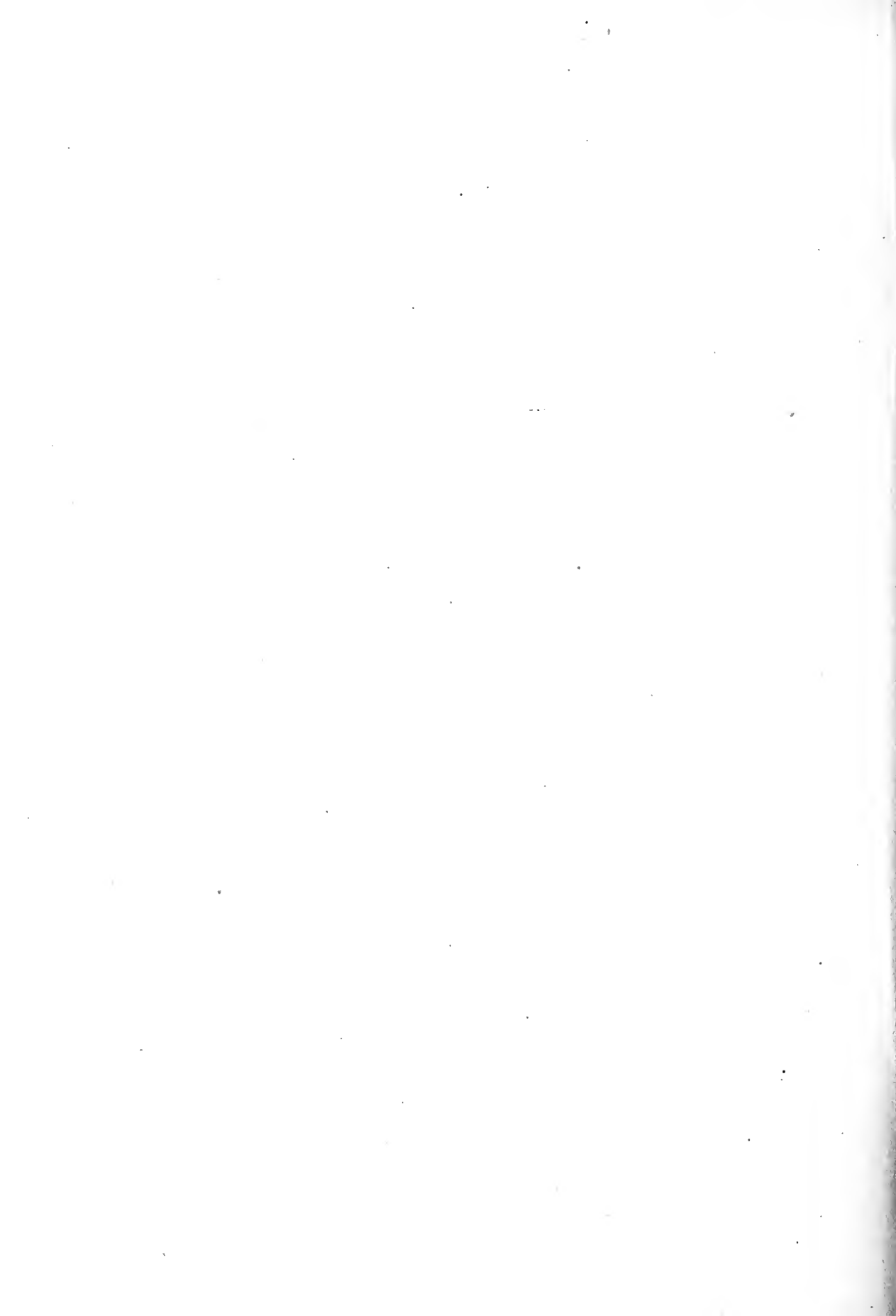
set up an ox treadmill, which was replaced two years later with a three-horse power. In 1875 he set up the first steam brewing plant, and it is a matter of interest that when he retired from the business many years later, the original engine was retained in the family, and is now kept as a relic in the Heim brewery, at Kansas City. In 1875 Mr. Heim associated with himself his brother Michael, and the partnership was continued until the death of the latter named, in 1883. In 1881 the East St. Louis business was incorporated under the name of the Heim Brewing Company, and was continued until 1890, when it was sold for \$350,000 to an English syndicate. During his business career Mr. Heim twice lost his brewery property by fire; he was without insurance, and the restoration of his fortunes was solely due to his indefatigable industry and undaunted resolution. In 1884 he visited Kansas City, and being desirous of establishing in business his three sons, now grown to manhood, he purchased the small brewery plant then operated by Frank Kump. Joseph J., the oldest of the sons, was placed in charge, while the father assumed no part of the business direction, but maintained a paternal interest and advised freely with his sons until his death. His wife died in East St. Louis, Illinois, in 1893. From that time, his most constant residence was in California, where he owned a large amount of property. His death occurred in 1895, at East St. Louis, Illinois. He was a self-made man, remarkably energetic and industrious, strictly honorable in all his dealings, and possessed of the highest qualifications, both executive and advisory. The son, Joseph J. Heim, was educated in the district schools of St. Clair County, Illinois. At an early age he began his life work in his father's brewery, and acquired an intimate knowledge of every detail of the brewing art, and also learned the quiet methodical business methods which characterized the parent. His subsequent career affords assurance that he inherited those sterling traits of character which distinguished the parent, and which are in no manner the result of education or fortuitous circumstances. At the inception of the Ferd. Heim Brewing Company, in 1884, he was elected president and treasurer, and now occupies the position of president. To his masterly management is largely due the marvelous development of the Heim establish-

ment, one of the most important among the great industries of Kansas City. Beginning with an annual output of 12,000 barrels, the product rose to 130,577 barrels in 1900. The brewery is the largest west of St. Louis, represents a valuation of \$2,500,000, and affords employment to 250 men, most of them with dependent families. In May, 1900, an extensive amusement park was laid out by the Heim Brothers adjacent to their manufacturing plant. In 1899 was completed the East Side electric line, a double track street railway, extending from the business center of Kansas City to and beyond the brewery property. Mr. J. J. Heim was president at the organization of the operating company, and yet occupies that position. He is an active member of the Commercial Club and of the Manufacturers' Association; in the latter body he occupies the position of second vice president. He was married in 1886 to Miss Hettie Hinze, daughter of Frederick Hinze, an early settler and well-to-do citizen of St. Clair County, Illinois. Born of this marriage was a daughter, Gertrude, who has completed a liberal education, and is now in Europe studying music and continental languages, for which accomplishments she has developed special talent. Associated in business with Mr. Heim are his brothers, Ferdinand Heim and Michael G. Heim. Ferdinand Heim was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, and was educated at the Irving Park Military School, Chicago, Illinois. He became connected with the Ferd. Heim Brewing Company in 1891, and is the present secretary. He married Miss Cracentia Auchter, and a daughter, Elizabeth, has been born of this marriage. Michael G. Heim was born at French Village, St. Clair County, Illinois, and was educated in the Poughkeepsie (New York) Military Academy. His connection with the Ferd. Heim Brewing Company dates from 1892, and he is now superintendent. He married Miss Olympia I. Droz, of East St. Louis, Illinois, and has two children, Mabel and Joseph Heim.

Heitkamp, Frederick Joseph, was born in Hanover, Germany, February 10, 1813, and died in St. Louis, December 27, 1869. He was the son of John Henry and Mary Angela (Ostendorf) Heitkamp, country people, who spent their lives in Germany. Educated in a parochial school in his native



Yours Truly
Joseph J. Heine



town, young Heitkamp immigrated to the United States, landing in New Orleans in 1833, where he suffered from a severe attack of yellow fever. After recovering he came to St. Louis, paying his way from New Orleans as steward on a river steamer. Soon after arriving in St. Louis he took a course of study in the city schools, learning to speak the English language fluently. Later he served as steward in one of the leading hotels of the city. About the year 1841 he engaged in business on his own account, as a retail grocer, on Franklin Avenue. Later he leased the property now known as 900 South Broadway, upon which he erected a small building. Into this building he moved with his family, and opened what was then known as the Mill Tavern and general store, both of which he conducted for several years thereafter. He made money rapidly, and invested a portion of his surplus earnings in vacant real estate adjoining the O'Fallon Mill, and upon this ground he erected a large brick block. Mr. Heitkamp did a large wholesale and retail trade. In 1855 he leased the hotel to his nephew Fritz Heitkamp, and thereafter until his death devoted his entire time to the grocery trade. After his death, in 1869, his son, B. Joseph Heitkamp, conducted the business until 1880, when he purchased the interest of the estate in the grocery store, and has since conducted it on his own account in the name of B. Joseph Heitkamp. Mr. Heitkamp was remarkably successful in his commercial career, and at his death left large blocks of valuable real estate, located in different parts of the city, which have since been improved under the wise supervision of his son, B. Joseph Heitkamp. The realty is the property of the surviving children—Josephine M. and B. Joseph Heitkamp—and the estate is one of the largest owners of real property in the city of St. Louis.

Mr. Heitkamp was a staunch Democrat, and a devoted Catholic churchman. He was one of the founders and a charter member of the German St. Vincent Orphans' Society, also a charter member of St. Mary's School Society and Church, and a liberal contributor to educational, church and charitable objects. He was a director of the Bank of the State of Missouri, a stockholder in the Franklin Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Lumbermen's and Mechanics' Fire Insurance

Company. Mr. Heitkamp was widely and favorably known as one of the leading pioneer hotel proprietors and merchants of St. Louis. He was industrious, economical, honest, a man of sound judgment, and possessed executive and financial ability of a high order. His word was his bond, and his name was a synonym of the highest honor and integrity. He was domestic in his tastes, devoted to his family, and a self-made man in the fullest acceptance of that term. Mr. Heitkamp was twice married: First to Miss Mary Angela Dulla, a native of Germany, in 1841. Mrs. Heitkamp and two children died of cholera June 7, 1849, leaving two surviving children, Frederick R. Heitkamp, Jr., who died June 12, 1867, and Josephine M. Heitkamp. His second marriage was with Miss Mary Josephine Battermann, a native of Germany, September 28, 1850. Mrs. Mary Josephine Heitkamp died March 12, 1895. One son, B. Joseph Heitkamp, survives. B. Joseph Heitkamp, who inherits his father's business ability and is his successor, was born in St. Louis, January 26, 1852, was educated at the Christian Brothers' College, and married Miss Lena H. Kleekamp, daughter of a pioneer merchant of St. Louis. They have eight children—Joseph J., Edward J., Lena E., Charles E., Emily M., Oliver F., Eugene A. and Hilda J. Heitkamp.

Heitman, Numa F., lawyer, was born on the 11th of September, 1860, in Davidson County, North Carolina, near Lexington. His parents were William A. and Martha (Tussey) Heitman. His great-grandfather Heitman was a pioneer in that State and came from Germany. His grandfather, Henry N. Heitman, was a man distinguished for a high degree of intelligence and force of character. He was a local Methodist preacher and noted for his eloquence. His ability, honesty and geniality rendered him an unusually popular man. Before the war he was elected continuously for sixteen years to the office of clerk of the Davidson County Superior Court. He was a highly self-educated man and a great reader. His precept and example inspired two of his sons to become college graduates, and to seek and follow professional careers. One of his sons, John F. Heitman, became a preacher and a member of the North Carolina Methodist conference. Another son became a success-

ful lawyer, who stands in the front rank of his profession in the State of Idaho. The maiden name of the grandmother of N. F. Heitman on his father's side was McCrary. The McCrary family was also a pioneer family, and she and her family were a high order of Scotch-Irish people. Her brother, John McCrary, is an extraordinarily popular man. He held the office of treasurer of Davidson County for twenty years. The father of the subject of this sketch is a well informed man and a great reader. He married young and became a farmer.

The maternal grandfather of N. F. Heitman was an Englishman, who possessed a large farm in North Carolina and a large number of slaves before the war. Several of his sons went into the Confederate Army and lost their lives. His wife, the maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, belonged to the Wagner family of East Tennessee, a large, wealthy, influential, pioneer family of that section. She was an estimable woman, and died highly beloved by all who knew her, at the age of eighty-two. The mother of the subject of this sketch is an unusually intelligent woman, a woman of great force of character and high-mindedness.

The childhood and youth of N. F. Heitman was spent on his father's farm. He was always studious. He early became imbued with an ambition and determination to acquire a thorough education. His father, having a large family and being unable to educate all of his children in the manner young Heitman had planned for himself, early told him that he would have to execute his plan of education in his own way. For a time the accomplishment of this cherished ambition seemed impossible, but the determination never wavered. Through the aid of his uncle he was enabled to enter the University of North Carolina. Having made the opportunity for himself, he thoroughly appreciated it. He set to work with characteristic energy and high ambition, and in his sophomore year obtained a gold medal in the Greek language. When he graduated in 1883 he reaped a harvest of honors as a result of four years of hard work. On graduation he was awarded the moral philosophy prize, the highest average grade in his class, and the oratory medal. This was a proud day in his life. This success opened the opportunity for a two years' course of law at the Univer-

sity of Virginia, from which institution he graduated in 1885.

From there he came directly to Kansas City looking for a location. He landed there with a small sum in his pocket, having burned the bridges behind him so far as getting any more money from his friends was concerned. Kansas City was then a perfect bee hive. Immediately on arriving there he caught the spirit of the place and determined to make it his home at all hazards. He made up his mind to practice law on his own independent account, and flung his shingle to the breeze. From the very start he made a living.

He married the youngest daughter of John H. Coleman, of Kansas City, a beautiful and charming woman. Of this marriage there was born a son, John Hood Heitman, who is a student in the Kansas City schools.

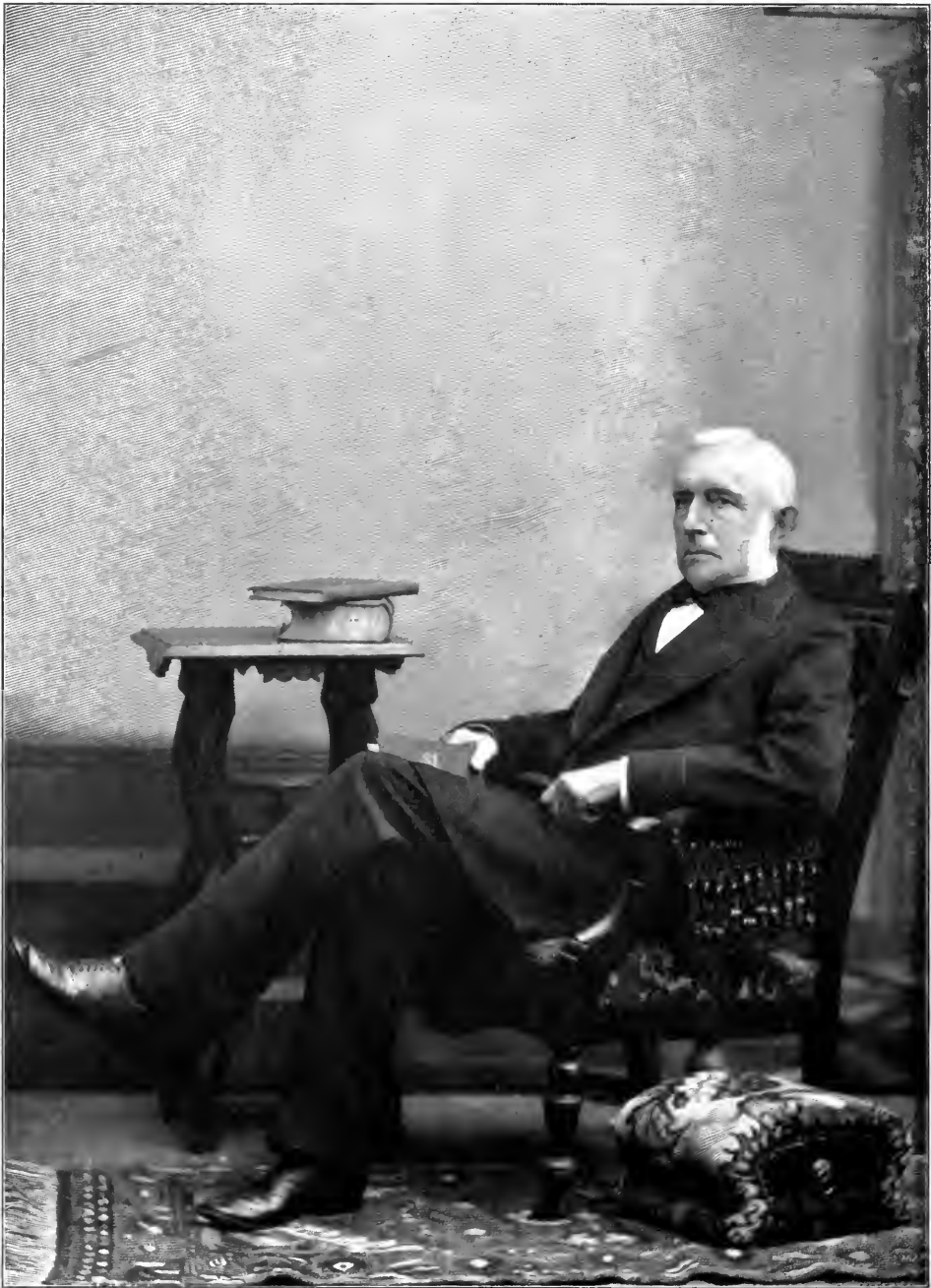
Mr. Heitman's reputation as a lawyer was firmly established when he won the famous land case of McKenzie vs. Donnell. This case involved a great deal of hard work. In it Mr. Heitman succeeded in setting aside a deed made in 1875 to five acres of valuable land in Kansas City on the ground of the insanity of the maker, thereby restoring the title to the heirs of the insane man. Since that time he has enjoyed a constantly growing practice, and he is counted among the strongest members of the Jackson County bar. His offices are in the New York Life Building, in Kansas City. He has a clientage that holds him in highest respect, and a large circle of friends who esteem him as a man worthy of confidence and having at heart the best interests of the city and State, of which he is a loyal and progressive part.

Mr. and Mrs. Heitman are members of the Southern Methodist Church. He has devoted his attention to his profession and has never held office. He takes a citizen's interest in politics and is a loyal Democrat.

Helena.—A village in Rochester Township, Andrew County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It was laid out in 1878 by H. C. Webster and Henry Snowden. It is a considerable shipping point. Population about 250.

Helena, Battle of.—The attack on Helena was one of the most signal failures and one of the most disastrous experiences that attended the Missouri Confederates in





John P. Helfenstein

the Civil War. Helena is the largest and most important city on the Mississippi River, in Arkansas, situated about 100 miles below Memphis, and at the time of the attack, July 4, 1863, was in possession of a strong Federal garrison of 3,000 men under General Prentiss, and provided in the rear with powerful defences; on the south, Fort Hindman, a battery of four guns protected with earthworks and rifle pits; next to it on the north, the Graveyard Fort, with three heavy guns; next to it Fort Solomon, with three heavy guns, and on the extreme north a line of rifle pits, with the gunboat Tyler in the harbor. The object of the attack was to relieve the Confederate garrison at Vicksburg, lower down the river, which was sorely pressed by General Grant, and reduced to such straits that unless relieved in some way it would be forced to surrender. But, even if the Helena enterprise had been successful, it would not have accomplished this purpose, for Vicksburg surrendered the day before the attack at Helena was made. The plan of attack, devised and executed in person by General Holmes, commander of the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department, imposed on General Fagan's command the task of carrying by assault Fort Hindman; General Price, with a portion of the Missouri troops, was to carry the Graveyard Fort; General Marmaduke, with General Shelby, was to carry Fort Solomon, and General Walker, of Texas, was to complete the semicircle of captures by carrying the works at the northern end of the line. The combined attacks were to be made at sunrise. Through some misunderstanding there was a failure of co-operation in the movements, and while Fagan and Price were making their assaults at the lower half of the semicircle, and Shelby, next to Price, was plying the guns of Collins' battery, the only artillery brought into action against Fort Solomon, Walker, in the north, made no advance, and this rendered it impracticable for Marmaduke to move, since to do so would expose his flank unprotected to the Federals' fire. In addition to this disadvantage of want of co-operation, the Confederates met with a resistance they were not prepared for. The place was stronger than they thought, and the defense of the garrison was perfect in arrangement and determined in spirit. Fagan's attack on Fort Hindman was completely repulsed, with severe loss

to the assailants; Price's division advanced gallantly, and fought its way toward the center of the town until it was beaten back by the attack on its flank of the Federals that had repulsed Fagan. The recoil of Fagan's and Price's columns on the southern half of the line was followed by an advance in force from the garrison, which inflicted great loss upon the retreating Confederates. The Federals followed Shelby's brigade in its retreat, and it was only by the most desperate fighting and after many of his men were killed, that he managed to save his artillery. It was a bitter day to the Missourians, who, in broken and bleeding masses, abandoned the field, leaving their dead and wounded behind. Colonel Lewis' brigade of Price's division was almost entirely destroyed, nearly all being killed and captured, and among those killed were Captain John Clark, shot down in leading a forlorn hope, and Major Robert Smith. General Shelby had two horses killed under him, and was painfully wounded in the arm; and Colonel Shanks, Captain Arthur St. Clair and Lieutenant James Walton, of his brigade, were severely wounded also. The Confederate force engaged in the attack was 8,000, and their loss, as stated by General Holmes, was one-fifth, or 1,600. It was probably even greater, for they left 300 dead on the field and 1,100 prisoners in the hands of the Federals. The loss of the garrison was 250. The defeat of Lee at Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg, both of which occurred the day before, and the bloody defeat at Helena, made a triple calamity that broke the power of the Confederate cause, and from that time it hastened to its doom.

Helffenstein, John Philip, merchant, was born in Frederick, Maryland, September 16, 1816, and died at Webster Groves, Missouri, November 15, 1890. He was one of the representative merchants and business men of St. Louis, representative of its business methods and interests in a period that abounds in names of which the city and the State have a right to be proud. As the name indicates, he was of German origin, although for nearly 200 years the family has been in this country, dwelling in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and identified with the Revolution. He was one of a family of fourteen children, his parents being Rev.

Jonathan and Mary (Cloninger) Helfenstein, the former born at Germantown, and the latter at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The stock is associated with the German Reformed Church in the United States and in Europe, the father of the subject of this sketch having been a clergyman of that church, and another ancestor, Rev. J. C. Albert Helfenstein, of Mosbach, Germany, one of the earliest ministers sent to this country by the fathers of Holland to look after the spiritual interests of the Germans of Pennsylvania, and another ancestor being identified with the cause of Protestantism in the Thirty Years' War. Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein was a man of high and noble character, and served as pastor of the German Reformed Church in Frederick, Maryland, for eighteen years, respected and beloved. He died there in 1829, and his widow shortly after removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch received such education as the common schools afforded, and then served a short apprenticeship in a retail dry goods store. This was all the preparation for business that the youth was able to secure in a day when commercial colleges were not thought of, but fortunately he possessed within himself the making of a successful merchant—temperate habits, a diligent spirit, a fair and open nature, and principles of rectitude imparted by religious parents. It was in 1838, when he was twenty-two years of age, that he came to Missouri. The trip was made in the winter and attended by hardships, for, when the boat on which he came down the Ohio River from Pittsburg reached Cairo, the Mississippi above that point was frozen over, and he was forced to walk to St. Louis. He brought with him letters from Philadelphia to St. Louis merchants, and soon after his arrival he had the good fortune to secure a situation in the large and prosperous trading house of Sublett & Campbell, Captain William Sublett and Robert Campbell both rising to the eminence they afterward achieved, and both of whom were his steadfast friends to the end of their lives. Although contributing regularly to the maintenance of his mother and the education of her family, he managed to save a share of his salary, and after a few years, with these accumulations, amounting to several hundred dollars, he embarked in the wholesale grocery business with Stephen D. Gore, un-

der the name of Helfenstein, Gore & Company. They commanded a good business from the beginning, and in a few years both the young men ranked high as merchants, with a credit that passed every piece of paper their names were on, and enjoyed a large measure of influence in business circles. It was during the era of the Bank of the State of Missouri, the only bank of issue in the State, and no other proof of Mr. Helfenstein's recognized probity and sagacity as a merchant is needed than the fact that he was repeatedly chosen by the Legislature one of the State directors of the institution. In 1860 he retired from business with an ample fortune, and spent the remainder of his life at his beautiful and hospitable country home at Webster Groves, ten miles from St. Louis. His manners were simple and cordial, his temper gentle, and it might be said of him that he was such a stranger to selfishness that he hardly knew the meaning of the word. Even during his active business career, with a large and prosperous trade demanding his energies and resources, he would find time to listen to the appeals of worthy struggling men who desired help, and when he died there were not a few in St. Louis who could say they had found in John P. Helfenstein a friend who had proved a friend indeed. It was said of him that "in his family he was singularly affectionate and gentle, and with his personal friends he was an example of innocence, sincerity and thoughtful consideration for others, while in the community in which he spent the last thirty years of his life his unaffected kindness and courtesy, and his liberal contributions to all good causes won for him the respect and esteem of everyone who knew him." In 1844 he married Mary Ann Gore, who died a short time before him. To them were born six children, Mrs. J.W. Slaughter, Mrs. Wm. M. Bell, Mrs. N. D. Thompson, Mrs. H. C. Simmons, M. Louise Helfenstein and John P. Helfenstein.

Hematite.—A town in Jefferson County, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, thirty-five miles southwest of St. Louis. It was platted in 1861 by Stephen Osborn, of St. Louis. It contains Christian, Congregational and Methodist Churches, a public school, and a water power flourmill. It is a large shipping point for building stone. Population, in 1899 (estimated), 300.

Hempstead, Edward, one of the earliest immigrants from the Eastern States to St. Louis, was born at New London, Connecticut, June 3, 1780. He received a good education at Hebron, Connecticut, studied law, and began practice in 1801. He lived for a time at Newport, Rhode Island, but in 1804 he set out on horseback to St. Louis. He continued his journey to St. Charles, and there located, but the next year he removed to St. Louis and engaged in practice. In 1806 he was appointed deputy attorney general for the districts of St. Louis and St. Charles, and three years later Governor Meriwether Lewis appointed him deputy attorney general for the Territory, an office which he held until 1812, when he was elected delegate to represent Missouri Territory in Congress. He rendered valuable service in securing the passage of acts to confirm the incomplete titles to land under Spanish grants, concessions and warrants, and to afford pre-emption rights to settlers in the Territory. But the measure for which the people of St. Louis most gratefully remember Edward Hempstead is the act confirming to St. Louis and other towns in the Territory the title to village lots, out-lots and common fields in and adjoining them and claimed by them prior to December 22, 1803, and providing that such lots should be reserved for public schools. This measure was the origin of that patrimony of the public schools of St. Louis which has been of such great value and advantage to them from the organization of the system. Mr. Hempstead served in several expeditions against depredating parties of Indians north of the Missouri River, and served several terms in the Territorial Legislature, in which body he was chosen Speaker of the House. After he became permanently established at St. Louis he brought his father and family from Connecticut. He lost his life by being thrown from his horse, August 4, 1817.

Hempstead, Stephen, pioneer, was born in New London, Connecticut, May 6, 1754, and there married Mary Lewis, who was born in the same place in 1757. In 1811 he came with his family to St. Louis, to which place two of his sons had preceded him. He was accompanied hither by relatives and friends to the number of twenty in all, and the arrival of this colony was an event

in the early history of the village. He died in St. Louis, October 3, 1831.

Henderson.—A hamlet in West Benton Township, Webster County, one and a half miles from Rogersville, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. It is one of the oldest settled points in the county, and is picturesquely located in a beautiful valley. It is the seat of Henderson Academy, a private institute, founded in 1876. The town has two churches, a hotel, flouring mill and about half a dozen stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Henderson, John Brooks, lawyer and statesman, was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, November 16, 1826. His parents removed to Lincoln County, Missouri, in 1832, but died before John was ten years old, leaving him with small means of support. He obtained a good education from the common schools and from excellent classical teachers. Whilst teaching school he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848, beginning the practice a year later in Louisiana, Missouri, and continuing there until 1861. He was elected to the Legislature from Pike County in 1848, and again in 1856. In 1860 he was defeated by James S. Rollins in a close contest for Congress. He was a Douglas delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore conventions of 1860, and from that time forward opposed secessionism and its kindred ideas. In 1860 he was a presidential elector on the Douglas Democratic ticket. In 1856 also he was a Democratic presidential elector. In February, 1861, Mr. Henderson was elected as a Unionist to the State convention, and in the several sessions of that body took a conspicuous part. He was, in 1861, appointed a brigadier general of militia, and organized a brigade of State troops. In 1862 he was appointed by Lieutenant Governor Hall to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the expulsion of Honorable Truett Polk, and the next year was elected by the Legislature to fill out the term, and then to serve six years ending March 4, 1869. In the United States Senate he was appointed on the committees of finance, foreign relations, postoffice, Indian affairs, claims, District of Columbia, and others. As chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and as special commissioner in 1867, he organized

the Indian peace commission, which concluded treaties quieting hostile tribes. He effected the reimbursement from the Federal treasury of Missouri war expenditures. He contributed to the country the thirteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, abolishing slavery, which amendment he wrote and introduced into the Senate, and was among the original agitators of the suffrage amendment embodied in the organic law as the fifteenth amendment. During the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, Senator Henderson, together with Senators Trumbull, of Illinois; Fessenden, of Maine, and Ross, of Kansas, voted for acquittal, their votes, united to those of the Democrats, barely saving the President from conviction. This act doubtless cost Senator Henderson his re-election and ended his public career in Missouri. On the expiration of his senatorial term, having not long before married in Washington Miss Mary Newton Foote, daughter of Judge Elisha Foote, of New York, he removed to St. Louis and devoted himself to law practice. In May, 1875, he was appointed by President Grant to assist the United States district attorney in the prosecution of violators of the revenue laws. Some of his comments were construed into criticism of officials at Washington, and in December he was removed. In 1884 he was president of the National Republican Convention that nominated James G. Blaine, and was ex-officio chairman of the committee of notification. Since removing to Washington, General Henderson has been a regent of the Smithsonian Institute, elected by Congress in January, 1892, and again in 1898. He was a member of the International (Pan-American) Conference, held in Washington, D. C., 1889-90.

Henderson, Mary Foote, was born July 21, 1846, in Seneca Falls, New York. She was educated at Temple Grove Seminary, in Saratoga Springs, and at Ashgrove Seminary, in Albany, finishing at Mrs. McCauley's French school, in New York City. June 25, 1868, she was married to General John B. Henderson. For more than twenty years, from 1870, they resided in St. Louis, and there Mrs. Henderson was a recognized leader in social and intellectual life. Her home was a treasury of art, paintings by European masters, statuary and bric-a-brac

picked up in her travels, and even its ordinary furnishings were works of art, and formed a perfect setting to the brilliant evening parties, as well as the noted dinners, at which the most prominent and talented men and women of St. Louis were brought together. Mrs. Henderson's domestic graces, her vivacity and social prestige availed greatly in breaking down the barriers of prejudice then existing against "reforms," and she became a pioneer in the "woman movement" in all directions. She was one of the early members and for two years president of the Woman Suffrage Association, and actively co-operated with her husband in civil service reform. When the Centennial Exposition had awakened Americans to their great need for extended art culture, Mrs. Henderson organized and carried to eminent success "The Decorative Art School" of St. Louis. She wrote two books on the subject of scientific and hygienic cooking, works of great merit and large circulation. Since her removal to Washington in 1889 she has been equally active and prominent. Her hospitality in her beautiful home, "Boundary Castle," is unstinted, and her intellectual brilliancy, her familiarity with European capitals, and her fluency in French make her very popular in diplomatic society. She has found time through all these years to keep up her study of art under the best masters of America and Paris, and some of her paintings are of great merit.

Henderson, William B., general agent of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, has been identified with the insurance interests of this State since 1896. He was born in Morrisonville, Illinois, but lived in Pana, Illinois, until 1887, when he accompanied his parents to Kansas, where the family resided until the removal to Missouri. His father, R. M. Henderson, who was a well-known insurance man, went to Kansas City in 1891. The son attended Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, in 1891 and 1892. After leaving school he entered the service of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. He remained in that line of work until 1896, when he went to Kansas City and became associated with his father as assistant manager of the insurance company referred to in the introductory lines of this article. In 1898 the father surrendered the responsibilities of the general

agency and they were assumed by the subject of this sketch. How well he has discharged the duties resting upon him is best shown in the growth of the company's business in Kansas City. Mr. Henderson is probably the youngest general agent in the business, having been born in 1874 and having assumed his present duties when he was only twenty-four years of age. In January, 1900, he was elected secretary of the Kansas City Life Underwriters' Association, an organization composed of the representative life insurance men of the city. He is also the secretary of the Street Railway Supply Company, of Kansas City, a concern that holds an important place among the manufacturing establishments of the West.

Hendley, Henry M., who has long been a prominent farmer and man of affairs in Stoddard County, was born September 12, 1833, in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, son of James and Sarah (Fleming) Hendley. His father, who was a farmer and miller by occupation, was born in Montgomery County, North Carolina, in 1799, came to Stoddard County, Missouri, in 1857, and resided in this State until his death. His mother, who was a native of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, was born in 1809, and died in Carroll County, Tennessee, in 1855, two years before the remainder of the family came to Missouri. Henry M. Hendley, who was the sixth of seven children born to his parents, was reared on a farm and obtained in boyhood a common school education. Until he was twenty-two years of age he worked alternately on the farm and in his father's mill, and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1861. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in Company A of the First Missouri Infantry Regiment for service in the Confederate Army, and discharged the duties of a soldier faithfully until 1863, when he was taken prisoner by the Union troops. For twenty-two months thereafter he was confined in northern military prisons, first at St. Louis, and later at Fortress Monroe, Fort Delaware, and Johnson's Island, in the order named. Prior to his capture he had been made a lieutenant of his company, and while in prison enjoyed some liberties by reason of being an officer, which he would not have enjoyed as a private. Turning his attention to study, he applied himself closely

to mathematics and surveying, completely mastering those sciences while a prisoner of war. When released from prison he returned to Stoddard County, Missouri, and for some time thereafter worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1872 he was elected surveyor of Stoddard County, and held that office continuously until 1886. A natural fondness for agricultural pursuits had caused him to purchase a farm in Stoddard County in 1867, and thereafter while working at his trade and following the profession of surveyor, he also gave a share of his time to the cultivation and improvement of his land. At a later date his farming interests occupied all his attention until he practically retired from business some years since. Mr. Hendley has also been interested, in years past, in the operation of a sawmill, and his enterprise and energy along various lines have contributed much to the upbuilding and development of the community in which he has resided for more than forty years. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. In 1868 he married Miss Lucretia J. Harvey, a native of Stoddard County, born in 1839. The parents of Mrs. Hendley are numbered among the pioneer settlers of Stoddard County. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hendley is a son, James L. Hendley.

Hendrickson, Ulysses, farmer, mine owner and legislator, was born April 24, 1832, in Holmes County, Ohio. His parents were Samuel and Sarah (Wetherby) Hendrickson, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Massachusetts. He attended the common schools in his native State until he was fourteen years of age, when his parents removed to Linn County, Iowa, where they made their home upon a farm. In 1866 the son, with his family, and a number of neighbors, set out for the South, traveling with wagons and consuming thirteen weeks in the journey, an experience which he looks back upon as one of the most pleasurable in his life. They went as far as Arkansas, but turned back to Jasper County, Missouri, as being preferable to the region further south. Mr. Hendrickson arrived in the neighborhood of the present South Oronogo in July, and at once began clearing up the farm whereon he now lives. He witnessed the growth and entire development of mining interests in that neighborhood, and contributed his effort and

means to the work. In 1867 he laid off an addition to the town of Minersville, as Oronogo was then called. At a later day he found mineral upon his own property, and expended about \$30,000 to develop it, with ultimate satisfactory results, and yet continues mining upon this property. He also manages his farm and gives particular attention to the condition of domestic animals, breeding only the best strains. He now has upon his place four beautiful Angora goats, bred in Texas from animals recently imported from South Africa; these were the premium goats exhibited at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. Politically Mr. Hendrickson is a Democrat. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Jasper County, and served one term. An incident of his service in that capacity was an attempted jail delivery on the night of July 17, 1875. Sixteen prisoners, among whom were several desperate characters, one under sentence of death, planned an escape, and securing instruments, succeeded in cutting through several of the iron bars of the windows. The sheriff discovered the plot at an opportune moment, and frustrated the conspirators. In 1891 he was elected to the State Senate, and during his term of four years served on numerous committees, the more important of which were those on mines and mining, and manufactures. He holds membership with the Masonic Order. Mr. Hendrickson was married in 1853 to Miss Mary J. Cochran, a native of Ohio, living in Iowa when he met her. Of the children born of this marriage, Commodore Perry is successfully engaged in mining on his own account, associated with his brothers, John P. and Cole, at Webb City and South Oronogo; Iantha is the wife of T. R. McLaughlin, a farmer living at Hutchinson, Kansas; Minerva is the wife of Harvey Nance, living near Oronogo, and Grace, unmarried, lives at home. Mr. Hendrickson is remarkably well preserved, and gives diligent personal attention to all concerns in which he is interested. He is a graceful conversationalist, and his reminiscences of bygone days, with his comments upon current topics, are at once entertaining and instructive.

Hendrix, Eugene Russell, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born May 17, 1847, in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. He is descended from well

blended Dutch and Scotch ancestry, and belongs immediately to a family conspicuous through various of its members, in the history of his native State, in religious and educational concerns, and in the financial field. He was educated at Central College, Fayette, Missouri, and at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; he was graduated from the latter institution in 1867, when twenty years of age, and was awarded the first prize for oratory. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1869. He began his ministerial work the year of his graduation, and was for two years pastor of the Broadway Southern Methodist Church, in Leavenworth, Kansas. He then in turn occupied pastorates in the Methodist Church, South, as follows: Macon, Missouri, 1870-72; St. Joseph, Missouri, 1872-6; Glasgow, Missouri, 1877. In 1878 he was elected president of Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, and he remained at the head of that institution until he was called to the service of the church and elected as one of the bishops, May 18, 1886. During the eight years of his presidency Central College prospered in unusual degree, not alone in the field of its educational purposes, but in material ways. Two chairs were liberally endowed, through munificent gifts by the late Robert A. Barnes, of St. Louis. In recognition of his scholarly attainments and of his ability as a divine Mr. Hendrix received the degree of doctor of divinity from Emory College, at Oxford, Georgia, in 1878. At a later day, for similar reason, and in testimony to his great service in behalf of higher education, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri, by the University of North Carolina, and by Washington-Lee University. At other times signal recognition came to him in proffers of the presidency of the University of Missouri, and of the vice chancellorship of Vanderbilt University, both of which he declined. Dr. Hendrix was consecrated bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Richmond, Virginia, May 20, 1886. The ceremonial was conducted by Bishop McTyeire, assisted by Bishops Keener, Wilson, Granberry and Hargrove. April 1st, following, Bishop Hendrix established his home in Kansas City, Missouri, where he performs his literary work, and whence he makes incessant journey-

ings in oversight of the churches committed to his charge, or in aid of educational and charitable institutions to which he devotes his effort in the pulpit, upon the platform, and in the field of literature. He has long served as a trustee of the Woman's College of Baltimore, Maryland, to which he has devoted much attention. He has delivered commencement sermons and addresses at Wesleyan University, at Garrett Biblical Institute, at Cornell University, and other leading northern institutions, and before colleges and academies in nearly every Southern State. In 1876-7 he accompanied his intimate friend, Bishop Marvin, in his tour around the world. He subsequently made an Episcopal visitation to Japan and China, visiting the various mission fields, and to Korea, where he established a new and prosperous mission. He has also officially visited Mexico and Brazil, and secured from the Christians in the latter country the sum of \$10,000, an average of \$1,000 from each church visited, to be used for educational purposes in Brazil. In the summer of 1900, as fraternal messenger from the American Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Great Britain, he visited the University and College cities of England, Scotland and Ireland, studying their educational systems, in association with distinguished divines and educators of those countries, with whom he already held relations of personal friendship, or to whom he was accredited by eminent American churchmen and statesmen. He is author of "Around the World," a narrative of personal experience in travel, which has been so favorably regarded that several editions have been exhausted; and another work from his pen, "Skilled Labor for the Master," was issued from the press in 1900. During many years past he has been a frequent contributor to leading religious and educational periodicals. In character, natural gifts and attainments, Bishop Hendrix happily combines all the qualifications essential to pre-eminent usefulness in his high office, and to the advancement of those noble causes which are included in church work or nearly related to it. In the pulpit or upon the platform his addresses display the powers of the deeply read scholar and clear logician, and, above all, reveal the deep earnestness of the man, intent upon leading humanity up to a higher conception of and closer depen-

dence upon the Father of All. His eloquent but forceful diction is expressed in faultless oratory, without art or affectation, with a voice musical in its intonation. He is a graceful writer, and his written page is remindful of the utterance of the naturally accomplished conversationalist addressing a circle of interested friends rather than of the self-obtruding essayist. Bishop Hendrix married Miss Ann E. Scarritt, daughter of the Rev. Nathan Scarritt, founder of the Scarritt Bible and Training School, Kansas City, Missouri.

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Hennepin, Louis, one of the early explorers of the Mississippi River region, "was born in Ath, Belgium, about 1640, and died in Holland after 1701. He entered the order of Recollets of St. Francis, and his fondness for travel led him to Italy, where he remained several years. He was then sent to preach at Halles, in Heinault, and afterward passed into a convent in Artois. He was employed by his brethren to solicit alms at different places, among others in Dunkirk and Calais, where the stories related by old sailors stimulated his desire to visit distant countries. At the battle of Senef, between the Prince of Conde and William of Orange, he was present as regimental chaplain, and in 1673 he was ordered to Canada. After preaching at Quebec for a time he went, in 1676, to Fort Frontenac, where he founded a convent. When La Salle undertook his expedition to the West he solicited Recollet fathers as chaplains of the posts he intended to establish. Among those assigned to him was Father Hennepin. The latter accompanied the Sieur de la Motte in a brigantine, reached the outlet of Niagara River December 6, 1678, and chanted a *Te Deum* in thanksgiving. Leaving the vessel, he went in a canoe to the mountain ridge, where a rock still bears his name, and after ascending the heights of Lewiston came in sight of a cataraact. He then went with his companions to Chippewa Creek in search of land suitable for a colony, and, returning the next morning, was the first to offer mass on the Niagara. He then began the erection of a bark house and chapel at the Great Rock, on the east side, where La Motte was building Fort de Conty. He then traveled through the great lakes as far as Mackinaw, where he arrived August 26, 1679. After reaching

Peoria, on the Illinois River, where La Salle built Fort Creve Coeur, Hennepin, by his orders, set out with two men in a canoe February 29, 1680, to ascend the Mississippi River. He descended the Illinois to its mouth, and, after sailing up the Mississippi until April 11th, fell into the hands of a large party of Sioux, who carried him and his companions to their country. Here he discovered and named the Falls of St. Anthony. He spent eight months among the savages, when he was rescued by Daniel Greysolon du Lhut, who enabled him to reach Green Bay by way of Wisconsin River. He passed the winter at Mackinaw, and returned to Quebec April 5, 1682. There is reason to suppose that before this time he was invited by some Roman Catholics in Albany to become their pastor. On his return to Europe he was named guardian of the convent of Renty in Artois. He refused to return to this country, and, having had several quarrels with his superiors, withdrew to Holland in 1697 with their permission. Here he gained protectors at the court of William III. Although he abandoned the religious dress in order to travel in Holland without exciting attention, he did not renounce his vows, and always signed himself Recollet missionary and notary apostolic."—(Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

Henry, Edward Payson, was born in Barlow, Washington County, Ohio, on November 24, 1837, and died at Butler, Bates County, Missouri, June 6, 1889. His father, Matthew Henry, was born in the southern part of Ohio, and was descended in the third generation from Scotch-Irish ancestors, his grandfather, a native of the North of Ireland, and a staunch adherent of the principles of Presbyterianism, having located at or near the original settlement at Marietta, Ohio. The entire life of Matthew Henry was spent in Ohio, where he owned and operated an extensive farm. The mother of Edward P. Henry, whose maiden name was Mary Park, was a native of Oneida County, New York. When the subject of this sketch was a child his parents removed to Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, where his education was begun in the common schools. It was his ambition to prepare himself for a legal career, and with this end in view he entered Washington University, at Athens. In the mean-

time he had engaged in teaching in the common schools of his neighborhood. While he was still a student at the university the country was suddenly plunged into the horrors of the Civil War, and President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 volunteers. Inspired with a desire to assist the government in its effort speedily to crush the rebellion, young Henry, then in his twenty-fourth year, proposed to his friend, W. H. G. Adney, that the two unite and organize a volunteer company whose services should be offered to the President. The proposed organization was soon effected, and young Henry became its first lieutenant, insisting that his friend, Adney, should assume the chief command. In August, 1861, the organization was mustered into the service as Company B, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and assigned to a place in the army division commanded by General Crook. August 27th the command started for western Virginia, and during the following winter was encamped at Summer-ville, on the Kanawha River. While stationed here it engaged in many expeditions, breaking up the Confederate Camp at Meadow Bluffs and destroying all the camp equipages. The first regular battle in which the regiment engaged was that of Louisburg, Virginia, in March, 1862, in which, with the Forty-fourth Ohio and one company of cavalry, it engaged and defeated a force of 4,000 of the enemy. In the following fall the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and fought under Pope throughout the Virginia campaign, participating in the second battle of Bull Run. In the Maryland campaign which followed, it was assigned to the corps of General McClellan, engaging in the actions at Frederick, South Mountain and Antietam. After the latter battle Captain Adney was promoted to a colonelcy, and Lieutenant Henry was promoted to the captaincy of his company. From that time until February, 1863, the command was encamped at Charleston, West Virginia, when it proceeded to Carthage, Tennessee, and thence to Murfreesborough. After the action here, in which it participated, it started for Chattanooga. One of the first duties of Captain Henry's company in the operations about Chattanooga was to guard the signal corps located on Signal Mountain. Subsequently it crossed Lookout Mountain, where it engaged a large Confederate force, after which

it fell back in time to perform perilous duty at the memorable battle of Chickamauga. When the army of the gallant General Thomas was surrounded at this point, the brigade of which Captain Henry's company formed a part, was ordered to cut its way through the Confederate lines, which it succeeded in doing after a fierce and bloody fight, making a comparatively clear path for the main army to follow. This heroic action was followed by the brigade's covering the retreat of the army to Chattanooga, and when the news of the gallant achievement reached the North, popular enthusiasm and praise for the heroes of the engagement was unbounded. The next important engagement in which Captain Henry's command distinguished itself was the bloody fight at Missionary Ridge, in which the loss of life was appalling. In March, 1864, the regiment returned to Chattanooga, where it was furloughed home for the purpose of enabling it to recuperate from the terrible strain to which it had been subjected. Upon the expiration of its leave of absence it rejoined General Crook's army in western Virginia, and soon afterward followed Hunter on his raid. From here it entered upon the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and while thus engaged the war came to an end. Shortly afterward the command was mustered out and returned home. The unexpected turn of events in the life of Captain Henry caused by the war changed his entire career. Instead of fitting himself for the practice of the law he spent one winter at his home in Ohio, and in 1866 removed to Butler, Missouri, where the remainder of his life was devoted to the real estate business, in partnership with R. G. Hartwell. November 24, 1870, he married Gertrude A. Garrison, a native of Oswego County, New York, and a daughter of John C. and Lydia R. (Jewell) Garrison, both natives of Oneida County, New York. She was born July 16, 1850. When she was a child of two or three years her parents removed to Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, where her father was engaged at the machinist's trade until 1867. In that year he removed with his family to Butler, where he remained engaged in business until failing health compelled him to retire. His death occurred February 18, 1880. Mrs. Henry's mother is still living at Butler. Captain Henry was one of the organizers, and for

many years president, of the Butler Savings Bank, which is now extinct. A deeply religious man, he united with the Presbyterian Church while a young man residing in Ohio. Soon after the founding of the Presbyterian Church of Butler he became a ruling elder, and retained this connection up to the time of his death. Though always a staunch adherent of the Republican party, he never sought nor held public office. About a year after their marriage Captain Henry and his estimable wife removed to the farm in the suburbs of Butler, where the remainder of his life was spent. Here Mrs. Henry continues to reside in a handsome and splendidly located residence, surrounded by her family. The children born to them numbered five, namely: Alice, who resides at home; Bertha, wife of J. S. Francisco, an attorney of Butler; Charles Edward and Walter W., at home, and Emma Dell, deceased. Captain Henry was a gentleman possessed of traits of character which endeared him closely to a large circle of acquaintances. The men who fought under him during the Civil War, some of whom are still living and known to the writer, pay a high tribute to his ability as a disciplinarian, the fortitude he displayed in most trying times, his heroism and his great kindness of heart. These characteristics caused him to be idolized by them, and his death was deeply mourned. General Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, gave a very high estimate of him in a letter read by his pastor on the occasion of his funeral: "Captain E. P. Henry, Company B, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, served with me during the last year of the war in the campaigns of the valley of Virginia and of the Shenandoah in 1864. Captain Henry was an officer of rare merit; intelligent, brave, faithful and cheerful under all circumstances. I can truly say I have not known a more deserving or sterling character. Feeling that I know him quite intimately, I can confidently commend him as a man to be implicitly relied upon in every relation of life, as an upright, intelligent and honorable gentleman."

Henry, John W., prominent in the history of Missouri jurisprudence, was born January 27, 1825, at Cynthiana, Kentucky, son of Jesse and Nancy (Porter) Henry,

natives of the State in which the son was born. The Henry family was descended from Watson Henry, a Virginian, one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, who reared a large family and lived to an advanced age. Jesse Henry was long prominent in Harrison County, Kentucky; he was a successful merchant, and served as sheriff for several terms. In 1845 he removed to Boonville, Missouri, and three years later to Independence, where he died in 1852; his wife survived him for fifteen years. Of their six children three are now living: Dr. James P., a physician at Independence; Mary T., wife of J. Brown Hovey, in his life a prominent lawyer of Kansas City, and John W. The latter named, on arriving at the age of sixteen years, was sufficiently advanced in education to enter upon the study of law in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated before he had attained his twentieth year. He was at once admitted to the bar and entered upon practice, but removed to Boonville the following year. The bar there included many of the most able and brilliant practitioners of the State, and there was little opening for one of his youth and inexperience; however, this proved to be one of the most important events of his life, for his acquaintance with eminent men and observation of their methods served him to good purpose at a later day. Removing to Fayette, he was elected attorney for the branch of the State Bank at that place, and was also associated in practice with Robert T. Prewitt, an able lawyer, and carried on a successful business. In 1875 he removed to Independence, and in 1887 to Kansas City, where he has since resided. But two years of this long period was he engaged in private practice, the remainder of the time being occupied in high position in the line of his profession. He first entered upon public service in 1854, when he was appointed by Governor Sterling Price to the position of State superintendent of public schools, wherein he acquitted himself with much tact and conspicuous ability. In 1872 he was elected circuit judge for the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Macon, Adair, Schuyler and Putnam, serving so acceptably that he was re-elected in 1875. It is to be noted that his ability upon the bench and his personal popu-

larity secured his election in both instances by a vote considerably more than that of his party. In 1876 he was elected to the supreme bench of the State, retiring from that position in 1887. In 1889 he was appointed one of the first two circuit judges provided for Jackson County under a new law. Upon the expiration of this fragmentary term, he was elected by the people to the same position, and succeeded himself in the election in 1895 by an increased majority. The latter term expires in 1901. In his long service upon the bench Judge Henry has gained well deserved recognition for his eminent judicial ability. As a supreme court judge he was regarded by the best legal authorities of the day as one of the wisest and ablest of the many great jurists who had occupied such position. His conduct in his present place, one less conspicuous but not less important, has ever been distinguished by the same ability and conscientiousness. A deeply read lawyer, the value of his professional attainments is enhanced by the most desirable mental qualifications, keenness of perception, exactness in discrimination, and that judicial equilibrium which knows no bias. While the most important of his life work has been as a judge, he was equally well equipped as an advocate and counselor, and when in practice was successful in many momentous cases. Personally Judge Henry is widely regarded as one of the most conspicuous and useful citizens of the great State in which he has resided for more than a half century. At an earlier day his travels on horseback and by stage extended over forty counties, in all of which his voice was heard in public assemblages in promotion of enterprises for internal development and in enunciation of his political principles. Beginning with 1845, he made acquaintance with every man of prominence in the State, and very many of them were his deeply attached personal friends, drawn to him through his rare intelligence and genial companionability. These traits have suffered no diminution in later years, and his converse is valued for its wealth of fact and opinion, and his pleasant and instructive reminiscences of the past. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school. Judge Henry was married August 29, 1849, to Miss Maria Williams, of Howard County, Missouri. Their children are Nannie, wife of

E. C. Johnson; Jesse, of Jefferson City; Frank, an Episcopal clergyman at Maquoketa, Iowa, and Robert, deputy county clerk of Jackson County.

Henry, Nelson B., clergyman and educator, was born July 23, 1848, near Burfordville, Missouri, son of Nelson and Juliette (Cook) Henry. On his mother's side he comes of one of the noted pioneer families of Missouri, his grandfather having been John D. Cook, who was born in Orange County, Virginia, in 1790. This ancestor married Sarah Middleton Taylor, a cousin of General Zachary Taylor, near Frankfort, Kentucky, and from there moved to Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, in 1814. His brother, Colonel Nat Cook, was one of the leading opponents of Thomas H. Benton for the United States senatorship in 1821, immediately after the admission of Missouri to the Union. Another brother, Daniel P. Cook, was a judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and at one time was a bearer of important dispatches from the government of the United States to the court of St. James. The father of Nelson B. Henry, who was a native of Massachusetts and a Methodist preacher, was transferred from the Pittsburg conference of that church to the Missouri conference in 1834. He was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of southeast Missouri, and for four years prior to his death, which occurred in 1853, he was presiding elder of his district. His wife, the mother of Nelson B. Henry, was a daughter of John D. Cook, who was one of the first three judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri. After her husband's death she reared their family of children, and lived to the ripe old age of seventy-seven years. Nelson B. Henry grew up on a farm and as a boy excelled in the athletic sports of the neighborhood in which he lived, and was a leader among the farm boys and young men of that region. He learned to read under the tutorage of his mother, who was a cultivated woman, and afterward, during his boyhood, he read all the books in his father's library, which was a good one for those times. He attended school only a few months until he was twenty-one years of age, but at that time he was far ahead of his classmates in general knowledge. After attending the common schools for two months he went to

the home of his uncle, Rev. W. H. Cook, in Wayne County, Missouri, and for two months thereafter was a student at Cherry Grove Academy. He then taught school for three months, after which he returned to the academy and enjoyed its educational advantages during a period of four months. During the following four months he again taught school, and in September of 1871 entered the State Normal School at Kirksville. From this institution he received the degree of bachelor of science in 1876, and a post-graduate degree in 1879. From 1876 to 1878 he was principal of the high school at Oak Ridge, Missouri. In 1878 he was elected to the chair of English language and literature in the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, and filled that professorship until 1885. In that year he was elected to the chair of pedagogy in the University of North Carolina, from which position he was called to the presidency of Pueblo Collegiate Institute at Pueblo, Colorado, in 1888. Pueblo Institute was the school of the Denver conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Professor Henry did much to aid its advancement. He continued at the head of this school until the year 1892, when he returned to Missouri and was elected president of Bellevue Collegiate Institute, conducted under the auspices of the St. Louis conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. After serving in this capacity two years he resigned on account of the removal of the school to Fredericktown, Missouri. While residing in Colorado he was licensed to preach and joined the Denver conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1890. During the year 1891, while he was at the head of Pueblo Institute, he was also pastor of the East Pueblo Church. He was transferred from the Denver conference to the St. Louis conference in 1892, and when he resigned the presidency of Bellevue Collegiate Institute, he was appointed presiding elder of the Farmington district. The year following this appointment he was urged to accept the presidency of Marvin Collegiate Institute, the new conference school which had been established at Fredericktown. Yielding to these solicitations, he again entered the school room, and has since been at the head of this admirable educational institution. In addition to his educational work he served as pastor in the Methodist Church

in Fredericktown during the year 1897. Early in his career as an educator Professor Henry began taking an active interest in improving the public school system of Missouri, and he was the originator of the district school associations, which have contributed so much to the betterment of methods of teaching in this State. During the year 1884 he served as president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association. In 1898 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State superintendent of public schools, but withdrew from the race, although southeastern Missouri was practically solid in support of his candidacy and most of the counties in that part of the State had instructed their delegates to vote for him in the convention. While he has been an orthodox Democrat in his political belief, he has been broadly liberal in his tolerance of the views of others, and neither in religion nor in politics have his friendships been circumscribed by church creed or partisan lines. In 1899 Carleton College, conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity. The fraternal spirit breathed by this act was a graceful acknowledgement of Professor Henry's liberal views as a Christian gentleman. He is a member of Marcus Lodge, No. 210, of the Order of Free Masons, at Fredericktown, Missouri, and for one year was worshipful master of University Lodge of that order at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has held official positions in lodges of that order with which he has affiliated. December 21, 1876, Professor Henry married Miss Lucretia Thompson, of Kirksville, Missouri. Mrs. Henry's grandfather, Rev. Caleb Crain, was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of southeastern Missouri. Mrs. Henry was graduated from the Normal School at Kirksville in 1876, and received her post-graduate degree from that institution in 1879. She taught with her husband in the Oak Ridge high school, and later taught mathematics and bookkeeping in Pueblo Collegiate Institute. Still later she filled the chair of pure and applied mathematics in Bellevue Collegiate Institute, and at the present time (1900) fills this chair in Marvin Collegiate Institute, serving also as matron of that school. For four years she

was secretary of the Woman's Home Mission Society, and in 1900 was elected vice president of that society for the St. Louis conference. She is a woman of strong mental and religious character, and exerts a remarkable influence for good over her pupils. She was born in Dade County, Missouri, August 16, 1857. Seven children have been born to Professor and Mrs. Henry, all save one of whom are now living.

Henry County.—A county in the central western part of Missouri, seventy miles southeast of Kansas City, bounded on the north by Johnson county, on the east by Pettis and Benton Counties, on the south by St. Clair County, and on the west by Bates and Cass Counties. Its area is 740 square miles, of which less than one-fourth is untilled. The surface is undulating prairie with a productive sandy loam, and a small proportion of broken woodland, bearing the native hard woods. The principal water course is Grand River, passing diagonally through the county from the northwest to a point southeast of the center, whence it courses meandering to the east. It receives, just north of Brownington, Deepwater Creek, originating on the west, and fed by Camp Branch, Brush and Bear Creeks; and from the northwest, Big Creek, fed by numerous tributaries. Tebo Creek, with many feeders, drains the northeast, and the Osage River indents the county in the extreme southeast. The county is underlaid with coal, which is profitably mined near Clinton, at Deepwater, and at Brownington. Fine pottery, brick and tile clays are found and utilized by various extensive works. Iron has been found, but remains undeveloped. In 1898 the chief surplus products were: Wheat, 36,715 bushels; corn, 49,169 bushels; oats, 11,316 bushels; flax, 87,746 bushels; hay, 4,628,500 pounds; flour, 21,407,520 pounds; cornmeal, 253,350 pounds; shipstuff, 8,358,850 pounds; grass seed, 146,485 pounds; poultry, 1,891,808 pounds; eggs, 624,420 dozen; butter, 103,695 pounds; vegetables, 27,220 pounds; canned goods, 35,855 pounds; nursery stock, 146,800 pounds; broom corn, 545,318 pounds; cattle, 17,196 head; hogs, 59,750 head; sheep, 2,306 head; horses and mules, 2,187 head; lumber and logs, 156,900 feet; coal, 26,448 tons; brick, 738,000; tile and sewer pipe, 290 cars; clay, 233 cars. There were 116 schools, 180

teachers, and 9,364 pupils; the permanent school fund was \$34,128.75. The population in 1900 was 28,054. Railways are the Kansas City & Springfield branches of the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railways, passing south-eastwardly, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, passing diagonally through the county from the northeast. The county seat is Clinton; other important towns are Windsor, Deepwater, Brownington, Calhoun and Montrose.

American hunters traversed Henry County in 1828. The first permanent settlements were made in what is now Windsor Township, in the extreme northeast part of the county. Thomas Arbuckle and Thomas Kimsey are regarded as the pioneers; Arbuckle is said to have built the first cabin in 1830, about four miles west of the present town of Windsor; some contend that he was preceded in 1829, by Kimsey, who came from Johnson County, where others of his family had previously located. He made his home two miles south of Arbuckle. Mathew and James Arbuckle and Isom Burnett also came in 1830. In 1831 came David McWilliams and his sons James and Jesse, Jesse Hill, William Simpson, Fielding A. Pinnell, and Mason Fewell. Thomas Anderson, who located in this neighborhood, was the first blacksmith in the county. Here also occurred what was probably the first death in the county, that of Joseph Bogarth, who was killed by lightning while returning home from Pettis county. Thomas Collins located about 1830 in the northwest part of the county; he was a justice of the peace for Davis Township under the Lafayette County organization. Tebo Township, adjoining that of Windsor on the west, is historic. Among the earliest settlers was Henry Avery, who came in 1831, having visited the place and staked a claim the previous year. He was a man of strong character, and lived a most useful life. Others who came to the neighborhood were Colby S. Stevenson, who taught a school in 1833; Richard Wade, the first physician, and Addison Young, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who is said to have delivered the first sermon, followed soon afterward by Abraham Millice, a Methodist circuit rider, and Thomas Kenney, a Baptist preacher. In 1835 a log school-house was built and a school was taught by Benjamin L. Durrett. The same year

Thomas and Charles Waters opened a store not far from Avery's house. The first births in the county occurred in Tebo Township; the first was a colored girl, whose mother belonged to Mr. Avery; the second was Susan, afterward Mrs. Henry Roberts, daughter of Mr. Avery. A few miles west of the Tebo settlement, in the central north of the present county, Ezekiel Blevins located in 1831, and there was born his son Preston, the first male white child in the county. William Goff located in the northeast part of the county, about one and one-half miles south of Calhoun. The present Field's Creek Township, adjoining Clinton, the county seat, on the northwest was settled in 1831-2, by Joseph Fields, the first sheriff, and others. The southern portions of the county were not settled until 1835 and later. Nearly all the settlers were from Kentucky and Tennessee, with a few from Virginia and North Carolina. Beginning in 1835, a number of country stores and horse gristmills were established. In 1840 Henry County (which then included St. Clair County) had a population of 4,090, including four negroes; it is estimated that 2,220 belonged to Henry County proper. June 18, 1843, occurred the death of William Baylis, who had served as lieutenant in a Kentucky regiment during the Revolutionary War. About 100 men from Henry County took part in the war with Mexico, and nearly the same number went to California in 1849. The opening of the Civil War found the people almost unanimously Southern in sympathy. The county afforded about 500 men to the Confederate Army, while it is estimated that less than one-tenth this number took up arms for the Union. The county suffered little material damage during the struggle, but industry and trade practically ceased. At one time General "Jim" Lane entered Clinton and threatened to destroy the county records, but was dissuaded from doing so; another alarm led to the records being taken by Judge J. G. Dorman to Sedalia for safe-keeping. On the restoration of peace the people devoted themselves earnestly to the improvement of their fortunes. Coal was found at various points, and mines were opened up. Beginning in 1869, numerous fairs were held, and a Farmers' Club proved a stimulus to effort. During the same years schools and churches were founded in all the various townships, or those of an earlier date

were resuscitated. In 1870 the first railway into the county was completed, and population began to increase rapidly.

Until 1834 Henry County was included in the territory belonging to the county of Lillard, afterward known as Lafayette, and was then constructively a portion of Lexington Township, which extended southward to the Osage River. In 1830 it was included in Davis Township, and in 1832 in Tebo Township, which included all of the present counties of Johnson and Henry, and all that portion of St. Clair County lying north of the Osage River. James McWilliams was the first constable in Tebo Township, whose home was then within the present county of Henry. December 13, 1834, Rives County was created, named in honor of William C. Rives, of Virginia. To it was attached St. Clair County, then unorganized, for civil and military purposes, which was designated as a township, March 21, 1835, and was separated as a county, February 15, 1841. William C. Rives, for whom Rives County was named, having become a Whig, the General Assembly, by act of October 15, 1841, changed the name to Henry County, in honor of Patrick Henry, the great patriot orator. The first county court sat May 4, 1835, at the house of Henry Avery. The justices appointed by Governor Dunklin were Thomas Arbuckle and William Goff, who appointed Jonathan T. Berry as clerk. The next session was held at the house of William Goff, when Joseph Montgomery presented his commission as an associate county justice, and sat with those previously named. Joseph Fields was appointed sheriff; he died soon afterward, and Robert Allen succeeded him. In 1836 Berry resigned the clerkship, and was succeeded by Fielding A. Pinnell, who served for several years. In November, 1836, Peyton Parks, commissioner appointed to locate a permanent county seat, reported the site of Clinton, and the necessary land was pre-empted from the government. The sale of lots amounted to \$2,500. The county court appropriated \$2,500 for building a courthouse, and a two-story brick edifice was erected under the superintendence of John F. Sharp and Thomas B. Wallace. The brick were burned upon the public square, and were noted as darkly tintured with iron existing in the clay. Pending the completion of the building, court sessions were held

at the house of James B. Sears, and afterward in a building rented from Littleberry Kimsey. The present courthouse was occupied in 1893; for a few years previous rented rooms were used for court purposes. In 1856 a jail building was erected at a cost of \$3,844. In 1879 this was replaced with a larger structure built at a cost of nearly \$10,000. In 1871 an attempt was made to create a new county by detachment of portions of Pettis, Johnson, Henry and Benton Counties, under the name of Meadow County, of which Windsor was to be the county seat. The bill was favorably reported in the General Assembly, but was defeated, mainly through influence exerted by residents of Clinton. Another attempt was made in the session of 1872-3, but this also was futile. March 30, 1900, the bonded debt of the county was \$32,000 on account of the courthouse, and \$498,000 on railway indebtedness, the latter being a compromise issue on a basis of 75 per cent. upon the original of principal and defaulted interest. Henry County was, in 1900, in the Sixth Congressional District, the Sixteenth Senatorial District, and the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit.

The first general election was held in 1836. George B. Woodson was elected Representative, and succeeded himself twice. Joseph Montgomery was the first senator. The bench and bar of the Henry County Judicial Circuit have been distinguished for ability. The first term of circuit court was held at the house of William Goff September, 23, 1835, Judge Charles H. Allen presiding. His successors were: John F. Ryland, 1837; Foster P. Wright, 1845; W. P. Johnson, 1851; DeWitt C. Ballou, 1854; Foster P. Wright, 1859; Burr H. Emerson, 1862; David McGaughey, 1868; Foster P. Wright, 1873; James B. Gantt, 1880; D. A. De Armond, 1886. Judge De Armond was elected to Congress in 1890, and was succeeded by J. H. Lay, who completed the unexpired period, and was elected in 1892 for a full term. W. W. Graves was elected in 1898. Among the earlier lawyers were DeWitt C. McNutt and William McCord, who were admitted to practice in 1838; Foster P. Wright, who soon took a seat upon the bench; James L. English, Samuel L. Sawyer, Robert L. Stewart, Hamilton Carmichael and Waldo P. Johnson, in 1839. Others who followed later were William Steele, Thomas Raffin, Mark L.

Means, Henderson Young, Robert G. Smart, R. L. Burge, and DeWitt C. Ballou. Among resident members of the Henry County bar have been Asa C. Marvin, Paul F. Thornton, Robert Allen, Joshua Ladue, A. D. Ladue, J. B. Gantt, James Parks, Fred E. Savage, Robert C. McBeth, Banton G. Boone, Matthew A. Fyke, Samuel B. Orem, Charles T. Collins, Clement C. Dickinson, Hannibal H. Armstrong, Samuel E. Price, Charles A. Calvird, Alvin Haynie, Robert E. Lewis, Julius C. Jennings, Thomas M. Casey, P. M. Kistler, Theodore Thompson, E. C. Munson, James Wilson E. A. Gracey, Henry F. Pogue, M. C. Campbell, C. I. Davis, Walter Owen, William Jeffries, J. H. Kyle, George S. Holliday, John I. Hinkle, P. A. Parks, Sterling P. Dorman, and Britts Gorman Boone, the latter succeeding his lamented father. Many of these have attained marked distinction, and are mentioned more fully elsewhere in this work.

Henry Shaw School of Botany.—See "Washington University."

Henson.—A hamlet on the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Mississippi Township, Mississippi County, eight miles southeast of Charleston. It has a large hoop factory and general store. Population 1899 (estimated), 250.

Hepzibah Rescue Home.—The first rescue home for fallen women in St. Louis was the Spruce Street Mission, opened by V. O. Saunders, January 21, 1892. Mrs. M. E. Otto became interested in this work, and, after assisting Mr. Saunders for eight months, she, with the assistance of B. Carradine, D. D., organized the Hephzibah Rescue Home on January 23, 1893. The home was opened at 1222 Elliot Avenue, and incorporated July 16, 1894, with the following managers; Mrs. M. E. Otto, president and treasurer; T. L. Cadwallader, secretary; Dr. B. Carradine and Rev. M. B. Gott. None of the workers are salaried. Eighteen girls applied for admission during the first six weeks. The work met with a hearty response from the beginning, and funds have never been lacking. In August, 1897, the home was moved into a handsome dwelling containing fourteen rooms. This house, 2813 Lucas Avenue, is now owned by the home. The

officers in 1899 were Mrs. M. E. Otto, president; Mrs. F. B. Fuqua, secretary; Rev. B. Carradine, treasurer. An advisory board of twenty ladies co-operate with the president; also an executive board of nine gentlemen, who meet annually or at call of the president.

Herculaneum.—An article in Scharf's "History of St. Louis," contributed by Frederick L. Billon, gives a full history of the old town of Herculaneum, thirty miles below St. Louis, now fallen into decay, but at one time an important settlement in the West. The land was purchased in 1808 by Samuel Hammond, Sr., and Moses Austin, who laid it out in town lots, the peculiar advantage possessed by the site being its contiguity to the lead mines in the neighborhood, which at that time were the chief source of wealth in Missouri. A shot tower, the first in the Mississippi Valley was erected on the rocky bluff at the mouth of Joachim Creek, in the south of the town, by John N. Macklot, of St. Louis, and the manufacture of shot and lead begun. In 1817 a second shot tower, with lead manufactory, was erected by Ellis and William Bates. In 1818 Jefferson County was organized and Herculaneum made the county seat. The place continued to thrive on its lead industry and trade until shipping points for lead were established at Selma and Rush Tower, six or eight miles below, where greater facilities for the business were afforded, when Herculaneum began to decline; and when, in 1836-7, Monticello, afterward Hillsboro, was made the county seat of Jefferson County, it fell rapidly into decay and was forgotten. The thriving manufacturing town of Crystal City, seat of prosperous plate-glass works, now occupies the place where it once stood.

Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.—Missouri is the home of the Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, although it is incorporated in the State of Illinois. The headquarters of this organization, which is one of the strongest in the world, are located at Independence, in Jackson County, and the territory embraced in the operations of the association includes the United States and Canada. The association was incorporated in Illinois in the year 1883. Charles Gudgell, a prominent capitalist and former banker of Kansas City, has the honor of having brought

to Missouri the first herd of Hereford cattle. The herd was made up of ten head and he is therefore the pioneer importer and breeder of Herefords in this State. Missouri now has more cattle of this breed than any other State in the Union, a condition in which Mr. Gudgell has pardonable pride. It was in 1876 that Mr. Gudgell brought the first herd of Herefords to Missouri. There are now at least 6,000 head of this variety in the State. Every animal is registered at the office of the association in Independence. In 1884 the headquarters of the association were transferred to that city. The association's affairs are looked after by an executive committee of three members. In 1883 Mr. Gudgell was elected chairman of this committee and the following year he was chosen secretary and treasurer. In that capacity he served until 1886, when he resigned and the duties of the office were turned over to Chas. R. Thomas, the present secretary. The members of the executive committee are Charles Gudgell, Independence, Mo., chairman; Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; H. H. Clough, Elyria, Ohio. The total membership of the association in 1900 was about 1,500, of whom 250 are Missouri breeders. The members of the association hold an annual meeting, but, on account of the fact that it is incorporated in Illinois, these gatherings are necessarily held in that State. The importance of this association in the perfection of a superior grade of cattle can not be overestimated. From a modest start it has grown to marvelous proportions, an evidence of the unflinching determination of its founders to promote the interests of breeders and to elevate the standard of the Hereford to the highest possible plane.

Heren, William, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, November 15, 1825. After receiving what education he could at the country schools he came to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1845. He taught school for a time and then studied law with Prince L. Hudgens, of Savannah. In 1857 he opened an office in that place, and was doing a fine business when the Civil War began in 1861. He went to the camp of Colonel Graynor, in Worth County, and joined the Union forces, and a short time afterward was chosen colonel of the Forty-first Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia. He served in

this position until 1862 when he was elected to the State Senate. On his return after the session he was elected colonel of the Fifth Regiment Provisional Militia, and rendered efficient service in restoring order in northwest Missouri. In 1863 he was elected judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and filled the position with marked ability until 1869, when he resumed the practice of his profession, in partnership with Honorable David Rea, the partnership continuing until Mr. Rea was elected to Congress in 1874.

Herman, Israel W., a well known and worthy citizen of Macon County, was born July 2, 1835, in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, son of William and Elizabeth (Sheffer) Herman, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State, and came of sturdy German ancestry. When the son was twelve years of age his parents removed to Stephenson County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and completed a practical common school education. When he was seventeen years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade, and after having thoroughly mastered that calling he went to Washington County, Minnesota. There he worked at his trade for two years, and then returned to his old home in Illinois, where he combined farming with the building trade until 1867. In that year he came to Missouri and established his home at LaPlata, in Macon County. Since then he has been a resident of Missouri, and in the community in which he lives he is recognized as a business man of sterling integrity and a most estimable citizen. July 2, 1857, his twenty-second birthday, he married Miss Jane A. Ellis, daughter of Cornelius Ellis, of Washington County, Minnesota, who had formerly resided in Stephenson County, Illinois. Three children have been born of this union. Of these Ida A. Herman is now (1900) the wife of S. M. Gibson, who is in the service of the Wabash Railroad Company as station agent at Brunswick, Missouri. The others are Ada Asenath Herman and Wesley S. Herman, who is freight agent for the Wabash Railroad Company at Macon, Missouri, and a well known and popular citizen of that place.

Hermann.—The judicial seat of Gasconade County, located on the Missouri River

and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, eighty-one miles west of St. Louis. The town was founded in 1837, on land owned by William Hensley, by the German Settlement Society of Philadelphia, and was incorporated a year later. A large number of colonists from Germany settled in the town and in the surrounding country, many of them engaging in the cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wine on an extensive scale. Various lines of business were established, and from its foundation the town was prosperous. In 1840 it became the county seat, and a good courthouse was erected. About 1896 the present courthouse was finished, at a cost of \$50,000, which amount was bequeathed to the county for the purpose by Charles D. Eitzen. The town has excellently graded and macadamized streets, an electric lighting plant, a graded public school, an excellent high school, an opera-house of 600 seating capacity, a school library, an exposition building, owned by the Gasconade County Agricultural Exposition Association, Catholic, Evangelical and Methodist Episcopal Churches, three weekly newspapers, the "Republican Banner," the "Advertiser-Courier" and the "Hermanner Volksblatt," a brewery, ice factory, two distilleries, several wine manufactories, one having the largest wine vaults in Missouri, a steam flouring mill, a steam stone and marble works, an iron foundry, machine shops, soda water factory, telephone exchange, one bank, three hotels, and numerous stores and small shops. The town is one of the wealthiest and most progressive in central Missouri. The population in 1890 was 1,410; (estimated) 1899, 1,700.

Hermann, Raid on.—Missouri, as a State, did not secede from the Union, but being a slave and at the same time a border State, its inhabitants were naturally divided on the slavery question. Some parts of the State remained loyal, others abounded in Southern sympathizers or declared secessionists, and in some counties both elements were represented. Gasconade County, with its large German population, and especially the town of Hermann, the county seat, proved their adherence to the government rights at the beginning of the war; old and young men went into the army, and comparatively few who could bear arms stayed at home, and

even these joined the militia as home guards. The soil of Missouri furnished many a battlefield, especially in 1861, and became the place of many bloody encounters during the following years, in which the Confederates or their allies conducted a sort of guerilla warfare, at longer and shorter intervals invading the State here and there, so that the loyal inhabitants were never sure what the next day might bring. One of these invasions took place in the early fall of 1864, when General Sterling Price, the chief leader of the Missouri secessionists, returned with his army from the South. One of his divisions, commanded by General Marmaduke, made some of the counties along the Missouri Pacific Railroad on the south side of the Missouri River the special field of its activity, and his men reached the vicinity of Hermann in the beginning of October. Their presence soon became known, and being aware of their particular animosity toward the Germans, the inhabitants of the town became rather frightened, and were not tardy with precautionary measures. Most of the women and children were taken to a place of safety on the morning of the 3d of October; this was the residence of William Peschel, the wine-grower, situated in the midst of dense woods. The only cannon was brought to the river front, and when the advance column of Marmaduke's men became visible, coming up from the eastern outskirts along the railroad, the first shot was fired, causing them to leave the road and turn southward, taking their line of march around the town, over the hills and through the vineyards. A few more shots followed in quick succession, and, believing that the town was well provided with artillery, they put the four guns which they had with them in action. The citizens had in the meantime carried their cannon from the levee to the top of the Catholic Church hill, situated in the western end of the town, and with one of the first shots made one of Marmaduke's guns unfit for use. This happened at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, two hours after their coming. In spite of the constant firing of their three guns, very little damage was done and not a single life lost. The firing was continued on both sides until the ammunition of the citizens was exhausted, whereupon they spiked the cannon, left it on the hill and dispersed (they were only a

handful) into the cliffs and roads further west. The Confederates were much disappointed when they found the cannon spiked, and threw it in disgust into the Missouri River, from which it was afterward recovered. At night the rain came down in torrents, causing the ill clad troops to seek shelter wherever they could find it. They were half starved, and appropriated all the provisions they could lay their hands on, but conducted themselves well otherwise. It is true that some of them threatened to set the town on fire, but wiser counsel prevailed. Toward morning the rain ceased, and at 10 o'clock Marmaduke's whole column, about 2,000 men in number, took up their march toward Jefferson City, relieving the people of Hermann of their unwelcome presence.

ERNST D. KARGAU.

Hermitage.—The county seat of Hickory County, and an unincorporated town. It is situated on the Pomme de Terre River, forty-five miles northwest of Lebanon and twenty-two miles northeast of Humansville, its nearest shipping point. It has a public school, five religious societies, two newspapers, the "Index-Gazette," Republican, and the "Democrat," Democratic; a bank and a saw and gristmill. In 1899 the population was estimated at 250. It was laid out in 1845, by Jacob A. Romans, county commissioner, and was named for the home of General Andrew Jackson, in Tennessee. The first residents were Thomas Davis, who opened a tavern; William Waldo, who opened a store, and W. E. Dorman, who set up an ox sawmill.

Herndon, Andrew J., lawyer, was born near Robinson's Tavern, Orange County, Virginia, July 23, 1817. When eighteen years of age he located in Howard County, Missouri, and was one of the early school-teachers near Fayette. Later he was a teacher in the academy of Archibald Patterson, which was evolved into the Howard High School, the predecessor of the Howard-Payne and Central Colleges. For twenty-eight years he was county clerk of Howard County, leaving the office in 1874. For many years he was an honored member of the Howard County bar, and became noted for his high sense of honor and judgment. He is one of the few pioneers of Howard County

now living (1900). He resides at his home, in the western limits of the city of Fayette, and still reads without glasses.

Hess, Ferdinand J., lawyer, farmer and legislator, was born in Trenton, Tennessee, in 1848, son of Dr. Nelson I. Hess, a physician by profession and also an ordained minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who was a native of Kentucky. His mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Hill, and who was a native of Tennessee, died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and it is worthy of note that his progenitors in both the paternal and maternal lines were long-lived. His paternal grandmother lived to be ninety-three years of age, and his maternal grandmother died at the age of seventy-five. Both his parents died and were buried in Tennessee. Mr. Hess had three sisters, the eldest of whom is the wife of Dr. W. A. Jordan, of Clinton, Kentucky. The second, who died in 1894, was the wife of Judge J. S. Cooper, of Trenton, Tennessee, and the third is the wife of Judge H. C. O'Brien, of Charleston, Mississippi County, Missouri. The family to which he belongs came into Kentucky at an early date, and its representatives were early settlers in the "Blue Grass" region, where they had many thrilling adventures with the Indians. Mr. Hess was educated for the law at Trenton, Tennessee, and on attaining his majority went to Hickman County, Kentucky, where he practiced his profession and served two years as county attorney. In 1875 he came to Missouri and located in Mississippi County, where he became interested in farming enterprises and finally abandoned the law. There he served as county judge and justice of the peace, and took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1890 he was made the Representative of his county in the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. In 1896 he was again sent to the lower branch of the General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1898. As a legislator Mr. Hess has always exhibited sound judgment, firmness in maintaining what he deemed to be for the best interests of his constituents, and indomitable energy in discharging his duties as a Representative. During the session of the Fortieth General Assembly he was chairman of the committee on railroads and internal improvements—one of the most important committees of the

House—and discharged the responsible duties of this position with marked ability. He was also a member of the steering committee of the Democratic party in the House, and wielded an important influence in shaping the legislative policies and action of his party. His democracy is thoroughly orthodox in character, and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church. Coming of an old Southern family, he was in sympathy with the South during the years of his boyhood, when the Civil War was in progress, but he was too young to become a participant in the struggle. Three of his brothers older than himself, Dr. Nelson I. Hess, Dr. John H. Hess and Rev. Andrew J. Hess, were in the Confederate Army, however, the two last named serving with distinction under General Forrest, while the first named was a member of the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry Regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Hess is a member of the Masonic order, and an interesting heirloom which he has in his possession is the Masonic apron worn by his grandfather, William Hess, who was a Royal Arch Mason. This grandfather, as well as Judge Hess' own father, were soldiers in the War of 1812, and were with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. While he has never been married, Judge Hess has a beautiful home on his Mississippi County plantation, and is known throughout that region as a hospitable entertainer of the old Southern school.

Hetherington, Ellery Miles, physician, was born February 24, 1860, in Johnson Parish, Queens County, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada. His parents were James Gearson and Mary Jane (Clark) Hetherington, both Canadians, of English and Scotch ancestry. Their son, Ellery Miles, made excellent preparation for his life work. He acquired his literary education in the common schools near his birthplace, and in Raymond's grammar school, at Hampton, New Brunswick. He then taught school for one year, and when eighteen years of age he became an apothecary's clerk at St. John, New Brunswick. In this place he completed a thorough course of study, and received the diploma of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of New Brunswick. During his residence in St. John, he also read medicine studiously under the instruction of his brother, Dr.

George A. Hetherington. He came to the United States in 1885, locating in Boston, Massachusetts, where he received a diploma from the Board of Pharmacy, and prosecuted medical studies under Dr. A. L. McCormack. The following year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1888. In April of the same year he took up his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, and entered upon a general practice which has grown to large proportions. Conscientiously devoted to his profession, and deeply interested in its advancement, he has contributed his effort in its behalf through service in various important positions. He was among the founders of the Medical Department of the Kansas City University of Kansas City, Kansas, known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from its organization has been a member and the secretary of the board of trustees, secretary of the faculty, professor of obstetrics and assistant to the professor of gynecology. He is also obstetrician to Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas, and consulting obstetrician to the Hospital for Women and Children, Kansas City, Missouri. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the British Medical Association of London, England, and honorary member of the Wyandotte County (Kansas) Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Baptist. He holds membership with the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees and the North American Union, fraternal insurance orders which he serves as medical examiner. Genial and companionable in disposition, with a mind well improved through careful reading, much travel and intercourse with men of high attainments, he is esteemed in all the circles in which he moves, social as well as professional. Dr. Hetherington was married in 1887, in Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Annie Blackader, a native of Nova Scotia. She died in 1894, leaving a daughter, Helen Hibbard Hetherington.

Hetherly War.—A name applied to disturbances in 1836 in Carroll County, in which the family of Hetherlys, with kindred desperadoes, were the chief actors. Carroll

County at that time extended to the Iowa border, and the Hetherlys, living in what was called the Upper Grand River country, carried on operations somewhat similar to those of Big and Little Harpe in Kentucky, thirty years before. It was said old Mrs. Hetherly was a sister of the Harpes. Associated with the Hetherlys were James Dunbar, Alfred Hawkins and a man named Thomas, and their vocation was stealing horses from the scattered settlers, and also from the friendly Indians over the border in Iowa. In a fight with the Indians from whom they had stolen a lot of ponies, Thomas was killed, and not long after this a quarrel took place between the Hetherlys and Dunbar, and the latter was killed, it was suspected by the former to prevent him from giving evidence against them. The popular feeling against the Hetherlys on account of their murders and depredations, and the fear that they would provoke Indian retaliations, increased, and they fled to the denser settlements near the Missouri River, and spread a report that they had been driven from their homes by an Indian invasion. Two military companies, one of them the "Liberty Blues," commanded by Captain D. R. Atchison, afterward United States Senator, the other by Captain Smith Crawford, were ordered to the scene of trouble, but no Indians were found, and no sign of depredations by them were met; but the crimes which disturbed the settlements were traced to the Hetherlys themselves, and on the 17th of June, 1836, they were arrested. On the trial in the following March, they turned State's evidence and accused Hawkins of killing Dunbar. Hawkins was found guilty, and was sent to the penitentiary for ten years, while the Hetherlys were discharged.

Hewitt, Calvin Blythe, dentist, was born March 22, 1847, in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Hepzibah (Moore) Hewitt. The father—who died in 1865—was of German extraction, son of Nicholas Hewitt, a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier during the Revolutionary War. The mother, born in the same State, of Scotch-Irish descent, died in 1893, at the age of eighty-seven years. The son was reared on the parental farm, and at the age of sixteen years he was obliged to assume its management, owing to the ill health of his father, and for this reason he was deprived of

educational advantages he had hoped for. After such advancement as was possible in the neighborhood common school, he studied for two years in Pine Grove Academy, in Center County, Pennsylvania, but was unable to remain to complete the course. He then taught a district school during one winter. In that day dental colleges were few and far apart, and he entered the office of Dr. R. B. Moore, a skillful practitioner at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, under whom he mastered all of the science then to be known, so much to the satisfaction of his tutor, that he was accepted as a partner. This relationship was maintained until 1868, when Dr. Hewitt located in Kansas City, then a rapidly growing city, claiming a population of 15,000, and having but six or seven dental practitioners. In the years which followed, he was assiduous in acquiring knowledge in his profession, and in all its advancement he has been regarded as among its foremost and most capable members. He was a leader in the organization of the Kansas City Dental College, the pioneer dental school of the Missouri Valley, affording to it his personal effort, and contributing liberally of his means. He was the second dean of the faculty of this institution, and served as such from 1884 to 1889, and as president from 1889 to 1894, when he resigned, being unable to devote to the school the time he considered its interests demanded. From this institution he received in recognition of his professional attainments and his service in its interests, the honorary degree of doctor of dental surgery. For some years he lectured upon the "Care of Teeth," before the Scarritt Bible and Training School. He is a member of the Missouri State Dental Association, and has served as its president; of the Kansas State Dental Society, and has been a member of the American Dental Association. He has read before these bodies various meritorious papers, which have appeared in the "Western Dental Journal." He has been a member of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church from the time of his coming to Kansas City; soon after his arrival he was called to serve upon the official board, with which he is yet connected, and he was identified with the building of the present church edifice, and all other enterprises of the society. In politics he is a Republican, earnest in advocacy of his political principles,

but without thought of personal advancement. He is an enthusiastic member of the Missouri Angling Club, and passes a portion of each summer on the club grounds at Lake Milona, Minnesota. He was married December 30, 1875, to Miss Kate W. Schaffer, a native of Blair County, Pennsylvania, who came to Kansas City in 1866 with her sister, Mrs. P. S. Brown. She is a member of the Methodist Church, of the Old Ladies' Home Society, and of the Woman's Christian Association, serving in the latter body on the board of managers of the Children's Home. Dr. Hewitt is a broadly cultured man, deeply interested in all topics that affect the country and society, and feeling great pride in the city which he has seen grow from a humble position to that of leadership among the great marts of commerce, and in which development he has borne an important but unpretentious part. Of especial value, is his knowledge of the history of his own profession, which is given in this work, under the caption, "Dentistry in Kansas City."

Hewitt, Julius A., one of the active business and public men of Joplin, was born April 15, 1841, in Auburn, New York. His parents were George M. and Mary A. (Farley) Hewitt. The son acquired a liberal education, beginning in the public schools of his home city, and finishing with an academical course in Union Seminary at Rogersville, New York. He had not yet determined as to the calling upon which he would enter as a life occupation, when the Civil War began, and his patriotic feeling moved him to lay aside personal concerns and enter the military service. He at once enlisted in the Sixth Regiment of New York Volunteer Cavalry, and in that command performed the full duty of a soldier until the restoration of peace. His period of service covered the most stirring scenes of action, and he was engaged in the momentous campaigns conducted by Custer, Pleasanton and Sheridan. He served under McClellan in the Peninsular Campaign, and the body of cavalry to which he belonged took part in numerous important battles and engaged and defeated the famous Confederate cavalry of General J. E. B. Stuart. Through successive promotions, Mr. Hewitt reached the rank of brevet captain, and afterward served on the staff of General Thomas C. Devin. He saw much arduous service,

discharged every duty to which he was assigned faithfully, and retired from the army with a highly creditable record. In 1866 he located at Atlanta, New York, where he engaged in the lumber business, which he prosecuted with great success and profit until 1868, when the property was destroyed by fire. In 1869 he became connected with a surveying party operating in Kansas, with Fort Scott as their central point. His connection with this corps was of great advantage to him at a later day, affording him opportunity to acquire a practical knowledge of the natural resources and conditions of the great Southwest, then just opening out for development. In March, 1871, he removed to Joplin and was among the first to engage in systematic mining operations. The present city was then but a mining camp, and it was not even platted until some months later. Among his most important work is to be named his connection with the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company. He was superintendent of the world-famous mines operated by this corporation, at the time when the Bartlett experiments were carried on, for the conversion of the hitherto wasted fumes from the smelting furnaces, a process which led to the establishment of the most extensive white lead works in the country, and unrivaled in the world except at Bristol, England. From that day until the present, Mr. Hewitt has been constantly interested in mining concerns, and with marked success. His skill and experience are widely recognized, and he is frequently consulted with reference to financial values and expectations, as well as physical conditions. In addition to his interest in mining matters, he carries on a lumber business, which is one of the most extensive in the city. He feels a deep pride in all that enters into the making of the city, in a social and commercial way, and in all public enterprises bears a willing part. Recognition of the value of his services in such matters is found in the fact that he has been elected for four consecutive terms to a seat in the city council from the third ward. In politics he is a Republican in national concerns, recognizing the principles of that party as affording the only substantial foundation for monetary and commercial stability. In local affairs he sees no object but the welfare of the community and the advancement of its interests, regardless of personal or po-

litical opinion. He was married November 29, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of Hiram and Emily M. (Wheeler) Clason, of Atlanta, New York. In the absence of children of their own they have adopted a daughter, Mollie H. Hewitt, upon whom they bestow the tender affection of parents.

Hezel, John, was born December 24, 1834, at Wittenberg, Germany. His parents were Thomas and Martine (Schmitt) Hezel, who belonged to that substantial and industrious middle class of Germans, whose children have accomplished so much in the Mississippi Valley, in all the various branches of industry, in the making of happy homes and the rearing of useful families. Their son, John, was given such instruction as the common schools of his birthplace would afford, and this embraced all those fundamental branches knowledge of which is necessary for the transaction of ordinary business. In 1850, being then sixteen years of age, he came to America and directly to St. Louis. It was a strange experience, for one of his years to find himself in a strange land, with all his surroundings so different from those he had been accustomed to in his native country. But, with the industry and perseverance characteristic of his people he adapted himself to the necessities and opportunities of the moment, as they presented themselves, and entered upon a career of success from the outset. He first learned a trade in St. Louis, remaining there for four years. For two years afterward he was employed on the steam ferry between St. Louis and East St. Louis, then called Illinoistown. In 1856 he engaged as a teamster for the Cabanne Milk Company, and continued in the employ of that concern for two years. In 1858, associated with his brother, Morris, who had followed him to America, he established the Woodland Dairy, which, under their energetic management, became the largest business in its line in St. Louis for that time. After carrying this on for eleven years the brothers sold out to Charles S. Cabanne, and bought a farm at Fern Ridge, in St. Louis County. This Mr. Hezel has made one of the most valuable and beautiful pieces of agricultural property to be found in the vicinity of St. Louis. It comprises nearly 500 acres of most fertile soil, beautifully situated, and on this farm he had a luxurious

home, with all the outbuildings necessary to so extensive a property. In 1896, near his residence, he opened a business in farm implements, hardware and lumber, under the firm name of John Hezel & Son, associating with himself in its management his son, Charles, who had been given an excellent education, and who had developed all the traits necessary for the making of a successful business man. For a number of years after the establishment of this business, Mr. Hezel was postmaster at Fern Ridge. Politically, he has always been a Democrat, but has contented himself with the discharge of the duty of a citizen at the polls, holding aloof from any active participation in party management. He is a Catholic in faith and practice, and liberal in his contributions to the causes which the Church fosters. He was among the first and most efficient of those who founded the now flourishing church and school of St. Monica, in his neighborhood. In 1857 Mr. Hezel was married to Miss Kate Schonhofft, of St. Louis. Of this union have been born four children, Elizabeth, Charles, John and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Hezel are most comfortably situated in life, and they enjoy the esteem and confidence of all who know them.

Hickory County.—A county in the southwest central part of the State, 110 miles southeast of Kansas City. It is bounded on the north by Benton County, on the east by Camden and Dallas Counties, on the south by Dallas and Polk Counties, and on the west by St. Clair County. It is abundantly watered by the Pomme de Terre River, flowing southwardly through the center, and by the Weaubleau and the Little Niangua Rivers. Its area is 415 square miles, of which nearly one-half is under cultivation. July 1, 1899, there were 5,580 acres of public land subject to entry. The surface is nearly equally divided between prairie and woodland. The soil is a dark sandy loam, and the bottoms are exceedingly fertile. There is abundant heavy wood, including ash, walnut and maple, as well as the more common varieties. Cannel coal, zinc, lead and iron are found, and lime, sandstone and fireclay are abundant; none of these have been worked, except experimentally. Among the principal surplus products in 1898 were: Hay, 110,000 pounds; poultry, 150,000

pounds; eggs, 192,000 dozen; cattle, 4,250 head; hogs, 9,000 head; sheep, 1,260 head; wool, 8,500 pounds; hides, 7,560 pounds. There were in the same year 55 public schools, 60 teachers and 3,223 pupils. The permanent school fund was \$17,877.28. The population in 1900 was 9,985. The only railway is the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern, crossing the southwest corner. The county seat is Hermitage. The first residents known were Hogle, a German, and his partner, Pensoneau, a Frenchman, who came to carry on trade with the Indians. In 1832 the Zumwalt and Inglese families settled some miles southeast of Hermitage. About the same time Joseph C. Montgomery, Samuel Judy and John Graham located in the northwest part of the county. A settlement was also made in the northeast, where a primitive Baptist Church was formed at the house of Washington Young. In 1839 came to the northwest the Turk family, whose bloody feud with the Jones family, living in what is now Benton County, is narrated under the heading, "Slicker War." The public lands were opened to entry in 1838, and a considerable immigration came from Kentucky and Tennessee. Hickory County was organized under the act of the General Assembly of February 14, 1845, and received the familiar name given to General Andrew Jackson. Its territory was taken from the counties of Benton and Polk. The appointed county justices were Amos Lindsey, Joel B. Halbert and Thomas Davis, who held their first meeting at Halbert's house, nine miles northeast of the present Hermitage, and appointed Albert H. Foster as clerk, and John S. Williams as sheriff. The next meeting was held at Heard's Spring, north of the present Wheatland. The commissioners named in the organic act to locate a county seat were Henry Bartlett, William Lemon and James Johnson. The residents upon either side of the Pomme de Terre River were intent upon securing the location, and a bitter struggle ensued, marked by some turbulent scenes, in which some of the actors suffered hurts, but without loss of life. Location was finally declared upon the stream, nearly central, in a bend which could scarcely be claimed by either faction. In 1847 a one and a half story frame courthouse was built, which was destroyed by fire in 1852. Feeling on account of the county seat location was yet

so high that the building of another courthouse was not effected until 1860; this was of brick, two stories in height, and cost \$5,500. In 1864 the question of relocation was submitted to the people, and was defeated, lacking a little of the required two-thirds affirmative vote required by law. In 1881 the second courthouse was burned down, many of the records being destroyed at the same time. The building was replaced by an edifice similar to the preceding one, and was built by subscription, at a cost of \$5,000. In 1847 a log jail was built, and in 1870 this was replaced with a two-story stone structure, costing \$4,600. The date of the first circuit court session is uncertain; the probabilities are that it took place in the summer of 1845, at the house of Thomas Davis, Judge Foster P. Wright sitting. During the Civil War the county was the scene of many disturbances. In 1861 the Union men were ordered to leave the county, and in their departure a conflict occurred in Benton County, which resulted in the burning of a large portion of Warsaw.

Hicks, Irl R., clergyman and editor, was born December 18, 1844, in Bristol, Tennessee. He attended what was known as the "old field" schools in his native State until the breaking out of the Civil War. When he was eighteen years of age he entered the First Confederate Cavalry Regiment, and took part in numerous battles. From Chickamauga he was sent a prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was detained until the close of the war. Returning to Tennessee, he educated himself for the ministry at Andrew College, Trenton. In 1869 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Trenton, and in 1871 he was ordained by Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, at Columbus, Mississippi. In the same month he was transferred to St. Louis. He was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the time of its removal from Eighth Street and Washington Avenue to Twenty-ninth and Dayton Streets, in 1882. Afterward he connected himself with the Congregational Church, and he is still a member of the St. Louis Association of Congregational Ministers. While in the Methodist ministry he organized a benevolent order known as the Missouri Brotherhood of Ministers. Since

1887 his time has been devoted to scientific, literary, family and religious publications. Becoming deeply interested in meteorological work, his investigations attracted wide attention, and led to his inaugurating a series of publications which have gained much celebrity. "Word and Works," a monthly journal, and "Quarterly Echoes," including the "Irl R. Hicks Almanac," are the chief publications of the Word and Works Publishing Company, a corporation organized by Mr. Hicks, and of which he is vice president, as well as editor of all its publications. At Wells' Station, on the Suburban Electric Railroad, he has two acres of lawn, surrounding a comfortable home, which has been christened "Skyview." Here he has a fine telescope, through which thousands of visitors view the heavens without charge. As an observer of meteorological phenomena he has an international reputation, and his publications have been translated into nearly all languages. In 1865 Mr. Hicks married Miss Belle Abbott, of Ripley, Mississippi, who died within a year after their marriage, without issue. In 1875 he married Miss Kate Miller, daughter of James Miller, of St. Louis County, and grandniece of John Miller, who was one of the early Governors of Missouri. In 1885 the second Mrs. Hicks died, leaving an infant daughter, Irlene Hicks. In 1891 Mr. Hicks married Miss Lily Hornsby, of St. Louis, and the children born of this union are Lilyan Hicks and Irl R. Hicks, Jr.

Higbee.—A city of the fourth class, in Randolph County, located nine miles southwest of Moberly, at the junction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Chicago & Alton Railroads. It is the third city in population and importance in the county, being exceeded only by Moberly and Huntsville. The town was originally known as Bournsville, having been thus originally named for an early settler, but upon the building of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad the name was changed to Higbee. It was incorporated as a city of the fourth class July 14, 1891. It has two good banks, three very large coal mines, which employ hundreds of men, and which put out annually many thousands of tons of fine bituminous coal; two hotels, and about thirty-five stores and shops in different lines of trade. There are three

churches and an exceptionally good public school. One newspaper, the "Higbee Weekly News," is published there. Population in 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Higdon, John E., lawyer, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, six miles from Bardstown, March 28, 1836. His father, Samuel Higdon, was born in the State of Maryland, in 1803, later moved to Ohio, and still later to Hardin County, Kentucky. He was married to Anna Jester, who was born near Dover, in the State of Delaware. The father died in Hardin County in 1855. The mother removed to Gentry County, Missouri, in 1857, where she lived until her death, which occurred in 1872. The subject of this narrative was educated in the common schools of the State of his nativity, attending college at Elizabethtown. After finishing the required readings, he was admitted to practice at the bar in 1857. His first practice was in Hardin County, in that State, later at Louisville, still later at Pittsburg, Springfield, Pittsfield and Griggsville, Illinois. Still later, in 1866, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he engaged in manufacturing pursuits until 1878, when again he took up the legal profession, making patent law a specialty. He has since been the senior member of the patent law firm of Higdon & Higdon. The junior member of the firm, until March 1, 1898, was John C. Higdon, his son, who since that time is only a silent member, and who is now the senior member of the patent law firm of Higdon & Longan, of St. Louis, Missouri. The subject of this sketch attends to the affairs of the firm in Kansas City, their patronage covering a very large portion of the United States and foreign countries, their operations including the soliciting and securing of patents as well as protecting patent rights under the statutes of the same. Mr. Higdon is a Democrat, and an active member of the Baptist Church. He was married, in 1857, to Sarah Ann Baldwin, of Hardin County, Kentucky. To them four children have been born: Mrs. Dr. E. C. Rankin, of McLouth, Kansas; John C. Higdon, of St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. A. A. Fischer, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Miss M. N. Higdon, who resides at home. Mr. Higdon's career in Missouri, throughout a long period of time, has been one of

usefulness and credit, being mainly devoted to his profession, his home and modest social duties.

Higginsville.—A city in Lafayette County, at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago & Alton Railways, twelve miles southeast of Lexington, the county seat. It is well built and is an active business point, in the midst of an extremely rich agricultural region. Its water supply is derived from bored wells and is distributed by waterworks owned by the corporation. It maintains a local telephone system, which has connection with all important places in the county. A handsome brick edifice erected at a cost of \$10,000, the courthouse and city hall, accommodates the municipal offices and the circuit court, which holds two terms annually, alternately with the court sessions at Lexington. There are two spacious public school buildings, valued at \$8,000; twelve teachers are employed, and the enrollment of pupils is 825. A business college has an attendance of 125 students. There are churches of the Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Evangelical, Lutheran, Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist denominations; the Methodist bodies comprise Northern and Southern and German congregations. The newspapers are the "Leader" and the "Jeffersonian," both Democratic; the "Advance," Republican; the "Thalbote," German; the "Queen City Quarterly," educational, and the "Progressive Bee Keeper," quarterly. There are two banks, two building and loan associations, a machine shop, two flourmills, a fruit cannery and a bee keepers' supply house. In the immediate vicinity are numerous extensive coal mines, producing a highly superior grade of coal, and large brick yards; these interests give employment to about five hundred men. Two miles from the city is the Missouri Confederate Home (which see), a State institution. Higginsville was platted in 1869, and took its name from that of the owner of the land upon which it was laid out, Harvey J. Higgins. A. B. E. Lehman was the first postmaster and storekeeper. It was incorporated as a city of the fourth class in 1878. In 1900 the population was 2,791.

High Hill.—An unincorporated village in Montgomery County, on the Wabash Railroad. It is located near the old site of

Lewiston, the first county seat, and is its successor. It has a public school, two churches, a flouring mill, two general stores and a few other business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 250.

High License.—A term applied to the system of largely increasing the cost of saloon licenses authorized by the act of 1877. Before that the tax on dramshop license had been nominal, and any one could open a saloon where and when he pleased, and the result was that small saloons abounded in the State, one being found at nearly every cross roads, where there was a blacksmith shop or store; and these neighborhood drinking places not only bred idleness and encouraged dissipation, but were the scenes of frequent encounters and homicides. Partly to break up these centers of disturbances, partly to promote the cause of temperance, and partly to increase the revenue from the saloons, the high license law was enacted. With the view of allowing the counties, towns and cities to reap the chief benefits of the license tax, it placed the minimum county tax on a license at \$250 for six months, making the cost for a year \$500, and allowing the county court to make it greater, at its discretion, the minimum State tax being \$25 for six months, or \$50 a year. It also subjected saloons to rigorous restrictions, and increased the penalty for selling without license. The law was attended almost from the first by marked and favorable results. The lowest the tax on a saloon license could be was \$550 a year—and this caused the small saloons to disappear and reduced the whole number in the State nearly one-half. In the year 1898, of the 115 counties in the State (counting the city of St. Louis as one) fifty-five of them charged \$500 a year for license; eleven charged \$550; twelve charged \$600; six charged \$700, and four charged \$800—causing the total cost of a saloon license in these counties, with the State tax of \$100 a year added, to be \$600 to \$900. The saloon license tax yielded to the counties, in 1898, a revenue of \$1,699,457, and to the State \$336,480, making a total of \$2,035,937. The towns and cities are allowed to charge a tax of their own, and this tax varies from \$300 to \$1,000 a year. The most marked effects of the high license system are exhibited in the interior of the State, particu-

larly in those counties where there are no large towns. In 1898 there were eighteen counties in Missouri—Adair, Bollinger, Carter, Dallas, Daviess, Dent, Gentry, Harrison, Hickory, Mercer, Ozark, Polk, Putnam, Reynolds, Shelby, Stone, Webster and Worth—without a licensed saloon; there were twelve with only one each; and there were sixteen others with only three each. The high license system may be said to be a Missouri product. It had been experimented with in Illinois before, but it did not attract attention until the successful working of it in Missouri caused its merit to be recognized, and then it was introduced in many other States.

High Point.—A village in Moniteau County, twelve miles south of California. Its beginning dates from 1831, when H. H. Simpson located upon land in the neighborhood. In 1843 lead was found near by, and H. W. Kelly built a store, and soon a good-sized settlement was formed, and a flax-mill and two churches were built. The town contains 150 population, and has a few general stores and small shops. It is the most elevated point in Moniteau County.

Highland.—A village adjacent to St. Louis, laid out by John R. Shepley, August 1, 1848. It became a part of the city, December 5, 1855, and extends from Jefferson to Lef-fingwell Avenues, between Laclede Avenue and Eugenia Street.

Highland County.—See "Sullivan County."

Highsmith, George Rolla, physician, surgeon and contributor to medical literature, was born in Savannah, Georgia, December 4, 1848. When he was about two years of age his parents removed to Lincoln County, Missouri, and a year later to Crawford County, Illinois, where his mother soon afterward died. At the age of twelve years, Dr. Highsmith was thrown on his own resources. A thirst for knowledge was a distinguishing characteristic of the lad, and all his energies were directed to the acquirement of an education. He labored at whatever his hands found to do, attended district schools when opportunity offered, began teaching school when but sixteen, and for several

years pursued that vocation. When nineteen years of age he came to Missouri and took a course of instruction at the Normal School at Kirksville. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he took up the study in connection with his business as teacher, and later (in 1875), he graduated from the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis. He located at DeWitt, in Carroll County, Missouri, and engaged in active practice. In 1882 he went to New York City and spent a year, taking a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine, and also took special courses in surgery, diseases of women and children, diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and physical diagnosis. Returning to DeWitt, he continued in practice there until 1888, when he removed to Carrollton, Missouri, where he has since practiced. Dr. Highsmith is an active member of the Carroll County Medical Society, of which he has been president; Grand River District Medical Society; North Missouri District Medical Society, of which he has been president; Missouri State Medical Society, of which he has been president; Tri-State Medical Society; Western Surgical and Gynecological Association; Missouri Valley Medical Society; Wabash Railway Surgical Association, of which he has been president; International Railway Surgical Association; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Medical and Surgical Association, and the American Medical Association. Among his contributions to medical and surgical literature may be mentioned: "That Sort of Thing;" "A Single Dressing After Amputation;" "Ligatures Cut Short;" "The Country Practitioner;" "Gynecological Humbuggery;" "The General Practitioner;" "Dreams That Came True;" "Does Missouri Need a Home For Epileptics?" "Sexual Sins;" "Methods of Teaching, Laboratory Endowment and the Value of Laboratory Work;" and "Trauma an Etiologic Factor in Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints." He is also author of the following lectures: "Chips and Whetstones;" "Development;" "The Relation of the Medical Profession to Popular Education;" "Heredity and Crime;" "Contributions of the Medical Profession to General Literature and Collateral Sciences;" "The Doctor in Literature," etc. Dr. Highsmith is a man of extensive reading, a clear thinker, and one

who keeps in kindred touch with the most modern and advanced thought in medical science. He is poetic in feeling and sentiment, as his writings show, and the ardent champion of the country practitioner, believing that much of the best talent in the medical field is to be found among the rank and file of the village and country physicians. He was married October 17, 1877, to Miss Emma F. McKinney, of Carroll County, Missouri. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born August 23, 1883.

Hildebrand, the Outlaw.—Of the class of men known as guerrillas, bushwhackers and desperadoes, with which Missouri, particularly the southern part, was infested during and for some years after the Civil War, none were more noted nor had any such a record as a "man-killer," as Samuel S. Hildebrand. Of him many books have been written, chiefly fiction, and the character of the man has been presented according to the prejudices of the biographers. By some his acts have been commended, by others condemned; some have placed him in the role of a martyr or avenger, others have classed him with the darkest dyed criminals, a man without moral principle, and by nature a murderer. Hildebrand was a scion of a pioneer family of Missouri; his ancestors were from Germany. He was born at Big River, in St. Francois County, January 6, 1836. In appearance he was a type of the degenerate Dane. He was tall, raw-boned, his cheek bones high and protruding, his complexion pallid, and his color brightened by almost scarlet spots on his cheeks, his hair light and beard scraggy, with eyes of blue, cold and almost expressionless. He married when nineteen years old. He was remarkable for his laziness, and, as he admits in his autobiography, was perfectly illiterate, not knowing two letters of the alphabet. Nearly a score of times he was arrested for hog-stealing, though he claimed that the charges were unjust. Early in the spring of 1861 depredations in St. Francois and neighboring counties caused the organization of a vigilance committee, composed of both Northern and Southern sympathizers of conservative views, bent upon protecting their farms and property. Hildebrand and a brother named Frank were known to have stolen a number of horses and mules and sold

them to Confederate forces. One day Frank Hildebrand, at the point of his gun, made a Mrs. Carney dismount and give him the horse she rode. Soon after, Frank was arrested and tried on a charge of horse-stealing and murder. Firman McIlvaine was president of the vigilance committee. The committee turned Frank over to a committee of three, one of whom was Mr. Carney, husband of the wronged woman, and the next day young Hildebrand's body was found suspended to a tree near Punjaub, in Ste. Genevieve County. Sam Hildebrand, who was also being looked after by the committee, started out to avenge his brother's death. His first victim was Cornecious, who had told the vigilantes where his brother Frank could be found. He was waylaid and shot. Firman McIlvaine was the next to fall. He was shot from behind a fence at a distance of 120 yards, while whetting his cradle scythe in his wheat field. After this Sam Hildebrand vacillated between Missouri and Arkansas. By General Jeff Thompson he was given a major's commission, a document he did not know the purport of, nor did he know the rank it conferred, but he construed it to mean authority for him to carry on warfare as he pleased, and particularly to war against his enemies, and this he did with an ardor rarely equaled. In his confession, made to Dr. A. Wendell Keith, of St. Francois County, in 1870, he confessed to the killing of nearly one hundred men, but this is evidently an exaggeration, as careful investigation in all parts of the country infested by him, revealed that he had killed only thirty. During the war his greatest following was sixteen men. His knowledge of the country, and his instinct, almost identical with that of the Indian, enabled him to evade his pursuers. He was an excellent marksman and apparently devoid of fear. At the close of the war he continued his depredations, and Governor McClurg offered a reward for him, dead or alive. He was pursued by posses without number, and in 1869 was shot and wounded in the thigh by Dr. Cyrus A. Peterson, a citizen who tried to capture him. After this he went to Arkansas and then to Texas. In both States he was indicted for murder, and more than twenty indictments for murder in the first degree were returned against him in Missouri. In 1872, under the name of John Ferguson, he rented a farm

near Pinckneyville, Illinois, became intoxicated and attempted to kill a respectable German resident of the town. Two loaded revolvers and two bowie knives were taken from him, and by the city marshal, John Ragsdale, he was being taken to jail. On the way he drew, from beneath the collar of his coat, a dirk a foot in length, and with it made a lunge at the marshal, who fell in avoiding the blow, the knife cutting his leg. As Hildebrand was about to plunge the knife the second time into the body of the prostrate marshal, the latter shot him, the bullet entering beneath the chin and pushing through his head, killing him almost instantly. Hildebrand's fifteen-year-old son was with him and told who he was. The body was taken to Farmington, in St. Francois County, where it was fully identified. Of Hildebrand's victims in Missouri only one, James McIlvaine, was killed in self-defense, and all were citizens except one who was a Federal soldier.

Hildebrand's Cave.—A cave on Big River, near the northern line of St. Francois County, named after the notorious outlaw, Sam Hildebrand, who made it a safe retreat. It is located in a high bluff of the river. The entrance, some forty feet above the bed of the stream and accessible only by a narrow path, on a projecting ledge winding from the top of the cliff, can not be seen from either top or bottom. Hildebrand remained in this cave for a month in 1869, when he was recovering from a gunshot wound in his thigh, received from one of his pursuers. Only one man at a time could pass over the approach to it, and the outlaw could have defended himself against an army in this stronghold.

Hill, Alonzo D., physician, was born August 24, 1836, in Havana, Schuyler County, New York, son of Caleb and Eunice (Durfey) Hill, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. Caleb Hill removed from Connecticut to Pennsylvania in his young manhood and married there in 1825. Soon afterward he removed to New York State, where he continued to reside until 1882, in which year he and his wife died, the husband on December 9th, and the wife August 11th of that year. The elder Hill was a master builder by occupation. Dr. Hill finished his

academic education at the graded high school in Havana, and during the years 1859 and 1860 he attended medical lectures at the famous State University of Michigan, located at Ann Arbor. He then came to Missouri and began the practice of medicine at Bloomfield in Stoddard County. In 1861 he joined the State troops called out by Governor Jackson at the beginning of the Civil War, and served as assistant brigade surgeon in General Jeff Thompson's command for six months. His term of enlistment having expired, he returned to Bloomfield, and in company with thirty others was arrested by the Federal authorities and taken to Cape Girardeau. There they were released on parole, and some time later Dr. Hill went to Marion, New York, where he was engaged in the private practice of his profession during the next year. At the end of that time he joined the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment for service in the Union Army. Shortly afterward he was transferred to the Sixth Army Corps and detailed for duty in the artillery hospital. In this capacity he served until the close of the Civil War. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri and again began practicing at Bloomfield, continuing at the same time his medical studies. In 1866 he received his doctor's degree from Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1873 he removed from Bloomfield to Dexter, Missouri, and has continued his professional labors at the last named place up to the present time. For thirty-five years he has practiced continuously in Stoddard County, and he is highly esteemed both for his professional attainments and his many good qualities as a man and a citizen. David B. Hill, the distinguished ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator of New York, is a brother of Dr. Hill, and the two men have many characteristics in common. Like his brother, Dr. Hill is a Democrat in politics, but he has never sought office of any kind. His most active efforts in public affairs have been put forth in favor of legislation prohibiting the liquor traffic, of which he is an ardent advocate. He is examining physician to the New York Life and Aetna Life Insurance Companies, and also to the Fraternal Home and Supreme Court of Honor. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of the

Masonic order. January 6, 1877, Dr. Hill married Miss Emma E. Montgomery, a native of Tennessee, and they have one child, a daughter.

Hill, Britton Armstrong, lawyer and author, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, December 7, 1816, and died in St. Louis in 1888. After completing his education at Ogdensburg, New York, he was admitted to the bar in 1839. Two years later he came to St. Louis. He first formed a partnership with John M. Eager, which continued in existence until 1848. Two years later he associated with himself his brother, David W. Hill, and William N. Grover, of Illinois. This partnership was dissolved in 1858, and thereafter Mr. Hill devoted himself largely to the practice of land, insurance and railroad law. From 1861 to 1871 he practiced in partnership with D. T. Jewett, and from 1863 to 1865 he was a member of the firm of Ewing, Hill & Browning, of Washington City. From 1873 to 1876 Frank J. Bowman, of Vermont, was the partner of Mr. Hill in St. Louis, and after that he retired practically from active practice and devoted himself to literary work. He was a daily visitor among the poor of the city, administering to the sick and relieving the distress of those in want by all the means in his power, and at his own expense. In 1873 he wrote and published a work entitled "Liberty and Law Under Federative Government," and in 1876 published two pamphlets on monetary questions. In 1877 he published another pamphlet entitled "Gold, Silver and Paper as Full, Equal, Legal Tenders," and the monetary system which he advocated in this paper was that which was put into effect in 1878 by Congress and the United State Treasury Department. In 1877 he was instrumental in having called at St. Louis a State convention which declared in favor of the overthrow of monopolies, government control of railroads and telegraphs and other internal improvements, postal savings banks, international clearing-houses, courts of arbitration, and for restoration to the people of the unearned public domain held by railroad companies. In the campaign of that year he made an active canvass, but his health failed, and he retired from active participation in politics, although he was the candidate of the anti-monopoly party for Congress in the

Ninth Missouri District in 1882. Mr. Hill was twice married; first to Miss Mary M. Shepard, daughter of Elihu H. Shepard, one of the pioneers of St. Louis, and second, to Miss Johanna Behrens, of St. Charles, Missouri.

Hill, Howard, physician, was born in Lisbon, Howard County, Missouri. On the paternal side he is descended from the Hill and Urquhart families, the former coming from England about 1800, and the latter from Scotland to Nova Scotia in 1750, removing thence to Canada in 1775. On the maternal side he is descended from the Bliss family, which came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, about 1750, and from the Smith family, of Vermont and of Canada. A maternal ancestor, Colonel Meade, served with Vermont troops in the Revolutionary War. W. Nelson Hill was a native of Canada, and from 1853 to 1865 made his home in Australia; he married Olive Bliss, a native of the State of New York. The family home was in Howard County, Missouri. The first named died in 1888, at Westport, Missouri; the last named is yet living in Kansas City. Their son, Howard, was reared upon a farm, and was educated in the public school at Walnut Grove, Missouri, and in the Shawnee (Kansas) Mission School. In 1892 he entered the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1895, being awarded the faculty prize for general proficiency. He at once entered upon general practice, in which he now renders acceptable service to a large and influential patronage. In 1897 he became demonstrator of anatomy in the Medico-Chirurgical College, in 1898 lecturer on anatomy and assistant to the chair of clinical surgery, and in 1899-1900 professor of anatomy in the same institution. In 1900 he became professor of surgical anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Kansas City, Kansas. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Methodist. He is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America, and formerly served as examining physician for that order. Dr. Hill was married, June 10, 1891, to Miss Lillie Wiedenmann, daughter of Christian Wiedenmann, an early settler at Westport, where he lived for more than fifty years, for the greater part of the time engaged as a builder. Two children have

been born of this marriage, Nelson and Mary Hill.

Hill, John W., farmer and stock-breeder, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, January 10, 1848, son of Louis C. and Mary J. Hill. The family was well known at an early day in Virginia, from which State they removed to Pennsylvania and thence to Kentucky, where many descendants bearing the name still reside. The father, Louis C. Hill, who was a farmer, came to Missouri about 1865, and settled in Livingston County, four miles north of Chillicothe, where he spent the remainder of his life. John W. Hill was reared on his father's farm and attended the common schools in the neighborhood. Unlike so many similarly reared, he did not seek opportunity to escape from it and devote himself to a professional or commercial life, but followed farming with the ardor of a man enamored of his vocation; and his experience illustrates the truth that when a man honors his calling, his calling will honor him, for it has brought him prosperity, influence and happiness, and enabled him to be a benefit to others. In the cultivation of his ground and the management of his crops he brought a high degree of intelligence to the task, and his farming has been patterned after the most improved and productive modern methods practiced elsewhere. He was accustomed to reflect, compare and make experiments, and when these experiments revealed the best methods of planting and cultivating, he disregarded the old slovenly habits of farming and carefully applied the new. The result is that his farm is one of the best of its size in north Missouri, and his system of farming is admired by all who have a knowledge of it. Some years ago, before the decline in the demand for horses and mules impaired the business, he devoted himself chiefly to the breeding of mules, and contributed no little to the high reputation that Missouri enjoyed for size, symmetry and beauty of these animals; but of late years he has directed his efforts mainly to cattle. He has 254 acres in his home farm, and 600 acres in all, most of it devoted to grain, grass and pasture. His reputation as an intelligent, observant and successful farmer extends over north Missouri, and under Governor Stone's administration he was appointed a member of the

State Board of Agriculture, composed of one member from each congressional district, with the Governor and dean of the Agricultural College as *ex-officio* members, and in 1900 he was president of the board. He is a Democrat, and for several years has been chairman of the Livingston County Democratic central committee. He is also a director in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, at Chillicothe. Mr. Hill was married, November 27, 1873, to Martha A. Evans, of Livingston County, and they have one child, William F. Hill, born August 1, 1878.

Hill, Joseph, civil engineer and railroad manager, was born near Urbana, Ohio, November 17, 1824, and died in St. Louis, September 27, 1896. He was reared on a farm, attended a country school, and after obtaining a good English education he began teaching, earning the means of completing a course of study at the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, where, in addition to the regular curriculum, he took a special course in civil engineering. After leaving college he entered a dry goods store in Urbana as a clerk, and later became the owner. He then engaged with the engineering corps of the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad. In 1853 he became chief engineer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company, and surveyed and built the road through the States of Pennsylvania and New York. Later he was superintendent of this line. In 1862 he aided in recruiting the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and was commissioned major. He served in the field until sickness compelled him to resign, having been promoted to lieutenant colonel. After his recovery he was appointed chief engineer of a line of railway, now a part of the Pennsylvania system, and some time later became superintendent of the Chicago division. He retained the last named position until 1881, and then removed to St. Louis as general superintendent of the Vandalia Line. In 1887 he became assistant general manager, retaining that position until 1894, when he resigned to retire to private life. At the same time he resigned the general superintendency of the St. Louis & Carondelet Railroad. He was largely interested in various important enterprises,

chief among them being the Union Trust Company and the Continental National Bank, in both of which he was a director, and the first named of which he helped to organize. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Exposition, served as a member of its first board of directors and was several times re-elected.

Hill, Thomas W., mine-operator, was born September 28, 1851, in Wilson County, Tennessee, son of John L. and Lillie A. (Davis) Hill, the first named of whom was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, twelve miles south of Nashville, on a plantation that has been in the family for three generations. The original owner of the plantation was Green Hill, the great-grandfather of Thomas W. Hill. The next owner was Joshua Hill, and from him it passed to John L. Hill, father of the subject of this sketch. All three of these ancestors of Mr. Hill were ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Green Hill was a native of Ireland, but passed the early years of his life in Virginia. Including the present generation, four generations of the family have been engaged in agricultural pursuits in this country. The father, grandfather and great-grandfather of Thomas W. Hill were slave-owners, but were noted for their kindness to the bondsmen, and after emancipation many of these former slaves remained on the old plantation in Tennessee. In 1852 John L. Hill died at his home in Tennessee. His wife afterward married John Maxwell, and is still living in Overton County, in that State. Thomas W. Hill obtained his education at Spring Hill Academy, in Maury County, and at Hardiman Academy, in Williamson County, Tennessee. He completed his studies when he was about twenty years of age, and October 23, 1872, married Miss Ada V. Paschall, whose parents were natives of North Carolina, in which State Mrs. Hill was born, the town of Oxford having been her birthplace. During the Civil War her parents resided in Alabama. Later they removed to Williamson County, Tennessee, where she met and married Mr. Hill. Her parents were the founders of Hardiman Academy, a noted educational institution, located at Triune, Tennessee. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Hill and his wife removed from Tennessee to Jasper County, Missouri, and

settled on a farm in Joplin Township, on which they lived for nine years thereafter. During this time he was engaged mainly in farming and stock-raising, but in 1879 made his first venture in mining. In that year he sunk the first shaft at what is known as the Troup Mines, and since then he has been continuously identified with mining operations. For two years he operated at the noted Eleventh Hour Mine. In 1895 he opened the Good Enough Mines, on what is known locally as the "McKinley Lease," and in 1898 he built on that property an eighty-ton stamp mill. In 1899 he built a hundred-ton mill on the famous Mount Ararat Hill, on the "Tom Connor" land. This is said to be the best ten-acre tract of mineral land in Jasper County. Mining operations are now being carried on there at a depth of 220 feet, with a face of ore of over 100 feet. Mr. Hill owns a one-half interest in the lease of this land. As a mining operator he has been remarkably successful, and for years he has been recognized as one of the best authorities in the Missouri-Kansas mineral belt in regard to everything pertaining to mineral interests. In politics Mr. Hill is a Jeffersonian Democrat, belonging to that branch of his party which champions the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. Holding these views, it follows as a natural consequence that he is an ardent admirer of the eloquent advocate of free coinage and the leader of his party, William J. Bryan. In fraternal circles Mr. Hill is known as a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and of the order of Select Knights. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hill are Lillie A., wife of Sherman Smith, a resident of Newton County; Carrie, wife of Frank Boyer, of Prosperity, Jasper County; Virginia, Katie, Thomas W. and Laura Edith Hill.

Hill, Timothy, a prominent Presbyterian divine, than whom few men have had more to do with molding the religious life of the West, was born June 30, 1819, in Mason, New Hampshire. Tracing his ancestry along many lines to the earliest Puritan settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and their descendants, who proved their piety and patriotism by the parts they took in the founding and defense of that Commonwealth and of the nation, he displayed throughout

his life those same qualities of head and heart which made their influence so potent and far-reaching. His father was the Rev. Ebenezer Hill, a native of Boston, a graduate of Harvard College in 1786, a student of theology under the Rev. Dr. Seth Payson, of Rindge, New Hampshire, and ordained pastor of the Congregational Church of Mason, New Hampshire, November 3, 1790. His pastorate continued until his death, May 20, 1854. In the days when the church was maintained by the town, such long pastorates were more common than now. The lives of several succeeding generations were thus influenced by him who, called in youth, spent his whole ministerial life with the one people. The history of the church, preserved in its records, was largely that of the town, whose most respected and prominent citizen was its minister. This is proven by the "History of Mason," page 324, and the "Memoirs of the Rev. Ebenezer Hill," page 114, both published in 1858, by the late Honorable John B. Hill, of Bangor, Maine. Dr. Hill's mother, Abigail Jones (Stearns), was the third wife of the Rev. Ebenezer Hill, and daughter of Colonel Timothy Jones, of Bedford, Massachusetts. Dr. Hill was the youngest of a large and widely scattered family, all trained to habits of industry and educated for positions of usefulness, which they long filled with modesty and honor. His education after leaving the home farm was obtained at the New Ipswich (New Hampshire) Academy, class of 1838; Dartmouth College, 1842, and Union Theological Seminary, 1845. During and after his college course he taught school for several years. His choice after leaving the seminary was to go as a missionary to India, but Providential causes turned his steps toward the home mission field. In the fall of 1845 he was one of the ten young theologues induced by the late Dr. Artemas Bullard to locate in Missouri. His first winter was spent in Monroe County, after which he settled in St. Charles, where he was ordained October 22, 1846, and remained in charge of the New School Presbyterian Church until 1851. He then went to St. Louis, where he organized the Fairmount Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861 he removed to Illinois, and supplied the churches at Rosemond and Shelbyville about two years each.

In all the years of political agitation preceding and during the war he was an ardent Whig, and later a Republican in politics, well known as a decided anti-slavery man in the days when such were much in the minority in Missouri. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri, settling in Kansas City, where he organized the Second Presbyterian Church July 16, 1865. This church belonged to what was then known as the New School Synod of Missouri, of which its pastor had long been a prominent member. For years he was its stated clerk and three times its moderator. Through his efforts the Second Church was the first of the many churches organized in Kansas City after the war, to procure a house of worship, and from the beginning it secured a foremost position among the churches of the city, which it has since maintained. In 1868 he was appointed synodical missionary, having superintendence for the board of home missions over its work in the Southwest. His field was at first Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas, but as the work increased he gave the States one by one into other hands, until at the time of his death he retained Indian Territory only. In those nineteen years he had much to do with the resurrection of Presbyterianism in Missouri after the war, and with its planting and propagation in the other States and Territories mentioned. His work, especially in Kansas, is even yet spoken of as the most successful ever accomplished anywhere by one in his position. He was a born organizer, a skilled executive, a good judge of men and of opportunities, a zealous advocate of Presbyterian doctrine and polity, and a ready and convincing public speaker. Few commercial travelers of his day had so large a territory as he to visit, or covered it oftener. His correspondence was large and burdensome, his preaching frequent, and his reports to the board of home missions and contributions to the religious press were numerous and important. Had he turned his attention to secular business he doubtless would have acquired wealth, as many investments made by him for others amply proved. His judgment was admired and trusted by all. No man of his day had so large a knowledge of the Presbyterian history of the West, or had done more to make it. There is, therefore, great regret that

the last years of his life could not have been spent, as he had planned, in committing that history to writing. Dr. Hill was married, November 2, 1854, in St. Louis, to Miss Frances A. Hall, a native of Orange County, New York, a student at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary under Mary Lyon, and for several years a teacher in the South and in St. Louis. To her is due much of the credit for the good accomplished by her husband. She yet survives him, with her two sons, the Rev. John B. Hill, and Henry E. Hill, an architect, all resident in Kansas City. The elder son, JOHN B. HILL, was born November 3, 1860, in St. Louis, and has been almost continuously a resident of Missouri. He received his classical education at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, from which he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1881, and that of master of arts in 1884. From 1881 to 1884 he was professor of Greek in Park College, Parkville, Missouri. He was a student in the Union Theological Seminary of New York from 1884 to 1887, graduating in the latter year, and taking the alternate fellowship, the second honor. He gathered the Westminster Presbyterian Church at Topeka, Kansas, which was organized May 28, 1889, was ordained by the Presbytery of Topeka July 5th following, and supplied the church from the date of its organization until the summer of 1890. He then went abroad, and gave particular attention to studying the conditions and history of Egypt and Palestine. Returning home late in 1890, he was called to the pastorate of the church at Butler, which he served until 1894. In the latter year he took up his residence in Kansas City, and since that time has declined pastoral work to devote his attention to services as an evangelist among the churches of Kansas City Presbytery and to literary labors. For several years he has been chairman of the Committee on Presbyterian History, and chairman of a similar synodical committee. In this twofold capacity he has found exacting employment in the preparation of an exhaustive "History of the Presbytery of Kansas City from 1821 to 1900," which will be issued from the press early in 1901. From time to time he has contributed articles to the religious press, and he is author of the article on "Presbyterianism in Kansas City," in the

"Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri." His researches for these various purposes have been industrious and successful, and the result of his labors will prove of lasting value. Mr. Hill was commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1895, and for eight years past he has served in his present position of permanent clerk of the Synod of Missouri.

Hill, Walter H., priest and educator, was born near Lebanon, Kentucky, January 21, 1822. His earliest American ancestors were among the Catholics who settled in Maryland in the colony founded by Lord Baltimore. He was graduated from St. Mary's College, located in Marion County, Kentucky. He then located in St. Louis, and for a time studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Linton, in the medical department of St. Louis University. In February of 1847 he joined the Society of Jesus, and was fitted for the priesthood. Engaging in the educational work of the church, he was made president of St. Xavier College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865, and held that position until 1869. Later he accepted the professorship of philosophy at St. Louis University, and filled that chair for many years. He is now *emeritus* professor of philosophy in the same institution. He is the author of two philosophical works used as text-books in the schools of this country, England and Ireland, one treating of logic and general metaphysics and the other entitled, "Ethics, or Moral Philosophy." He has also written a history of St. Louis University, and has long been a contributor to various magazines, and especially to the "American Catholic Quarterly." In 1897 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the Jesuit order, the day being observed by a celebration of solemn high mass in the morning, followed by a banquet in the evening. During the time he has occupied the chair of philosophy at St. Louis University more than 100 young men have been graduated from that institution, many of whom have achieved marked distinction. Father Hill is widely known, not only to members of the Catholic Church, but to all classes of people; and by all who have come within the sphere of his usefulness and influence, regardless of church affiliations, he is much beloved.

Hill, William Moberly, was born July 6, 1836, in Independence, Missouri. His father, Adam Hill, was born in Virginia, on the southern branch of the Potomac River, August 29, 1799, and was only four years of age when his parents removed to Muskingum County, Ohio. It was in that county he was reared and given an education such as the common schools of the time afforded. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and at the age of twenty years removed to the neighborhood of the Red River Iron Works in Kentucky. While a resident of that State he married in 1828 Miss Ann Woods Moberly. In 1834 they came to Missouri in search of land and a brighter future for the family. The head of the family was accompanied by his wife, three children and two negroes, and they located on a farm of 300 acres two miles west of Independence. Since that time this splendid place has been the family home. Adam Hill was a man of strong connections and convictions in religious and political life. Primarily a Whig, at the breaking out of the war his sentiments changed and he became a Democrat. Although more than sixty years of age he fought for what he believed was right, and gave six months of his life to active service in the Confederate Army. He was an ardent supporter of the Christian Church, but neither sought nor held office in public or church affairs. He died February 24, 1886. His wife had gone into the unseen several years before, her death occurring July 12, 1851. They were the parents of five children: Mary Catherine Ralston and Benjamin Franklin, who were both buried at the same time; Jane, who died in childhood; William M., and Curtis, who was killed by Indians in Kansas in June, 1867, when twenty-one years of age. William M. Hill was educated in the common schools of Jackson County, Missouri, and was for one year under the preceptorship of John O. Buchanan, a teacher whose memory is familiar to early residents of western Missouri. The terms of 1853-4 he spent at the Missouri State University, but was obliged to cut short his time at school on account of sickness. Until the Civil War burst over the country he remained upon the old home place, when he removed to Texas and, with fourteen negroes to work for him, leased and operated a farm in that State. There he remained until the fall of 1865, when he returned to Independence and has since

made his home on the old estate cleared by his father in pioneer times. Mr. Hill has served as school director for about thirty years, but beyond this service ambition to hold public office has not led him. He has been a staunch Democrat all his life. He was married November 10, 1869, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Gossett (who died November 4, 1880), daughter of Rev. J. D. Gossett, a pioneer minister. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been the parents of six children: Curtis, a civil engineer, residing in St. Louis; Jo Lisle, residing on the old homestead; Jacob Gossett, a miner at Sonora, California; Fannie Brooks, living at home; Adam, a student of law in the Missouri State University, and William Hickman, a graduate of the Kansas City University Medical College. With such a worthy family to cherish his memory and reap the rewards of his useful years, Mr. Hill is able to enjoy a life of retirement in the satisfaction that true happiness does not follow worldly honor, but, rather, is the fruit of years spent in living up to a high standard of duty, and accomplishing the most good possible with the means and talents at command.

Hilliker, Ryerson W., among the first founders of industrial interests in Kansas City, and for many years a leader in various important enterprises, was born April 7, 1830, near Poughkeepsie, New York. While he was but a lad his parents removed to Oxford, Canada, where he was reared upon a farm, and attended a private country school. He early developed an aptitude for mechanics, and worked in a carriage shop, where he produced various articles of original design. Upon attaining his majority he made a visit to the United States, to which he permanently removed in 1862. He became a member of the contracting firm of Walton, Wright, Talbort & Hilliker, and personally superintended the raising of the bridges and laying the track of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, in the lumber and salt region of Michigan. He was afterward a building contractor in Ohio, on the railway now known as the Ashtabula division of the Lake Shore Railway, building tracks into the coal and coal oil districts of Pennsylvania. Upon the completion of this work, attracted by projected railway enterprises at Kansas City, Missouri, he set out for that place, which he reached September 1, 1865, on the first through train arriving from

St. Louis. At that day there was keen interest in the proposed Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway, and he went to Topeka, Kansas, with a view to securing a building contract. Becoming known as an experienced railway man, at the solicitation of people interested in the enterprise, he addressed meetings at various points in advocacy of this purpose. When work was begun it was performed in the most rapid and unsubstantial manner, the ties being laid upon the surface of the ground, without roadbed preparation. He was disinclined to take part in such methods, and he took up his residence in Kansas City, where he formed the firm of Hilliker & Kinney, and set up a stonemill, putting in operation the first stationary engine in the West Bottoms of Kansas City. These works were situated at the corner of Hickory Street and Union Avenue. This business was continued for several years, and during this period the works provided material for about 4,000 buildings, including the most elaborate of the store, office and residence edifices; the firm also graded and paved Fifth Street. They also opened the limestone quarries at Junction City, and erected a mill for the production of stone for railway bridges. The stone in the front wing of the Kansas capitol building at Topeka and the Corinthian columns were furnished from these works. In 1870-1, the firm made bids to supply stone for four public buildings in Missouri, the State Normal School at Kirksville, the State Normal School at Warrensburg, the Scientific and Agricultural building at Columbia, and the Executive Mansion at Jefferson City, and secured all contracts except for the latter edifice, over numerous St. Louis and St. Joseph competitors. They opened quarries near Warrensburg to procure foundation stone for the building in that city, and when it was put upon the ground the architect was so impressed with its superior beauty and durability that he suggested the use of the same material for the superstructure, although Junction City stone was specified in the contract. Hilliker & Kinney readily consented to the change, and from their effort dates the celebrity attaching to the Warrensburg stone and the beginning of its wide use in Missouri and other States. The first large shipment made by the firm was a 300 car lot to Chicago immediately after the great fire. The opening up of this

large enterprise led to the sale of the Junction City quarries. In all these operations Mr. Hilliker was the practical outdoor man, and his partner conducted the office business. In 1874 the firm became bankrupted on account of the outside operations of the junior partner, and the property was alienated for a pitiful sum. Not a shadow of culpability or want of business ability was imputed to Mr. Hilliker, but his financial misfortunes were regarded with commiseration and as a public calamity. In addition to the large enterprises hereinbefore named, Mr. Hilliker was constantly busied with various other important concerns. He incorporated a company and personally directed the building of a toll bridge over the Kaw River at its mouth, the first bridge there built, at an outlay of \$70,000. This project was stoutly resisted by a ferryboat company which had hitherto monopolized the traffic, exacting onerous charges. The company became involved in numerous law suits, and Mr. Hilliker prosecuted the work in face of repeated attempts to destroy the property and inflict upon himself personal injury. He finally succeeded, and the bridge was operated for about seven years, when it was abandoned in consequence of the building of a free bridge by Wyandotte County, Kansas. Mr. Hilliker also made the plans and specifications for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway bridge, and was contractor for furnishing timber for the caissons and stone for the piers. He also built several bridges in Kansas, two at Junction City, one across Smoky Hill River, and one across the Republican River. After the disruption of the firm of Hilliker & Kinney, Mr. Hilliker mined in Colorado for two years. In 1876 he returned to Kansas City and founded the "Evening Express," which he conducted successfully for about one year. He then sold it out at a sufficient advance to recompense him for previous disastrous efforts in the newspaper field. In 1878 he assisted in the organization of the Central Bank of Kansas, at Kansas City, Kansas, and served as cashier until it went into liquidation in 1894. He was president of the Bankers' Association of Kansas. In 1895 he established the business of the Novelty Manufacturing Company, of which he is sole owner and manager. His manufactures embrace numerous useful articles and toys upon which he holds patents,

and which are marketed throughout the United States and Europe. He has borne his full share of public burdens, and in all positions which he has occupied he has acquitted himself honorably and usefully. He served as a member of the City Council of Kansas City, Missouri, from 1869 to 1872, and during his term of office rendered efficient aid in the restoration of the financial integrity of the city. In 1883 he was elected mayor of Kansas City, Kansas, and was the prime mover in effecting the consolidation of that city with Wyandotte and Armourdale as a single municipality. From 1890 to 1894 he served under appointment of Governor Martin as a member of the board of police commissioners of Kansas City, Kansas, and was secretary of that body throughout his entire term. The blank forms prepared by him for the use of his board were so exhaustive in character that they were adopted in all cities of the first class maintaining a metropolitan police force. In 1885 he was named for Congress, and was defeated for the nomination by only nine votes. He was originally a Lincoln Republican, and afterward a Liberal Republican, favoring the political reinstatement of the disfranchised classes in Missouri. For many years he was habitually a delegate in the State and congressional district conventions of these parties. He supported Cleveland for the presidency, and now affiliates with the Bryan Democracy. His financial and social interests have been equally centered in both divisions of Greater Kansas City, and he has been zealous, public spirited and enterprising in behalf of each. Of late, his residence and immediate business has been on the west side. He was among the organizers of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City, and is at present first vice president of that body. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Sarah A. Durkee, a native of New Hampshire, who died in 1873. Born of this marriage were six children. Charles E. has been engaged in the transfer business in Kansas City for twenty years past; James D. is a farmer in De Soto, Kansas; Henry C. is a stonemason; Della is the wife of William Smith, formerly of the Union Pacific Railway; Margaret, widow of James Beatty, deceased, who long had charge of the Santa Fe yards at Denver, Colorado, is temporarily residing in Canada; Elizabeth, wife of William Babbitt, lives in Kansas. In 1886 Mr. Hil-

liker was married to Miss Martha W. Griffin, a native of New York State and for some time a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, who died in July, 1899. No children were born of this marriage.

Hillsboro.—The county seat of Jefferson County, thirty-six miles southwest of St. Louis. The first settler was one Hanson, in 1832. In 1840 it became the seat of justice by removal from Herculaneum. It contains a church, public school, bank, two hotels and a newspaper, the "Jefferson Democrat." It is without railway facilities, and the nearest shipping points are De Soto and Victoria, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. Population in 1899 (estimated), 300.

Hinrichs, Charles F., was born February 15, 1828, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, son of C. D. and Louise (Priester) Hinrichs. His parents were well-to-do people and the son received a good education in the schools of his native land. His independence and self-reliance manifested itself when he was sixteen years of age, at which time he determined to leave his early home and come to America. Being frustrated in several attempts which he made to get away from home and start out on an adventurous career, he finally obtained a letter of recommendation from the burgomaster of his native city to a public official at the city of Schwerin, the capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to whom he made a statement concerning his aspirations and desires. He then returned home and shortly afterward received notice that he had been legally declared to be "of age" and that the authorities consented to his emigration to America. He acted promptly, and at the end of a thirteen-weeks sea voyage he landed at Galveston, Texas. He was without means and in a strange land, but he had the resources of youth, intelligence and industry. He at once went to work as a "butcher's boy," and made progress from the start in bettering his condition. Pleased with this country and with the prospects of success, he worked his way back to Germany as a cabin boy in 1847, and when he returned to the United States he brought his parents back with him. They settled in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, where his father died





Rudolph Hirtzel

soon afterward. The care of the family was thereafter one of the responsibilities which rested upon the son, and he faithfully discharged this duty until the death of his mother in 1861. Early in that year he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, and gave his services to the defense of the Union throughout the Civil War. In 1862 he was mustered into Company L, of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry Regiment, as first lieutenant, and in 1863 he was made captain of his company. In this capacity he served gallantly until the close of the war, participating in over sixty engagements in all. After the war he kept a country store in Cape Girardeau County until 1867, when he removed to Butler County. For several years thereafter he was engaged in business in that county as a merchant and stock-raiser, and in 1879 had the thrilling experience of being visited by a band of robbers, who robbed him of all the cash he possessed and killed his nephew. Since that time he has resided in the city of Poplar Bluff, where he has engaged successfully in real estate operations. His home is one of the notable residences of Poplar Bluff, and the park-like grounds by which it is surrounded have been handsomely improved and ornamented. He is the owner of the lands in Butler County on which are the old Indian silver mines, information of which came to him during the Civil War, and which he located shortly afterward. Until 1896 he affiliated with the Republican party politically, but since then he has held advanced Socialistic views, and has acted in harmony with that party. He is broadly liberal in his religious views, and has been the author and publisher of a work of some 500 pages entitled, "Apocalypse Interpreted, or the Destiny of Rome and of the Great American Republic in the Light of Revelation." His fraternal connections are limited to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1861 Mr. Hinrichs married Miss Malinda Moye, a native of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, who died in 1879. In 1880 he married for his second wife Miss Belle Cook.

Hirschberg, Francis D., prominent in the insurance circles of St. Louis, was born September 10, 1854, in St. Louis, son of Louis C. and Lucille (Chauvin) Hirschberg. His father, who was for many years

a well known citizen of St. Louis, came from Rhenish Bavaria in 1840, and soon became prominent in business and social circles. His son, Francis D. Hirschberg, was educated at Washington University. In 1875 he embarked in the fire insurance business, purchasing an interest in an established firm. In the early '80's he associated with himself in this business his brother, Louis Hirschberg, since deceased, and Mr. Christopher J. Kehoe. This firm, which has ever since borne the name of F. D. Hirschberg & Bro., is among the leading representatives of Western insurance interests, and is a prominent member of the St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters. Mr. Hirschberg's firm was the pioneer in insuring employers against accident to their employes. In addition to his insurance interests, Mr. Hirschberg is one of the chief representatives of the transatlantic steamship business in St. Louis. Mr. Hirschberg is no less conspicuous for his admirable social qualities than for his superior business talent. His mother was a Chauvin, her mother a Papin, and her grandmother a Chouteau, a distinguished ancestry, which runs back to the beginning of St. Louis. He married a daughter of General D. M. Frost, and thus became connected with another distinguished family. A natural fondness for society has made him a recognized social leader, and the womanly graces and accomplishments of Mrs. Hirschberg, coupled with the polished geniality of her husband, have made them popular favorites in the best social circles of St. Louis and other cities. He is a Catholic churchman, and both he and Mrs. Hirschberg are active workers in and liberal contributors to charitable enterprises and movements having for their object the extension of the church of their ancestors.

Hirzel, Rudolph, lawyer and jurist, was born December 9, 1845, in Wurttemberg, Germany, and died at his home in Clayton, St. Louis County, Missouri, July 10, 1900. He passed the years of his boyhood and youth in Germany, and was carefully educated in the government and Latin schools of his native city. Attracted to the United States by the superior advantages which it offers to young and ambitious men, he came to this country when he was nineteen years of age and soon after landing in New York City went to Con-

necticut. There he worked on a farm for two years and then came west, reaching Missouri in 1866. For a time after his coming to this State he taught school and then entered Central Wesleyan College at Fayette, Missouri, from which he was graduated with well merited honors. After completing his college course he went to Hermann, in Gasconade County, well known throughout this State and elsewhere, as the trade center of a prosperous and intelligent German community. At Hermann he engaged in newspaper work, being employed on both English and German newspapers. Later he went to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he studied law with the firm of Lay & Belch, and in 1873 he was admitted to the bar. A finished education and much knowledge of the world admirably fitted him for professional life, and his study of the law had been thorough and conscientious. It followed therefore as a natural consequence that he soon came into prominence as a practicing lawyer, and two years after his admission to the bar he was elected prosecuting attorney of Gasconade County. This position he filled with rare ability and fidelity to duty until 1880, when he removed from Hermann to St. Louis. After practicing in the last named city four years he removed to Washington, and with broadened knowledge and ripened experience in professional labor continued the practice at that place. Two years later he was elected judge of the old Ninth Circuit, and in 1892, when St. Louis County was added to this circuit, which then became known as the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, he was again elected to the judgeship without opposition. He was on the bench continuously thereafter until his death, and his distinguished ability caused him to become recognized as one of the ablest members of the State judiciary. With a broad knowledge of the law and its underlying principles, and a thorough understanding of all that comes within the scope of jurisprudence, he coupled that exact rectitude and unbiased judgment, which makes the ideal jurist. In his intercourse with members of the bar he was dignified and courteous, and throughout his judicial career he had the unbounded confidence of the general public. Those who were brought into contact with him as an administrator of the law always felt that their personal and property rights were safe in his hands, and in every relation of life he won

the esteem of his fellow citizens. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party and was always a firm believer in the wisdom of its principles and policies. In later years, however, he did not take an active part in political campaigns, deeming such action incompatible with the exercise of judicial functions. Judge Hirzel married Miss Matilda Nasse, and his widow and two children, Cora and Otto Hirzel, are the surviving members of his family.

Historical Societies of Kansas City.—The Missouri Historical Society of Kansas City was organized in 1897, with Edward L. Dimmitt as president; Honorable Phil E. Chappell, Father William J. Dalton and Colonel E. H. Phelps, as vice presidents; James M. Fairweather as secretary, and Honorable R. L. Yeager, J. V. C. Karnes, J. S. Chick and L. T. Collier, as directors, the object being to protect and preserve the history of Missouri, county by county, written by the school children and the editors of the county papers. It holds monthly meetings.

There are in Kansas City, besides this, two other associations somewhat similar—the Western Historical Society, organized in 1892, with Honorable Gardiner Lathrop, president; William B. Clarke, vice president, and S. E. Long, secretary and librarian; and the Early Settlers' Historical Society, organized in 1894, with J. R. Twitchell, president; Joseph S. Chick, vice president, and F. E. Winship, secretary. The latter is not strictly a historical society, in the sense of seeking to gather and preserve historical records, but is devoted chiefly to gatherings of old settlers. In January, 1900, an effort was made to consolidate all three societies in one, and it is probable that this union will be effected.

Historic Spots and Buildings in Kansas City.—The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway bridge is one of the most conspicuous monuments of the past, commemorating an epoch in the growth and importance of the city. The opening of the bridge occurred July 3, 1869. There was a barbecue and an imposing parade of artisans, including the divers in their diving suits. O. H. Chanute, for whom is named a thriving Kansas town, who was designer

and builder of the bridge, and others, delivered addresses. A balloon ascension followed, the first known in the place or vicinity. Frank Grice, a newspaper man, made the ascent, and during his journey, which extended over a considerable part of Clay County, scattered to the ground copies of the Kansas City "Evening Bulletin." The last bridge spike was driven by William Gilliss and Colonel Kersey Coates.

Below the bridge, on the river bank, is a building recently used as a soap factory by Peet Brothers, which has, perhaps, more real history connected with it than any other building now standing. First known as the Gilliss House, it was built by Dr. Troost to accommodate the travelers to California. The property was left by Mrs. Troost, a niece of William Gilliss, for the endowment of an orphan asylum. The old Gilliss House sheltered more various phases of humanity than it is now possible to find in America. Ten Indian tribes drew annuity money in Kansas City; civilized Christianized Indians and drunken blanketed Indians; scouts, trappers and soldiers of fortune of every degree and many nationalities; merchants from Mexico, and freighters, ox and mule drivers from the Santa Fe trail, all were guests of the house. Men seeking to make investments in the West, strolling players, gamblers, missionaries to the Indians, all landed at the doors of the hotel from the boats which crowded the wharf. Later the "tavern" was sold to the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, and under the Eldridge Brothers was headquarters for the great migration of New England people to Kansas. It was variously known as the Free-Soil Hotel, the Eldridge House, the Abolition Tavern, the American House, and the Aid Society House. Under its roof was hidden for two weeks Governor Reeder, who finally made his escape in disguise from the mob which sought him. Here were brought Dr. Robinson and his wife, who had been arrested on a boat while journeying to the East. Here stayed at different times. John Sherman and his brother, General W. T. Sherman; Senator Thomas H. Benton and his son-in-law, General John C. Fremont; and in 1867, Major General Jubal A. Early, formerly of the Confederate Army, and Major General Frank P. Blair, formerly of the Union

Army. Edwin Booth registered from Baltimore about the same time. Before the war the house was headquarters for the wealthy planters of Jackson and Clay Counties, who were often accompanied by slaves, who came to journey to the South, via St. Louis, by boat. The first permanent newspaper, which survives as the "Journal," was evolved by men who met in the house for that purpose in 1854. During the border war the house was the most threatened place in the city. Mobs searched it, and only the vigilance of the marshal, J. P. Howe (now living at upwards of ninety years of age) saved it and its proprietors and many of its guests, from ruffian violence. After the sacking of Lawrence, Kansas, the raiders returned to Kansas City, and over the bar of the Gilliss House boasted of their exploit and displayed their trophies. An English writer, named Gladstone, gave in a London paper a most graphic description of these men as he saw them that night at the Gilliss House. In the "Life of Lincoln," by Nicolet and Hay, appears a fine picture of the old house as it then appeared. Soon after the Lawrence affair the house was bought by a pro-slavery man from Kentucky, who brought his slaves with him, and the erstwhile abolition house was changed, in free-soil parlance, to the border ruffian house. During the war it was a temporary abiding place for refugees from military rule. General Curtis occupied it the night before the battle of Westport. The next day he was on the roof of the Harris House in Westport, a building scarcely less noted than the Gilliss House. There also were Colonel Van Horn, Colonel Coates, Colonel Jim Lane, S. C. Pomeroy, and others, consulting until the meeting of the contending forces near the Wornall farm. The Wornall home was soon occupied by the Confederates as a hospital. The Harris House is one of the best preserved buildings of that day which are now standing. Three miles beyond are the old Shawnee mission buildings. The schoolhouse still stands, as does the Johnson home, where the Rev. Thomas Johnson, missionary and agent, reared his family while preaching to the Indians and teaching them. Here was born his eldest son, the first white child born in Kansas. Here, too, convened the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas. This is not

strictly a Kansas City landmark, but no place has had a more direct influence upon early life there than has the Shawnee mission.

In Kansas City, at Agnes Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, stands a brick house owned by Mr. Clark, where was murdered the Rev. Thomas Johnson, in 1864, by bushwhackers. The Parish farm, just beyond and across the street, and the Eliza Johnson farm, farther west, have the distinction of having been held under a government patent seventy years in one family as farming land, while for years near by were costly modern city homes and street car service.

Where the Linwood schoolhouse stands was fought the battle (so-called) between the Mormons and the Gentiles, in which three people were killed. The retreating Mormons, followed by the Gentiles, passed diagonally along the winding road from that place to near the intersection of Eighteenth Street and Cleveland Avenue, and thence to Independence. On Linwood Street, near Olive Street, is a long, low gray house, once the farm home of J. C. McCoy, who laid out both Kansas City and Westport, and was the first merchant in the latter place. At the corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street, amid beautiful trees and flowers, stood the home of Dr. Lykins, the first acting mayor of Kansas City. In its day it was one of the very fine residences in the town. When Washington Street was laid out it brought the back of the house on that street. It was removed, entire, directly across the street, now facing Washington Street at Twelfth Street. The brick of which it was built were brought from St. Louis. The master of the house was one of the early and diligent promoters of church and city work, and the brilliant mistress was long a social factor and a pioneer in organized charity.

At Thirteenth and Summit Streets, in the midst of several acres of lawn and garden, is the Mulkey home, a typical Southern house of the olden time. Mr. and Mrs. Mulkey have lived here more than fifty years. Mrs. Mulkey inherited the land from her father, Major Dripps, an early French trader, who married an Indian wife. The half-French half-Indian girls assisted in keeping up the early schools of Kansas City, and their brothers generally became scouts. In this house lived "Old Pino," a Canadian Frenchman, who trapped for furs in 1815 where

Kansas City now stands. He died at the Mulkey home in 1871, aged 124 years; he remembered incidents of the American Revolution, fought in the War of 1812, and lived on the border during the Civil War.

While not so old as many houses in Kansas City, the Coates homestead on the southwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Tenth Street is historically worthy of mention. The land upon which it stands lay between Cherokee Street and Choteau Avenue, now Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Pennsylvania Avenue, then Huron Street, was a side street. It was bought of Madame Berenic Choteau, the second white woman in Kansas City. During the Civil War the cellar of the house contained arms secreted for use by the Unionists. It was often guarded by sentinels, and was at times something of an annex to the fort near the point at Central and Tenth Streets.

The first white woman settler was Madame Grandlouis Bartholet, whose first home was the first habitation of white people in the Upper Missouri Valley. This was a cabin set in the cleft of rocks, at the end of the Milwaukee & St. Paul bridge at Randolph. Between 1855 and 1860 Colonel Milton McGee laid out through his farm Grand Avenue, making it eighty feet wide, the most generous width ever given by a landowner to a Kansas City street. South of Twelfth Street, then Ottawa Street, the place was known for twenty years as McGee's Addition, or "The Addition," as it was often registered, when people across Twelfth Street stopped at the Gilliss House for meals or lodging. To start this village, in the then far outskirts of town, Mr. McGee built on Grand Avenue, near Seventeenth Street, a large house called the Southern Hotel. It was truly what its name indicated, and during the border war was thronged with Southerners. At the same time Mr. McGee formed a company and built a business block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, upon the east side of Grand Avenue. This was then the largest and finest row of buildings between St. Louis and San Francisco, and yet stands strong and presentable, although somewhat altered.

Directly opposite the new postoffice, from Grand Avenue, is a quaint brick cottage perched high above the street. It was among the very first of brick houses, and

was built by J. C. McCoy. Lockridge Hall, near Fifth and Main Streets, was built some time before the war, and is one of the oldest business houses in town. It was erected when all the business part of town was upon the levee, except a few scattering buildings along Main Street, and Colonel McGee's experiment in drawing business to "The Addition" on Grand Avenue. Lockridge Hall was the first place where public entertainments were given. After the battle of Westport, 250 wounded soldiers were placed in the hall upon cots. Both Union and Confederate soldiers were here cared for by both Union and Confederate surgeons. Among the women still living in Kansas City who acted as nurses, and who gave a charity fair in the old market house on the public square to raise money to buy delicacies for the sufferers, are Mrs. Guinotte, Mrs. R. T. Van Horn, Mrs. D. M. Jarboe, Mrs. Millett and Mrs. Vina Salisbury Chase. Blood wet the streets from Westport to the hall as it dripped from the wounded men. Another building near by, between Third and Fourth Streets, on the east side of Main Street, was used as headquarters for the Confederate volunteers in 1861, and from it floated a large Confederate flag. Later it was used as a postoffice. On Grand Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, is a one-story brick building, the gable end toward the street, and a feed store in front. In this half-hidden house General Jim Lane organized his famous brigade before the battle of Wilson's Creek, in 1861. On the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Sixteenth Street is an old building, once the headquarters of Colonel Jennison's command, he and his men as much feared as Quantrell and his desperate followers. The stone foundation of the older portion of the Coates House, built in 1860, was boarded over and served as a stable for Fort Union. The north wing of St. Theresa's Academy, on West Eleventh Street, was built in 1859, and very many of the present generation of Kansas City women at some time went to school there. The first public school building, completed in 1868, was the front part of the Washington school on Cherry Street and Independence Avenue. This part of Kansas City was then thickly settled with the best people of the town. It is curious to note that in the settlement of the city after the war, east of

Main Street the people were chiefly Southerners, while upon the west side they were mostly Northerners. The few old houses left on either side are representative of the different sections.

The entire town site is historic. Like the tombs of the mound builders (one of which stood where the old glass-roofed Exposition Building stands), the principal points of memorable events have been graded away. The old cemetery where the cholera victims, early settlers and French and Indians were first given burial, was brought down twenty feet. It was long in litigation, and is known as Shelley Park. The old Catholic cemetery at Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue stood twenty-five feet above the graded site of beautiful homes. Above Holmes and Ninth Streets, stretching northwest, during the Civil War were breastworks for the protection of the city. From Kansas City to the Blue River, to Hickman's Mills, and to the Kansas prairies, the ground was traversed by red-leg and border ruffian, guerrilla and jayhawker, intent upon murder and plunder, not less cruel than the painted savages who rode a few years before to war upon other tribes within the same territory. Agnes Avenue was once the river end of the tribal crossing and trail, leading across Exposition Park and along Prospect Avenue, diagonally crossing from about Eighteenth Street to the Kaw River and to the prairies beyond. Only the canyon at the north end of Agnes Avenue remains, that can be in any way regarded as a landmark of the earlier denizens of the hills, ravines and plateaus, where once stood Indian wigwams in tribal village. We may sympathize with their fate, but rejoice that homes of civilization and city refinement have taken the place of wigwam and cabin. To preserve the few landmarks, however, left by those who "tramped down the nettles" of the waste places, should be a labor of love to the pioneers who "made the wilderness blossom as the rose." They changed Indian trails to trails of commerce, thereby indicating the lines of least resistance now followed by long lines and radiating branches of railroads. Nowhere on earth have conditions changed so rapidly, or barriers been swept away so completely, in so short a span of time, as here and in the contiguous regions beyond. The living, restless tide of emigration that has added millions to the metallic

wealth of the world, and changed the whole face of nature, has swept with resistless force the old landmarks of homes, churches, cemeteries, and even the names of those who wrought the changes, into a fast receding past. The landmarks of Kansas City are now almost altogether the bluff or loess formation of the geologic ages. The limestone quarries, and a sedimentary deposit of very fine material, valuable for making brick, are constantly building anew a monument of the pre-historic past upon which is the ever-recurring word, change.

MRS. M. ROLLIN.

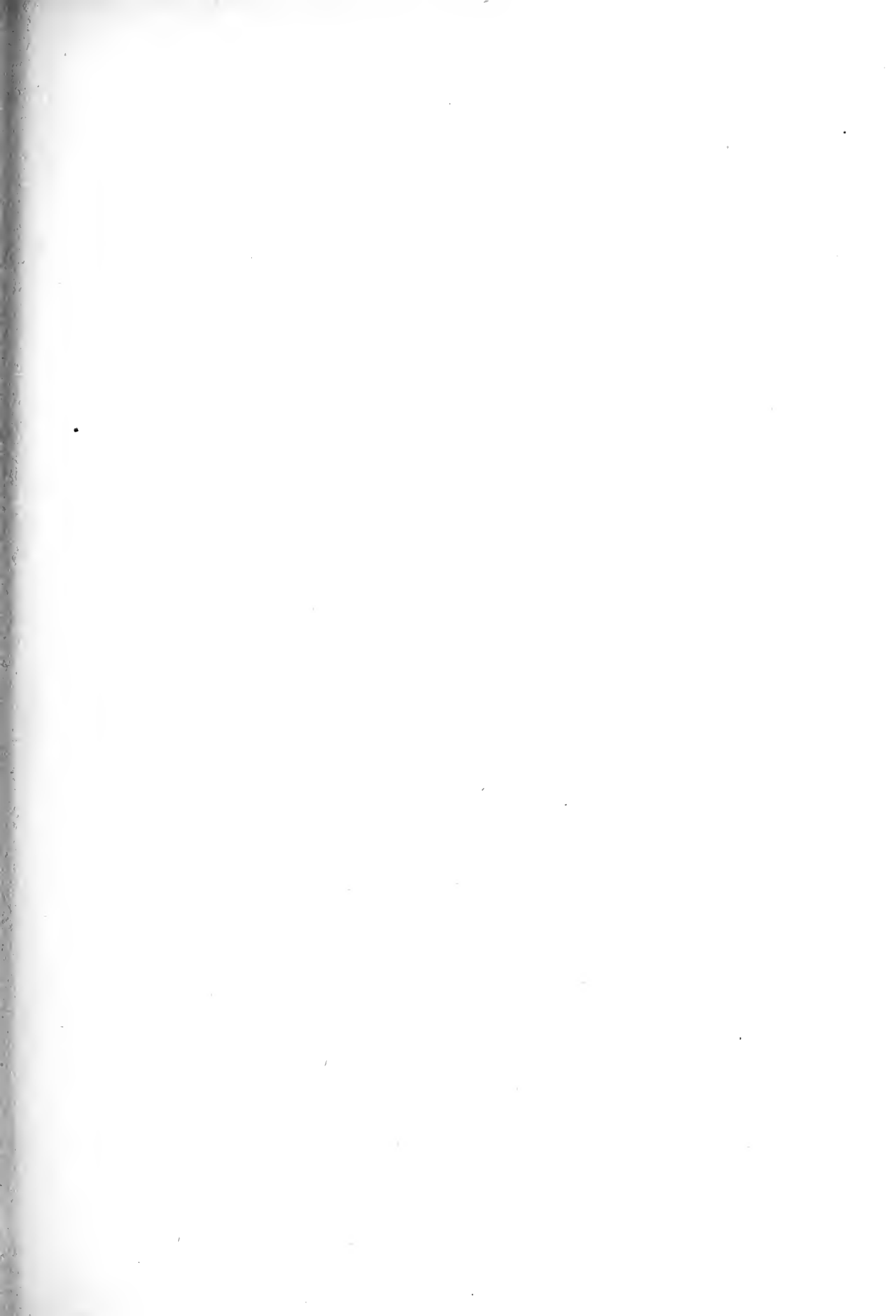
Hitchcock, Ethan Allen, ambassador and cabinet officer, was born in Mobile, Alabama, in 1835. He received an academic education in New Haven, Connecticut, and then came to St. Louis, where he followed commercial pursuits until 1860. In that year he went to China, where he remained for twelve years as the representative of an American house. Returning to St. Louis in 1874, he became interested in various business enterprises in that city, and acquired prominence as a man of wealth and superior business qualifications. He took an active part in politics, and became recognized as one of the leading Republicans of Missouri. Soon after the inauguration of President McKinley he was appointed United States minister to Russia, and held that position until he resigned to accept the office of Secretary of the Interior, to which he had been appointed by President McKinley in December of 1898. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as a cabinet officer early in 1899. Mr. Hitchcock married, in 1869, Miss Margaret D. Collier, second daughter of George Collier, of St. Louis.

Hitchcock, Henry, lawyer, was born July 3, 1829, at Spring Hill, near Mobile, Alabama. He was graduated in 1846 from the University of Nashville, Tennessee, and then entered Yale College, graduating in 1848 with high honors. He then studied law in New York City until November, 1848, when he accepted the position of classical teacher in the high school at Worcester, Massachusetts, remaining there until November, 1849, then returning to his home in Nashville, where he studied law under William F. Cooper. In September, 1861, Mr.

Hitchcock came to St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar. After he began practice he became assistant editor of the "St. Louis Intelligencer," a Whig newspaper. Retiring from editorial work at the end of a year, he applied himself assiduously to his profession, and in 1854 made his first appearance before the Supreme Court of Missouri. March 5, 1857, he married Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Collier, a prominent merchant of St. Louis. Declining criminal practice, he has devoted himself especially to equity and commercial law. His first political speech was made in advocacy of Lincoln's election to the presidency, in 1860. In 1861 he was elected a delegate from the city and county of St. Louis on the "Unconditional Union Ticket" to the Missouri State Convention. In October, 1864, he was appointed assistant adjutant general of volunteers in the Union Army, and assigned to duty as judge advocate on the staff of General W. T. Sherman. On June 23, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of service. Immediately afterward he spent several months traveling in Europe, and then, returning to St. Louis, resumed his law practice. In 1869 he was urged to accept the appointment of United States circuit judge for the Eighth Circuit, but declined. His health failing in 1870, he rested for a time from professional labors, and in 1871 spent some months in traveling in China and Japan. Since his return he has been in active practice. From 1884 to 1890 he was the senior partner in the law firm of Hitchcock, Madill & Finkelnburg. That partnership expired in 1890, and Mr. Hitchcock has continued to practice alone, principally in the State and Federal appellate courts and as counsel to large corporations.

He has also devoted much labor to various important trusts of a public nature. As a member of the board of directors of Washington University since 1859, and its vice president since 1885, he has taken an active part in the affairs of that institution. Perhaps his most important service in that connection has been the building up of the law department of the university, known as the St. Louis Law School, which he assisted to organize in 1867. In 1875 he received from his *alma mater*, Yale University, the honorary degree of LL. D.

Mr. Hitchcock is a member of the board





W. H. & W. H. H. H.

Gen Hoagland

of trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, being one of the original trustees named in Mr. Shaw's will. Ever since the board was organized, in September, 1889, he has been, and still is, its vice president and chairman of the garden committee.

He was elected president of the St. Louis Bar Association in 1880, and in December of that year took part in organizing the Missouri State Bar Association, of which he was elected president in 1882. He was also one of the fifteen founders of the American Bar Association, organized at Saratoga Springs, New York, in August, 1878, and for many years was one of its most active and prominent members.

In February, 1890, at the centennial of the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States, celebrated with impressive ceremonies in the city of New York, where that court first assembled, he was one of four speakers selected to represent different sections of the Union.

Mr. Hitchcock has been an earnest advocate of civil service reform. In May, 1881, he organized the Missouri Civil Service Reform Association, and served for several years as its president. In August, 1881, he aided in establishing the National Civil Service Reform League, of which he is a vice president and member of the general committee.

Hoagland, George Tunis, for many years one of the leading business men of St. Joseph, was born February 7, 1814, at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), New Jersey, son of Cornelius and Catherine (Brown) Hoagland. He received but a meager education in the common schools of his native town, laying aside his books when very young to learn the trade of a carpenter. He followed this occupation in and about that place, and afterward in New York City, until 1838, when he removed to Boonville, Missouri, and engaged in selling lumber and contracting for the erection of buildings, public and private. He continued in this until 1852, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, which he has made his home from that day to this. He established the first lumber yard in St. Joseph in 1852, and in 1861 opened up a similar business at Omaha, Nebraska, which is now being carried on by his eldest son, George A. Hoagland, who is owner and

manager. In 1862 he opened a lumber yard at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and some years later a wholesale lumber yard at Hannibal, Missouri. Subsequently he became interested in the manufacture and sale of lumber at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. He is also a stockholder in the Badger Lumber Company, which has yards at various points in Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska, the headquarters of the business being in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Hoagland, in politics, holds to a strong independence, regarding it to be the duty of the citizen to act as his conscience may dictate, disregarding all blind allegiance to a party for the party's sake, or because he may have acted with it at one time or other. In his early manhood he was a Whig. As old issues disappeared and new issues arose, he became a Democrat. At present he acts with the Prohibitionists. In a personal way he cares nothing for practical politics, and has never held any public office except that of councilman in the city which is his home, considering that such service is a duty that a good citizen owes to his neighbors and to the community. In such high regard is he held that he has frequently been called upon to fill that position. Fully fifty years ago Mr. Hoagland became a member of the Presbyterian Church, but subsequently united with the Methodist Church, South. He has always lived a consistent Christian life, and his religion has ever been much more than mere profession. His benefactions have been frequent and generous. Friends, who have reason to know whereof they speak, have stated that his contributions for religious, philanthropic and benevolent purposes during the past fifteen years have been in excess of \$100,000. Mr. Hoagland was married to Miss Nancy A. Gale, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, February 2, 1842. Three children have been born to them, all of whom are living, namely: George A. Hoagland, Theodore B. Hoagland and Emaline B. Hoagland, now Mrs. B. R. Vineyard, whose husband is a prominent attorney of St. Joseph, Missouri. George T. Hoagland retired from active business about 1880, and lives in pleasant companionship with his family and grandchildren.

Hoagland, Theodore Brown, was born at Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, October 6, 1845. His parents were George

T. and Nancy (Gale) Hoagland, both of whom are living, the former aged eighty-five years and the latter aged eighty-three years. Theodore B. Hoagland received such education as might be acquired in the common schools of his native town. When seventeen years of age he entered a lumber yard belonging to his father, at St. Joseph, Missouri, and aided in carrying on the business until he was thirty-seven years of age, when he was seized with chronic rheumatism of so severe a character that he was obliged to desist from all business requiring any considerable activity or subjecting him to exposure. About the same time his father, George T. Hoagland, was compelled to seek retirement from business on account of his enfeebled condition, and the son, able to perform all office duties, took upon himself the management of the father's concerns, collecting from his former investments and reinvesting the means from time to time, this affording him as much occupation as his physical condition would admit of his taking upon himself. During the Civil War he was a private in a local military company, but never saw more service than camping for some nights upon the hills overlooking St. Joseph, in anticipation of an attack by guerrillas. In politics he was a Democrat until a few years ago, when he became impressed with the necessity for the Prohibition movement, and is now attached to that party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but has had connection with no other organizations. Mr. Hoagland is unmarried, and makes his home with his aged parents.

Hobbs, William Alexander, editor and publisher, was born June 4, 1854, in St. Louis. His educational advantages were limited to an irregular attendance at the public schools of St. Louis, and his first knowledge of business was gained as a newsboy. Later he became a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph, and this led to his learning telegraphy. Drifting into reportorial work connected with the press of St. Louis, his education was broadened in the practical school of journalism. His work in the newspaper field led to his becoming interested in politics, and he became an available candidate for public office. In 1886 he was nominated by the Republican party for recorder of deeds, and he was elected to

that office. In 1890 he was renominated and re-elected, and in 1894 was again the nominee, but suffered defeat. He soon afterward returned to journalism as one of the owners and editors of the "Daily Hotel Reporter," with which he is still connected. He has been prominently identified with fraternal organizations of St. Louis. September 17, 1879, he married Miss Barbara F. Meyers, of St. Louis, and he has one son and two daughters, named, respectively, Joseph McCullagh Hobbs, Katherine Laura Hobbs and Helen Eva Hobbs.

Hockaday, Irvine O., pioneer and banker, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, July 11, 1797, and died at Fulton, Missouri, in 1864. When a young man he was cashier of a bank in his native county, which position he resigned, and in 1820 removed to Missouri and settled at Elizabeth, then the county seat of Callaway County. In 1821 he was appointed clerk of the county and circuit courts, which position he filled continuously for eighteen years. He was also the first treasurer of Callaway County, and for a time was probate judge. He was noted for his firmness of character, his integrity and benevolence. In 1860 he became president of the Western Bank at Fulton.

Hockaday, John A., lawyer and judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, in 1837, son of Irvine O. and Emily (Mills) Hockaday. Judge Hockaday is a descendant of an old Southern family. He was educated in Westminster College, at Fulton, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1860-61 he was city attorney of Fulton, and in 1865 was elected county attorney of Callaway County. In 1868 he was the Democratic nominee for attorney general, but was defeated. In 1872 he was an elector on the Greeley-Brown presidential ticket. In 1874 he was elected Attorney General of Missouri and held the office for two years. In 1873 he was made a member of the board of managers of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, and held that position continuously until 1885, in which year he was appointed a commissioner for the Missouri School for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, which position he held for six years. In 1877 he was a member of the board of





J. D. Douglas

curators of the State University. In 1878 he was again elected to the State Senate and was made chairman of the committee on judiciary and the joint committee for the revision of the State statutes in 1879. In 1888 he was made permanent president of the Democratic State convention at Sedalia, and the same year was a Cleveland and Thurman elector for the Eleventh District. In April, 1890, he was appointed by Governor Francis, Judge of the Second (now the Ninth) Judicial Circuit to fill the unexpired term of Judge Burkhart, deceased. The same year at the November election he was elected to the judgeship without opposition, and re-elected in 1892 and again in 1898. In 1867 Judge Hockaday was married to Miss Edith Cox, of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Judge Hockaday is president of the board of directors and chairman of the executive committee of Westminster College. He has done much as a private citizen in the upbuilding of the city of Fulton, and has been most active in educational matters in his own county and throughout the State.

Hodgen, John Thompson, one of the greatest of Western physicians and surgeons, was born in Hodgenville, Larue County, Kentucky, not far from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, January 19, 1826, and died in St. Louis April 28, 1882. His father was Jacob Hodgen, a worthy man and an elder in the Christian Church of Hodgenville, and his mother's maiden name was Frances Park Brown. Both his parents were people of superior intellectual attainments, and the counsel and guidance of his mother influenced especially both his early and later life. He obtained his rudimentary education in the common schools of Pittsfield, Pike County, Illinois, to which place the family removed in his childhood, and took a collegiate course later at Bethany College, of Bethany, West Virginia, from which institution he was graduated at an early age. He then entered the medical department of the University of Missouri, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1848. He at once began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, and from April of 1848 to June of 1849 he was assistant resident physician of the St. Louis City Hospital. From 1849 to 1853 he was demonstrator of anatomy in Missouri Medical College, and from 1854 to

1858 he was professor of anatomy in that institution, and from 1858 to 1864 professor of anatomy and physiology. During the Civil War, when the building of the Missouri Medical College—better known as McDowell Medical College—was seized by the Federal authorities and converted into a military prison, he made a heroic, but unsuccessful effort, to preserve the organization of the institution. Failing in this, he transferred his allegiance to the St. Louis Medical College, in which he filled the chairs of physiology and anatomy, respectively, until 1875. He was then made professor of surgical anatomy, fractures and dislocations, and became dean of the faculty of the college, a position which he continued to hold until his death. During a period of eighteen years, extending from 1864 to 1882, he taught clinical surgery at the City Hospital. His great surgical skill was utilized by the government during the war, first in the capacity of surgeon general of the Western sanitary commission, later as surgeon of a regiment of the United States Volunteers, and as surgeon general of the State of Missouri. For twenty years, from 1862 to 1882, he was consulting surgeon of the City Hospital, and during the years 1867 and 1868 he was president of the St. Louis board of health, and a member of that body until 1871. While serving in that capacity he laid the foundation for the Charity Hospital and dispensary system of the city, and inaugurated sanitary measures which have been of lasting benefit to St. Louis. He was president of the St. Louis Medical Society in 1872, chairman of the surgical section of the American Medical Association in 1873, president of the State Medical Society in 1876, and president of the American Medical Association in 1880. Renowned for his surgical skill and his superior attainments as a physician, he was hardly less famous in local medical circles for his mechanical and inventive genius. Some of his inventions have since attained world-wide celebrity, among which may be mentioned the wire splint for fracture of the thigh; suspension cord and pulleys, permitting flexion, extension and rotation in fracture of the leg; forceps-dilator, for removal of foreign bodies from the air passage without having recourse to tracheotomy; cradle splint, for fracture of the thigh; wire suspension splint, for injury of the arm; double-action syringe and stomach pump, and hair-pin dilator, for sepa-

rating lips of the opening in the trachea, and designed to serve as a guide to the trachea tube. The following were his chief contributions to literature: "Wiring the Clavicle and Acromion for Dislocation of the Scapular End of the Clavicle," "Modification of the Operation for Lacerated Perineum," "Dislocation of Both Hips," "Two Deaths from Chloroform," "Use of Atropia in Collapse of Cholera," "Three Cases of Extra-Uterine Foetation," "Skin Grafting," "Nerve Section for Neuralgia and Induration of Penis," "Report on Antiseptic Surgery," and "Shock and Effects of Compressed Air, as Observed in the Building of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge." "Remarkable for erudition and knowledge of the art he professed, untiring in study, an extensive and thorough reader, clearly digesting and appropriating ideas, he was noted for his solidity and sobriety of understanding, the legitimate fruit of industry and application. He loved his profession and knelt at its shrine with the devotion of a priest. He was quick to cheer and help the deserving and struggling young student and practitioner, and of a free and open nature. He was easy and familiar with the younger members of the profession, rejoiced in their emoluments, success and honors; gave them their full meed of praise when merited, and never sought to monopolize the honors of his calling. Broad and liberal in his views, and original and independent in thought and action, he was the standard-bearer of progress in the medical profession. Possessed of a bold heart and a clear head, he yet had the keenest sympathy for suffering humanity. The poor, the halt, the lame and the blind received his ministrations without price, and he made no distinction in his treatment between the rich and the poor. In his professional counsel and friendly intercourse he was the comfort and help of the young practitioner. No time was too inconvenient, no call too sudden, no patient too humble to claim immediate attention. Like the soldier on the eve of battle, he was ever ready to respond to the bugle call, no matter when or where it sounded." In every sense of the term a manly man, a learned doctor and a skillful surgeon, it is no disparagement to other eminent physicians who have in their day practiced their profession in St. Louis to say that hardly any other has left so pronounced an impress upon the

history of medicine in St. Louis. His son, HARRY A. HODGEN, physician, was born in Pittsfield, Pike County, Illinois, August 21, 1855, and died at Alma, Michigan, to which place he had gone in search of health, August 29, 1896. He was reared in St. Louis and completed his academic education at the St. Louis high school when he was nineteen years of age. He was married in 1875, and for several years thereafter was engaged in the commission business in St. Louis. He then began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, and in 1883 was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. During the year following his graduation he was assistant physician at the City Hospital, and then began the practice of his profession, making a specialty of orthopedic surgery. His success as a practitioner was phenomenal, and, although he was a young man at the time of his death, he had become widely known and was greatly beloved both by his professional brethren and the general public. Becoming interested, as his father had been before him, in medical education, he was made professor of orthopedic surgery in St. Louis Medical College, and was for several years one of the most talented lecturers connected with that institution. The feeling entertained toward him by those members of his profession who knew him the most intimately and were most competent to judge of his attainments, was aptly expressed in a memorial adopted by the St. Louis Medical Society at a meeting held October 3, 1896. This memorial said of him: "He was earnest, industrious and faithful as a physician, as the head of a family and as a citizen. Ill health had been his companion for many years, and yet he never complained, nor did he deviate from the straight line of earnest, honest work. His desire to achieve a place in his profession and to properly serve his family, to which he was almost fanatically devoted, prompted him to deny himself the rest and vacation from time to time which he should have had during many years past. He kept in the harness, hard at work, almost to the last. Physical exhaustion finally drove him to rest, which was soon followed by his sudden death. The medical profession of St. Louis will never possess a member with a keener sense of professional honor and duty, and one who more unselfishly and heroically, although a sufferer, served humanity without





August Hoewel.

regard to his own interests than Dr. Harry Hodgen."

Hoevel, August, prominently connected with one of the most important manufacturing industries of St. Louis, was born March 19, 1845, in St. Louis, Missouri, where he died February 25, 1900. His parents were August and Clementine (Gabriel) Hoevel, both of German birth. His father was a cabinetmaker and worked at his trade in St. Louis. The son, August Hoevel, received his education in the public schools of his native city. Notwithstanding his youth, being then but seventeen years of age, when the disturbed conditions presaged civil war, his patriotic instinct led him to suspend his school studies and to enlist, May 8, 1861, in Captain James C. Campbell's company, of the Fourth Regiment, United States Reserve Corps, one of the four local regiments which saved St. Louis to the Union. In this command he performed faithful service in the troublous early days, but his health unfitted him for the duties of active campaigning in the field, and he was discharged August 17th following on account of disability. Upon leaving the service he learned tinsmithing, and in 1864, when nineteen years of age, he opened a store and tinware business in St. Louis, which he successfully conducted until about 1878, when he sold it to his brothers. He then became connected with the St. Louis Stamping Company, now incorporated with the National Enameling and Stamping Company, and was until the time of his death, a period of about twenty-two years, superintendent of the tinware department. For some years he directed the operations of manufacturing tin plate and galvanized iron work, and in later years, in addition to these duties, he was the company designer in tin. An accomplished mechanic and possessing executive qualities of a high order, he was an important factor in the development of the great industry with which he was so long associated. His marked traits were industry and integrity, and he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the company management as one of their most useful and dependable assistants. In politics he was a Republican, but he was entirely devoid of personal ambition, and his political acts were altogether governed by a proper consideration of the duties

of good citizenship. He was a consistent member of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, and afforded liberal aid to its support and its benevolences. He was a well regarded member of the Lodge of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, and Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the latter named brotherhood conducted his funeral and paid a fervent tribute to his memory. He was married October 5, 1865, to Miss Louisa Niedringhaus, the daughter of Frederick Niedringhaus, one of the founders of the great enterprise which had enlisted the best of his effort during the greater part of his active life. Mrs. Hoevel died in 1877, leaving five children, all of whom occupy useful positions in life and are residents of St. Louis. Otto W. Hoevel is in charge of the shipping department of the Granite City Steel Company. Edwin L. Hoevel was for some years a member of the Blair-Hoevel Furniture Company, and is now in the employ of the Lammert Furniture Company. Amelia C. Hoevel is wife of George A. Hussman, an employe of the Moffitt-West Drug Company. Pauline Hoevel is wife of Dr. J. G. Pfaff, a practicing dentist. Arthur L. Hoevel is a pharmacist. Mr. Hoevel was again married, May 15, 1879, to Miss Mary L. Schrader, who survives. She was a daughter of William and Mary Angel (Hackmann) Schrader. Her father was an old citizen of St. Louis, and a pioneer plowmaker on Cherry Street, between Main and Second Streets, in 1837. He retired from business about 1865, and died May 5, 1885; his widow died on the same date nine years later. Born to Mr. and Mrs. August Hoevel were five children, of whom the oldest, Oliver Augustus, is deceased. Alexander W. is a student in the School of Mines, at Rolla, Missouri; Florence L. is a high school student; Charles W. is a student at Smith Academy, and Mabel L. attends the Eugene Field School, the three last named in St. Louis.

Hoffman, George, who has been prominently identified with the development of the real estate interests of Kansas City for many years, was born October 17, 1855, in Wheeling, West Virginia. From Wheeling he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1880. Three years after his removal to that western city of promise he formed a partnership with Evan A. Fussell, under the firm

name of Hoffman & Fussell, for the transaction of a general real estate business. Under this association and in co-operation with a number of enterprising capitalists and strong companies, Mr. Hoffman had an important part in the development and improvement which attracted toward Kansas City the eyes and admiration of the world. The principal residence additions which he was instrumental in laying out were as follows: F. A. Woods' addition, 1882, ten acres; Hoffman Park, 1883, twenty acres; Boston Heights, 1884, thirty acres; Troost Park Addition, twenty acres; South Windsor, thirty-seven acres; DuQuesne Heights, ten acres; Riverview Heights, forty acres. These have all been built up, with the exception of South Windsor, which was resold in 1900. The additions named contain some of the most pleasant homes in Kansas City. In 1890 Mr. Hoffman took the preliminary steps that resulted in the erection of the Boston Building, one of the important office structures of Kansas City. He has been connected with various other large enterprises and has been a strong factor in the growth of the city and the advancement of her realty and other material interests. During the years 1890 and 1891 Mr. Hoffman built about thirty-five houses for residence purposes, and these were disposed of to good advantage. Since 1893 he has been alone in his business transactions, and his activity is unbroken, just as his faith in the future greatness of Kansas City is unflinching.

Hogan, John, was born in Ireland and came to America in 1817. His mother died when he was about ten years old. A year later his father married again. He left home on that account, and was indentured as apprentice to a shoemaker. When twelve years old he entered a Methodist Sunday school. At fifteen he joined the church, and before he was twenty years old he was a licensed preacher. In 1825 he was received into the Illinois Conference, and in 1829 was transferred to Missouri and served in St. Louis County. He married in Missouri, but the illness of his wife induced his removal to Illinois, where he became register of lands. He afterward removed to St. Louis, and became interested in a wholesale grocery business. The excessive labor imposed by increased business brought on a palsy, from which he

did not recover. He became postmaster of St. Louis under President Buchanan, and later was in Congress. He was a member of the first and the present Centenary Church, and maintained his ministerial authority as a local elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His last sermon was preached in Centenary Church a few months before he died, in the summer of 1891. He was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, after funeral services in the church to which he had been so long attached. He lived to be about eighty-six years old. He was a good writer, and wrote memoirs of men in his church which were printed in the St. Louis "Christian Advocate."

Hogg, James R., was born January 4, 1863, in Jennings County, Indiana, son of Marion and Mary B. (Winslow) Hogg. His father was a native of Indiana, and his mother of South Carolina. In 1870, when their son, James R. Hogg, was seven years of age, they removed to Butler County, Missouri, where the elder Hogg engaged in farming. He was a well-to-do man of affairs and a substantial citizen, well known locally as an ardent and enthusiastic member of the Democratic party. His children were two sons and two daughters. James R. Hogg received a practical education in the common schools of Butler County, and until he was twenty-one years of age lived on a farm. He then engaged in business at Poplar Bluff as a member of the firm of Wilson & Hogg, dealers in country produce. Some time later he bought out Mr. Wilson's interest in this business, and has since continued it, having expanded it to large proportions. Reared on a farm, he has never ceased to be interested in agricultural pursuits, and in later years he has carried on a large stock farm, giving to it much of his time and attention. A member of the Democratic party, he has adhered strictly to the tenets of that political faith, and has been among those most active in promoting the interests of his party in Butler County. In 1894 he was elected sheriff of the county, and in 1896 was re-elected, holding the office in all four years, and proving himself a thoroughly competent and upright public official. His excellent record and personal popularity caused him to be chosen mayor of Poplar Bluff in 1898, and he filled that office one term. He is a

member of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, and his religious leanings are toward the Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member. In 1880 Mr. Hogg married Miss Ida Dillard, of Poplar Bluff, and they have three children.

Holcomb.—A village in Holcomb Island Township, Dunklin County, eleven miles from Kennett, on the St. Louis, Kennett & Southern Railway. It has three churches, one Methodist Episcopal, one Methodist Episcopal, South, and a Baptist; a public school, two cotton gins, a hotel and about six stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 250.

Holden.—A city in Johnson County, on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railways, fourteen miles southwest of Warrensburg, the county seat. It is provided with water by a local company, and is lighted by an electric light plant owned by the city. It is the seat of St. Cecilia's Academy, formerly Holden College. The public schools number nearly 500 pupils; ten teachers are employed for white children, and two for colored children. The churches are Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, German Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian. There are one Baptist Church and two Methodist Churches for colored people. There are also two banks, a Republican newspaper, "The Globe," and a Democratic newspaper, the "Enterprise." In 1857 Isaac Jacobs bought from the original patentees 160 acres of land, for which he paid 12½ cents per acre. He associated with himself Sanford Cummings, and laid off the town of Holden, which was named for Major N. B. Holden, a member of the Legislature, who was instrumental in the location of the railroad. Major Holden was a Mexican War soldier and an early school teacher in Johnson County. He was with General Price at the battle of Lexington, and after that affair was assassinated by a militiaman at Warrensburg. In 1858 Jacobs & Cummings opened the first store. The same year Joseph T. Mason & Son built a frame hotel, Horatio Cox opened a blacksmith shop, and Dr. C. L. Carter, the first physician, began practice. In 1859 a schoolhouse was built, in which E. N. Cooter taught a school, and religious services were held by William Roup, a Meth-

odist, and by ministers of other denominations. In 1861 the population did not exceed 100. The growth of the city began with the restoration of peace. In 1865 Mrs. John Doran opened a hotel, and a Christian Church was organized. In 1866 Hubbard & Coventry opened a dry goods store, and H. C. Bettes a hardware store. In 1867 E. Giles began the publication of the "Enterprise" newspaper, and the Missouri Pacific Railway put up an enginehouse and turntables. In 1868 J. H. Reed and A. L. Daniels built a mill. In 1870 a two-story brick schoolhouse was erected, and the present system of education had its beginning. In 1872 I. M. Smith and Louis Cheney opened a bank. Holden was originally incorporated in 1861; the organization was revived in 1868; it is now a city of the third class. The population in 1900 was 2,126.

Holden College.—A non-sectarian co-educational academical school at Holden, founded in 1881, through the generosity of citizens, who built for its occupancy a substantial three-story brick edifice. This was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt, and the school placed in charge of a minister and teacher of the Christian denomination. In 1890 the building was purchased by a Catholic sisterhood, who maintain in it a school for both sexes, under the name of St. Cecilia's Seminary. In 1899 the property was valued at \$20,000; there were seven teachers and 120 pupils.

Holden, Howard M., conspicuously identified with the establishment of the most important financial and commercial enterprises in Kansas City immediately after the Civil War period, was born August 28, 1837, at Malden, Massachusetts. His parents were Eli and Phoebe (Shute) Holden, both natives of Massachusetts, descended from families prominent in the history of their native State; immediate paternal ancestors on both sides performed military service during the Revolutionary War. Howard M. Holden was educated in the high school in his native town. In 1855, when eighteen years of age, he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he was engaged for three years in the banking house of Green & Stone. He developed marked ability in his chosen work, and was called to a position with the American Ex-

change Bank, of New York. His ideas of the larger opportunities in the West for men of small capital led him to return to Iowa after the expiration of one year. In 1859 he established a branch of the Iowa State Bank at Washington, of which he was the first cashier and then president. He successfully managed the affairs of that institution until 1866, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri. His capital then amounted to \$110,000, which he had accumulated in its entirety in the eleven years following his leaving his native State. This sum, the largest yet brought to the embryo city by any new resident, he at once put into active use. He bought the controlling interest in the First National Bank of Kansas City, subscribing for \$80,000 of its capital stock, four-fifths of the entire amount. Under his management as cashier the bank made a record of rare usefulness and prosperity, and was for many years the leading financial institution west of St. Louis. Theretofore the local banks had been little more than collecting agencies, affording little encouragement or assistance to cattle traders or industrial enterprises. Combining a feeling of public spirit with business sagacity, he instituted a policy which aided largely in attracting cattle dealers to the city and in fostering the packing and grain interests, if, indeed, it did not afford the very foundations for those great interests. The first important innovation made by the bank was the liberal discounting of commercial paper, commission houses being specially favored on cattle and grain in warehouse or in transit. In 1868 this liberality was extended to the beef-packing industry, then just opening up. Aided in large degree by this liberal dealing, business rapidly increased, and in 1870 it was found necessary to increase the bank capital to \$250,000, an amount which was speedily subscribed, out of confidence in the management and in conviction of its usefulness to the mercantile community. During the great financial panic of 1873 the bank was compelled to suspend for a time, owing to the bankruptcy or embarrassment of many of its debtors. Such, however, was the popular confidence in the wise management of Mr. Holden, that the bank was soon enabled to resume business, with additional stock subscriptions amounting to \$250,000, increasing the capital to \$500,000. In 1878, during a period of finan-

cial disaster, the bank finally closed its doors. In the general depression which followed, public sentiment was tempered with a strong feeling of sympathy for Mr. Holden, who was held blameless morally, and whose ability in management stood unimpeached. For several years afterward he devoted his attention to the work of liquidation, finally fulfilling his pledge that the creditors should receive payment in full. During his connection with the bank, and in the years following, he was variously occupied with semi-public concerns, and he was an habitual and influential participant in all meetings having for their purpose the fostering of movements intended to advance the commercial interests of the city. He also occupied various important positions in which his services were advantageous to his fellows, to the city and to its tributary region. In 1868 he was a principal colleague with C. J. White, Colonel Bucklin and others, in the organization of a Live Stock and Drovers' Association. In 1869 he aided in the organization of the Kansas City Board of Trade, of which he was the first treasurer and afterward the president. The best possible evidence of his high standing and unimpeachable integrity is afforded by the action of this body in 1878, immediately following the suspension of the First National Bank, of which he was manager. Moved by a sense of delicacy he tendered his resignation as president of the Board of Trade, which was returned to him by a chosen committee of five, representing the entire membership of the body, accompanied with sincere assurances of sympathy, respect and confidence, and asking his continued service in his high position. During the period between 1867 and 1870 he was instrumental in the establishment of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, now a part of the system known as the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway. He was among the organizers of the first waterworks company, and was its first secretary and treasurer. He was also president of the Standard Mining Company, of Colorado; and was a director of the Excelsior Springs Company. In 1893 he was appointed assignee of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, and the liquidation of its affairs still partially engages his attention. The personal affairs which principally occupy his time are the management of a farm of nearly

6,000 acres in Shawnee County, Kansas, and a cattle ranch in Idaho. Mr. Holden has always felt a deep interest in educational affairs. He was founder of the Holden Prize of \$100, annually paid in money at the commencement of the University Medical College to the student showing the greatest proficiency in his studies at the annual examination. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. He was a member of the State Legislature of Iowa in the session of 1865-6. Despite his long and active life, and his present close attention to large and intricate concerns, he is preserved with unimpaired physical and mental vigor, and maintains a deep hold upon the regard of the people of the city which owes so much, in its beginning, development and present pre-eminent position in the commercial world, to his intelligent and public-spirited effort. Mr. Holden was married May 30, 1867, to Miss Mary F. Oburn, daughter of the Rev. William Oburn, of Hanover, Indiana, a lady of excellent education, held in high esteem for her zealous yet unobtrusive labors in behalf of various charitable and other commendable objects. Three children were born of this union. Bertha Lynde Holden was educated at Bradford (Massachusetts) Academy, and in a private school at Chicago, Illinois. Her talents are mainly in the lines of art work peculiarly adapted to women. She is a graceful writer, and has contributed much entertaining and instructive matter to art journals and to the local press. Hale Holden received his classical education at Williams College, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated in 1890; he then took a two years' course in the Harvard Law School, and in October, 1892, became a member of the law firm of Warner, Dean, McLeod & Holden, Kansas City. William M. Holden was a student for three years at Harvard University.

Holidays.—The legal public holidays in Missouri are the first of January, New Year's Day; the twenty-second of February, Washington's Birthday; the thirtieth of May, Decoration Day; the Fourth of July, Independence Day; every general election day; any Thanksgiving Day, appointed by the Governor of Missouri or the President of the United States, and the twenty-fifth of De-

ember, Christmas Day. When one of those days falls on Sunday the following day is the holiday. Notes falling due on a public holiday are extended to the following day, unless it be Sunday, in which case they fall due the day before the holiday. An act passed in 1895 makes every Saturday afternoon a legal half-holiday in cities in Missouri having a population of one hundred thousand and over; banks and trust companies and other similar institutions are allowed to close at 12 o'clock, and all notes, bills and other similar paper presentable on Saturday are considered presentable on the business day next succeeding.

Holladay, Ben, pioneer citizen of Platte County, plains trader, freighter, mail-carrier, founder of the Pony Express, and one of the most interesting exemplars of border enterprise, was born in Kentucky. From there he came to Missouri and settled in Platte County, in 1838. It was before the county was organized, but he opened a dramshop in Weston, then a small but growing settlement, and soon became a prosperous and prominent man of affairs. In 1849 he was one of a party of forty emigrants organized on the Missouri border to cross the plains to Salt Lake and California. Holladay, with a partner named Warner, made it his first important business venture, taking to Salt Lake a large stock of goods, which he disposed of to good advantage. Other overland ventures followed, and Holladay soon became the most enterprising and influential trader, freighter and mail carrier on the plains. In 1860 he conceived the "Pony Express," a line of mail-carriers on horseback, between St. Joseph and San Francisco, and, in connection with Majors Russell and Waddell, put it into operation April 3d of that year. Afterward he established a line of overland mail coaches, which was maintained until the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. He made a great deal of money, and at one time was the wealthiest man on the border, but he lost it all, and died poor in Denver.

Holladay, Hiram Newton, manufacturer, was born May 10, 1850, in Fredericktown, Madison County, Missouri, son of William and Jane (Long) Holladay. He received a good common school education, and

this education, natural capacity, thrift and industry, constituted the capital with which he began life. He began his business career with a span of mules and a wagon, on which there was a mortgage, in construction work on the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad, from Bismarck southward. After the grading of this line of railroad had been completed Mr. Holladay hauled logs for the sawmills that located along the line of the road, he having in the meantime secured two or three good teams. His earnings were carefully saved, and in a comparatively short time he was the owner of an interest in a small sawmill, and also in a store at Williamsville. During the succeeding years he had varied experiences with numerous ups and downs, but upon the whole made substantial progress toward the acquisition of a fortune. In 1888 he erected a large circular sawmill at Williamsville, which was operated under his own name until 1890, when the H. N. Holladay Lumber & Mercantile Company was formed. September 1, 1895, in company with other gentlemen, he organized the Holladay-Klotz Land & Lumber Company, of which he became president. The other officers of the corporation were R. J. Medley, vice president; Eli Klotz, secretary, and Major C. C. Rainwater, of St. Louis, treasurer. While this corporation was operating the mill at Williamsville, a standard gauge railroad was built through the range of hills northeastwardly until it reached the St. Francis River and the town of Greenville, the county seat of Wayne County. After acquiring a mill site, just at the edge of this little town, and extending the road on toward the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and purchasing a great body of timber land, it was determined to erect a plant which would be creditable to the land and lumber company and which should include all the latest and best features of modern sawmill construction. The railroad was chartered as the Williamsville, Greenville & Northeastern Railroad, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, the officers of this corporation being the same as those of the lumber company. The capital stock of the lumber company was \$600,000, and its holdings amounted to something like 130,000 acres of timber land. The new sawmill was a model of its kind and one of the most famous lumber manufacturing establishments in the West. The moving

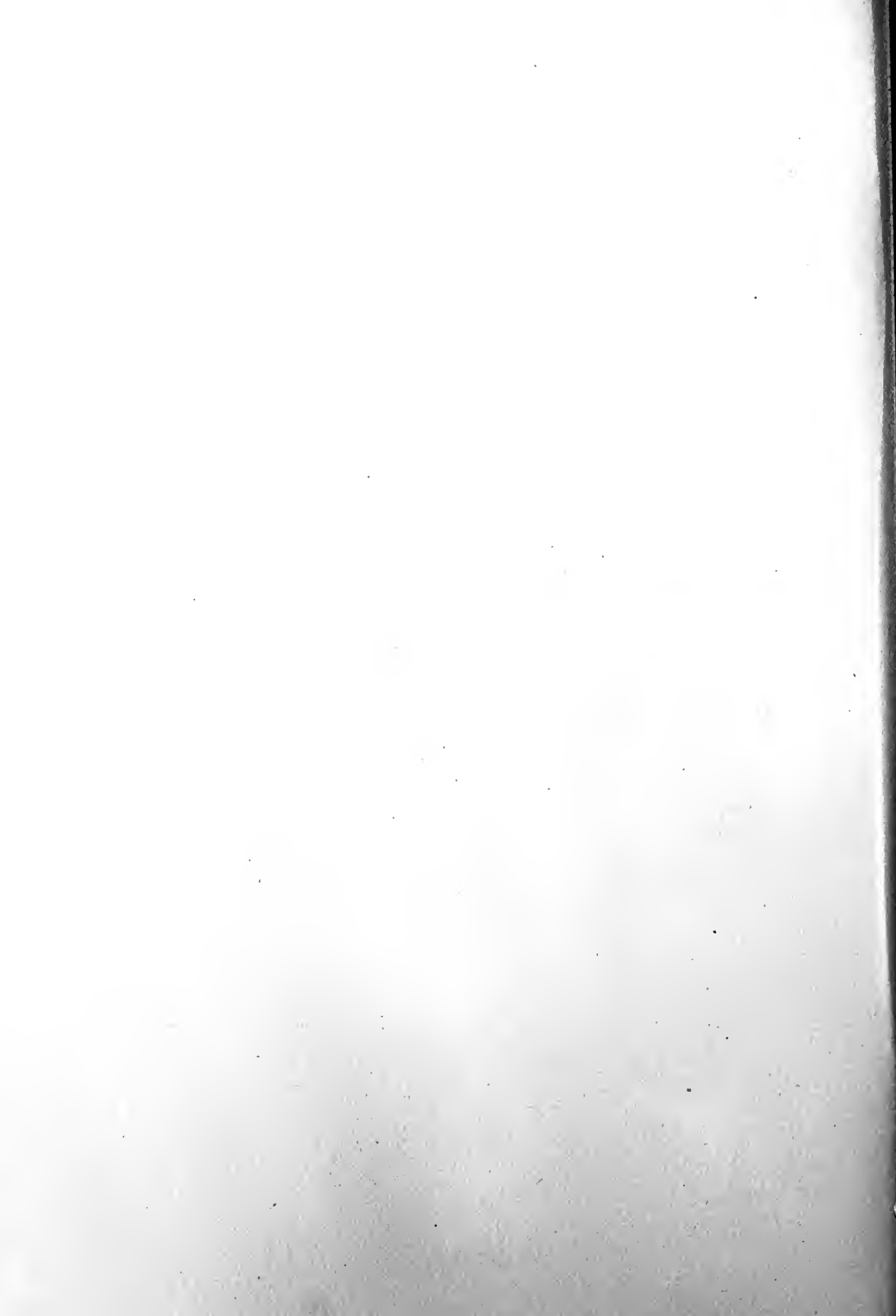
spirit in forwarding these important enterprises was Mr. Holladay, and his life was one of tremendous energy, unceasing industry and indomitable perseverance. As the founder and builder of a great industry he had become widely known in the business world, when he was suddenly stricken down and met his death at the hands of an assassin, who was at the time in his employ.

A shrewd, far-seeing and sagacious man, Mr. Holladay was eminently practical and had remarkable executive ability. Although never an active politician, he took an interest in public affairs and acted with the Democratic party until 1896. In that year economic issues caused him to transfer his allegiance to the Republican party. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Church, and he was a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Holladay married, in 1882, Miss Ellen Haynie, who died, leaving three children, William A., Walter L. and Ellen Holladay. He afterward married Miss Mary S. Haynie, a sister of his first wife, to whom he was wedded in 1892. The children born of this marriage were Mary Katherine, Hiram M. and Elizabeth Holladay. Modest and retiring in his every day life and in his intercourse with men of affairs, he was rigidly upright, and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he was brought into contact.

Holland, Colley B., prominent in the history of Springfield, was born August 24, 1816, in Robberson County, Tennessee. While quite young he was left fatherless, and upon him devolved the duty of assisting his mother in the support of her three children, of whom he was the eldest. This duty he faithfully performed, and he purchased her a home before attempting to establish himself in life. His educational opportunities were meager, but he succeeded in acquiring a large fund of practical information from a few books accessible, and from intercourse with his fellows. While a young man he learned tailoring, and soon after mastering his trade he married Miss Emeline H. Bigbee, who was reared in the same neighborhood with himself. In 1841 he removed to Springfield, Missouri, with his brother, J. L. Holland. They at once opened a tailor shop, and continued in business together until 1846, when they engaged in business sepa-



C. B. Holland.



rately. He was one of the organizing company of the Springfield Cotton Mills, and was for some years the president. In 1875, in company with his sons, T. B. and W. C. Holland, he opened the business of the Holland & Sons Banking Company, of which he remained president, though not an active officer, until his death. The excellence of his business qualifications had been previously attested by his conduct as a director of the Springfield branch of the State Bank of Missouri, and he was highly reputed for integrity and business sagacity. The business of the Holland Banking Company has always been confined to the channels of strictly legitimate banking, and as an evidence of the conservative spirit which has characterized their institution, and the public appreciation of their integrity and upright business methods, during the panic of 1893, between the months of May and November, Springfield had six bank failures out of a total of ten banks, and during that time the Holland Banking Company's deposits more than doubled. On account of his advanced age and feeble health, General Holland retired from active business life several years ago, in the evening of a well spent life, enjoying the satisfaction of seeing the bank bearing his name grow steadily, year by year, under the able management of the vice president, Mr. T. B. Holland, and the cashier, Mr. William B. Sanford, who have been identified with the institution during its history. While this bank is incorporated, all the stock is held and owned by the officers and members of their families. General Holland was originally a Whig in politics, and in 1852 was appointed postmaster at Springfield, but resigned the position the following year. He liberally aided various educational enterprises, and in 1859 was one of the incorporators and a member of the building committee of the Springfield Male Academy, which in its day was one of the best schools in Missouri. In religion he was a Cumberland Presbyterian; he assisted in organizing the first church of that denomination in Springfield, and served it as stated clerk for nearly forty years. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became conspicuous for loyalty and an efficient aid in the organization of Union troops. He had served as a non-commissioned officer against the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1836-7, and the experi-

ence was valuable to himself and his colleagues in the troublous times beginning in 1861. He was captain of company D of the Phelps regiment, and was promoted to lieutenant colonel. The regiment fought valiantly in the battle of Pea Ridge, and suffered severely. In the fall of 1862 he assisted in organizing the Seventy-second Regiment, Missouri Militia, of which he was commissioned colonel, September 9th of that year. October 27, 1862, Governor Gamble commissioned him brigadier general of Missouri militia, his command including the militia in all the counties in southwest Missouri. His headquarters were in Springfield, and he occupied the position until the close of the war. As commander of the militia in the battle of Springfield, January 8, 1863, he acquitted himself as a true soldier, and at critical moments restored confidence when the fight was well nigh hopeless. Particularly was this the case when General E. B. Brown was wounded about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and he became the commander. General Holland died at the advanced age of nearly eighty-five years, March 5, 1901, at his home in Springfield. His eldest and only surviving child, T. B. Holland, is at present vice president of the Holland Banking Company. A daughter, Victoria, died in 1856, and a son, W. C., died in 1877.

Holland, Robert A., S. T. D., rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Louis, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1844. When seventeen years of age he was graduated from Louisville (Kentucky) College. Even before his graduation he had been "licensed to preach" in the Methodist Church, and a month after his first sermon was delivered. Four months later he was sent as "preacher in charge" to Campbellsville circuit, where, however, he shortly raised a company and with it entered the Southern Army, and soon found himself the juvenile chaplain of Buford's brigade of Kentucky cavalry. At the close of the Civil War (being then just twenty-one years old) he went to New York City to organize a church among the Southerners there. He held meetings in a hall in Cooper Institute, but his work ended on account of the illness of his wife (Miss Theodosia Everett), whom he had married in Georgia. He then went abroad, and on his return to America was for three

years pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, Baltimore, then probably the leading congregation of Southern Methodism. At the end of that period he became a convert to Episcopalianism and a candidate for holy orders. His first call as an Episcopal minister was to St. George's, St. Louis, of which he became rector in 1872. After seven years with the latter named church he was for four years rector of Trinity Church, Chicago, Illinois, and then for some years rector of Trinity Church, New Orleans, Louisiana. He was then recalled to the church of his first pastorate in St. Louis, where for fourteen years (to present date, 1900) he has worked to the degree of repeated self-exhaustion. Among his labors in St. Louis have been those pertaining to the higher educational field, such as conducting in the guild room of his church "The Dante School of Philosophy" and "The Social Science Club."

Holliday.—An incorporated village in Monroe County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, six miles west of Paris. It has a school, two churches and fourteen business places, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 250.

Holliday, John J., for many years a prominent citizen and public official of St. Louis, was born in Pike County, Missouri, July 23, 1819, and died in St. Louis, September 18, 1881. His father was Major Joseph Holliday, who came to the State from Kentucky in 1817, and who was later commissioned to lay out the county seat of Monroe County. John J. Holliday was educated in St. Charles College, of St. Charles, Missouri, and came to St. Louis in 1846. For several years he was associated in business with his uncle, Captain John S. McCune. In 1849 he made the overland trip to California as a gold-seeker, and remained on the Coast two years. Returning to St. Louis in 1851, he bought a farm in Lafayette County, which subsequently became the site of the present town of Higginsville. He lived in Lafayette County seven years, and represented the county in the Legislature during the administration of Governor Trusten Polk. In 1858 he returned to St. Louis and became general agent of the Wiggins Ferry Company, retaining that position five years. In 1863 he became associated with James Collins in the

proprietorship of the Broadway Foundry, and in this capacity was identified with the manufacturing interests of the city thirteen years. Later he was engaged in the real estate business as head of the firm of Holliday & Bulkley. He served for many years as a member of the school board of St. Louis. In 1881 Governor Crittenden appointed him coal oil inspector of St. Louis, and he was discharging the duties of that office at the time of his death. The surviving members of his family were a widow, seven sons and two daughters. His eldest daughter is now the widow of James H. Wear, long known as one of the leading merchants of St. Louis.

Holliday, Samuel N., lawyer, was born on a farm near Spencer Creek, in Pike County, Missouri, October 30, 1829, son of Major Joseph and Nancy McCune Holliday, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was one of the most interesting pioneer settlers of Missouri, having come to this State from Kentucky, where he was born in 1789. The elder Holliday was one of the volunteer mounted riflemen of Kentucky who served under Colonel Richard M. Johnson in the War of 1812. He was a participant in the battle of the Thames, Canada, fought in 1813, and in an autobiography, which he wrote in 1863, gave some interesting reminiscences of the battle and the killing of Tecumseh. Samuel N. Holliday obtained his early education at the country schools in Monroe County. He was later a student at the Collegiate Institute, of Hannibal, Missouri; at Spring River Academy, in Lawrence County, Missouri, and also pursued studies at home under the tutorship of James Carr. In 1849 he went to California and spent two years in that State, engaged in freighting and merchandising. He returned to Missouri in 1851, and immediately after reaching his old home entered the academic department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, and after completing his classical studies took up the study of law, and was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1855. He entered upon practice in St. Louis. He belongs to the old school of Democracy, believing in a strict construction of the Constitution, a tariff for revenue only, and the maintenance of the gold monetary standard. He became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church

in 1848, and afterward transferred his membership to the Central Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a ruling elder for twenty years. He married, in 1860, Maria Fithian Glasby, who died in 1886. Three children were born of their union, of whom Ida Rebecca Holliday, their only daughter, died in 1878. Their living children are two sons—Joseph G. Holliday, a graduate of Yale College, and now a member of the St. Louis bar, and William Harrison Holliday, who graduated from Harvard College, and is now cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles, California.

Hollingsworth, Jeptha Gideon, dentist, and noted also as an inventor of dental devices, was born February 16, 1856, in Platte City, Missouri. His parents were Benjamin F. and Mary (Mimms) Hollingsworth, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a practicing physician, a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, who came to Missouri in 1853. The son, Jeptha Gideon, was educated in the common school of his native town. In 1879 he entered the office of Dr. J. K. Stark, of Kansas City, the leading dental practitioner of his day in that city, and later the founder of the Kansas City Dental College. After a thorough course of instruction under that highly capable tutor, in course of which he had the advantage of a wide practical experience, he returned to Platte City, where he conducted a successful practice for ten years. In 1890 he located in Kansas City, where his professional skill enabled him to take a leading place among practitioners. For ten years past he has taught in the Kansas City Dental College, and is the present resident demonstrator in that school. His high attainments in operative dentistry have won for him national fame, and he has been called upon to hold clinics at sessions of State and national dental associations in more than one-half the States of the Union, including the World's Columbian Dental Congress, in Chicago, in 1893, and notable gatherings in New York City, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He is principally distinguished as an inventor of devices for operative dentistry, which have been brought into general use in nearly all the countries of the civilized world. His greatest accomplishment is in the Hollingsworth system of crown and bridge work,

which was introduced at the World's Fair Dental Congress, in Chicago, and won the approbation of the entire body of dental scientists there assembled. This system is reported at length in "Essig's American Text Book of Prosthetic Dentistry," published by Lea Brothers & Co., in Philadelphia in 1896. It affords greater range of ready application than any of its predecessors, surpassing all others in accuracy of method, simplicity of procedure and beauty of result. In its use, many practitioners who previously sent their patients to specialists have become accomplished bridge and crown workers, its simplicity and accuracy enabling the average workman to use it readily and with entire success. Other products of his inventive genius are his crown driver, unsurpassed for utility; his process for contouring crowns, and one for hermetically sealing joints between porcelain and gold. The advantages of the latter he bestowed entirely upon the American Dental Association. These valuable contributions to dental science have given him unapproachable distinction among the professional inventors of the country, if not of the world. For the past few years he has applied himself assiduously to his personal practice, seeking no farther triumphs in the field of invention. For eighteen years past he has been a member of the Kansas State Dental Society, and recently severed his relations with the Missouri State Dental Association after twenty years' membership in that body. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the fraternities of Masons and Odd Fellows. He was married, October 2, 1884, to Miss Bushie Park, a native of Montana, reared in Missouri, and a graduate of the Daughters' College, in Platte City. Two children, Kathleen and Park, have been born of this union.

Holman, John Beriah, manufacturer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1854. Mr. Holman's parents removed to St. Louis when he was eleven years of age, and he completed his education at Washington University. He entered the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company in 1871. In that year he embarked in business in that city as a commission merchant, continuing until 1879, when he engaged in the real estate business. Some time later he became the owner of a patent utilized in the manufacture

of boxes, and, with his brother, William H. Holman, established the manufacturing enterprise with which he has since been identified, and which was incorporated in 1885, with William H. Holman as president, and John B. Holman as secretary and treasurer. William H. Holman died in 1891, and John B. Holman succeeded to the presidency, a position which he still retains. Other corporations in which he is interested are the Missouri Fire Brick Company, of which he is president, and the Vincennes Paper Company, of which he is a director. He is also a director of the National Bank of the Republic. He is a member of the Masonic order. He honors the memory of his Revolutionary ancestors through his active membership in the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is an accomplished amateur photographer, and is vice president of the St. Louis Photographic Society. December 20, 1876, Mr. Holman married Miss Frances Wash, daughter of Martin W. and Margaret (Humphreys) Wash, of St. Louis. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Holman is John Edgar Holman, who graduated from Smith Academy in 1895, and is now associated with his father in business.

Holman, Minard L., water commissioner of St. Louis, was born June 15, 1852, in Mexico, Maine, son of John H. and Mary (Richards) Holman. He was reared in St. Louis, fitted for college in the public schools of that city, and graduated from Washington University in 1874. He became connected with the United States Treasury Department as an assistant architect, filling that position for two years. He then spent some time in Tennessee introducing drilling machines into the stone quarries, and then, returning to St. Louis, entered the office of Flad & Smith, civil engineers. In October, 1877, he became connected with the waterworks department of St. Louis as a draughtsman, and served in that connection until 1887. For some months he was in the employ of the Missouri Street Railway Company, but before the close of the year was appointed water commissioner of St. Louis, which office he has held ever since. He has at different times written on subjects coming within the domain of waterworks operation and management, and his official reports have contained

much valuable information. He is the author of a comprehensive historical sketch of the waterworks system of St. Louis, published elsewhere in this work. He has acted at different times as consulting engineer for various cities, and is a member of leading societies of engineers. In the autumn of 1879 Mr. Holman married Miss Margaret H. Holland, daughter of Charles H. Holland, of St. Louis, and they have a family of three sons and one daughter.

Holmes, Daniel Boone, lawyer, was born March 13, 1850, at Lexington, Kentucky. His parents were John and Sally A. (Gilbert) Holmes. The father, a native of Virginia, removed in early life to Kentucky, and became a man of considerable influence in his neighborhood; he was for some years a justice of the peace. The mother, a noble Christian woman, was born in Maryland. Nine children were born to them, of whom Daniel Boone alone is now living; he was but a year old when his father died. His education was begun in the public schools, and he was fitted for college at the Transylvania High School, at Lexington, after which he entered the Kentucky University, graduating in 1870. During his senior collegiate year he read law privately, and after his graduation from college he pursued legal studies in the office of a lawyer. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar after an examination by the judges of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, the highest licensing body in the State. He then entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1872. In November of the same year he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the State; in 1892 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Soon after locating in Kansas City he attracted the attention of Thomas V. Bryant, an eminent lawyer, with whom, upon investigation, he formed a partnership, which was maintained for thirteen years, until his friend and associate was constrained by failing health to retire. After three years of individual practice he became a member of the firm of Karnes, Holmes & Krauthoff, and subsequently of the firm of Holmes & Perry, which yet exists. While actively engaged in general practice all these years, it is in the field of corporation law that he has achieved

the most distinction, and has at the same time been enabled to render great service to the community, albeit in an indirect way. The story of his introduction to this department of the law is tinged with romance, linking personal friendliness with a business transaction, and that, in turn, leading to a deeper attachment, which made almost strangers the most devoted friends ever after. Shortly after the death of Nehemiah Holmes, the founder of street car service in Kansas City, the decedent's estate was found to include an interest in certain street railway property, which was subject to a mortgage, regarded by capable lawyers as irredeemable and lost, to the great detriment of the estate. Young Holmes, in no way related to the family whose name was the same as his own, was a well regarded visitor at their home, where, as guest, was the lady who afterward became his wife. He was then fresh from his law studies, and as yet without any very substantial footing in his chosen profession. Having heard discussion as to the jeopardized interest, he ventured to suggest a line of action, and Mrs. Holmes, the widow and administratrix, was so impressed with the confidence of the young lawyer in the reasonableness of his conclusions, that she committed the case to him, in association with her regular counsel, who approved the young lawyer's suggestion, and it being put in force, the property was saved to the estate. Shortly afterward the road passed into the control of Walton H. Holmes, son of its original projector and builder, who soon associated with himself his brother, Conway F. Holmes. Between the two brothers and the attorney, who had so ably and successfully maintained their family rights, grew up the most devoted personal friendship, based in part upon gratitude for interest surpassing that of the mere legal adviser, and in equal degree upon confidence in his professional ability, and he has since been constantly their counselor in all their concerns. His services have been continuously enlisted in street railway business from the day of the one pioneer Westport line, with its cars drawn by mules, to that of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, with its superb equipment and nearly one hundred miles of double track. In conducting the legal business for the various companies now merged into the one great corporation, which he serves as

counsel, and in other cases coming under the same head, Mr. Holmes long ago achieved distinction as among the very highest authorities in the great department of corporation law, and he has appeared in many of the most important of such cases adjudicated in the State. His wealth of resource lies in his indefatigable industry and keenness of perception. His preparation of a case is so exhaustive that no iota of its merits or demerits escapes his knowledge and accurate estimate, enabling him to immediately meet all manner of attack, as well as to take instant advantage of error or omission upon the part of his opponent. In nothing, however, does he resort to evasion or trickery, all his processes being honest and dignified. His strength appears in his evident sincerity, perfection of preparation, sound logic and vigorous but not vehement speech. A genuine enthusiasm for his profession finds manifestation in his interest in several bodies with which he maintains connection, the American Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association, the Kansas City Bar Association, which he has served as president, and the Harvard Law School Association, of which he is a life member. Yet another, and an eloquent assurance, is found in his sympathy for young law students and graduates, and his helpfulness to such as opportunity presents. His relationship with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as counsel, has enabled him to render service of signal advantage in the way of extending and perfecting rapid transit facilities in Kansas City, and he has entered into this work with genuine public spirit and enterprise. He gave early and intelligent attention to the successive establishment of cable and electric motive power, as invention progressed, and he was a prime mover in projecting the Grand Avenue and Fifteenth Street lines, and in the organization of companies to build and operate them. In these cases, as well as in others, he safeguarded public interests in a spirit of liberality and deep regard for the rights and interests of the people. In his personal traits he is the unaffected gentleman, not self-assertive, but considerate and companionable. Well versed in general literature and given to discrimination and originality in thought, his society is rarely instructive and entertaining. Mr. Holmes was married, February 6, 1877, to Miss Lyda A. Massey,

daughter of the Honorable Ben F. Massey, a former Secretary of State of Missouri, and a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875. She is a highly educated and accomplished lady, a member of various literary and art societies, and of the order of Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Colonial Dames of America in Virginia. Three children were born of this marriage. Massey Bryant was graduated from Harvard University in 1899, and is now a student in the law school of the same institution, class of 1902; Miss Sydney was educated at Monticello Female Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois, and Mignon Gilbert is also at Monticello Seminary.

Holmes, Edward E., has been identified with the real estate interests of Kansas City since 1882. He was in the loan and real estate business in Iowa in 1871, removed thence to Emporia, Kansas, and remained there until 1882, when he went to Kansas City. His connection with real estate was not as an active agent, however, but as one who loaned money on properties. The year of his removal to Kansas City he became interested in the purchase and sale of Dundee Place, an attractive addition, bounded by Twelfth, Virginia and Campbell Streets, and a line drawn between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. This addition included the old Kansas City fair grounds, and at the time of purchase but one house was located on it. It is now built up closely with fine homes, and is one of the best residence portions of the city. Mr. Holmes was later interested extensively in Kansas City, Kansas, property, and laid out a number of additions there. In 1899 he organized the company which purchased the beautiful Roanoke addition, one of the most picturesque suburbs to be found in any locality. Roanoke contains 116 acres, most of which is shaded by magnificent forest trees that have stood for many years. It is required by the management of the suburb that no house erected thereon shall cost less than \$4,500, and that a purchaser must acquire a title to not less than fifty front feet of ground. The work of improving Roanoke was completed in 1900, and at that time a large number of splendid structures for residence purposes were in course of erection. The Pitkin Realty Company, which was organized by the subject of these

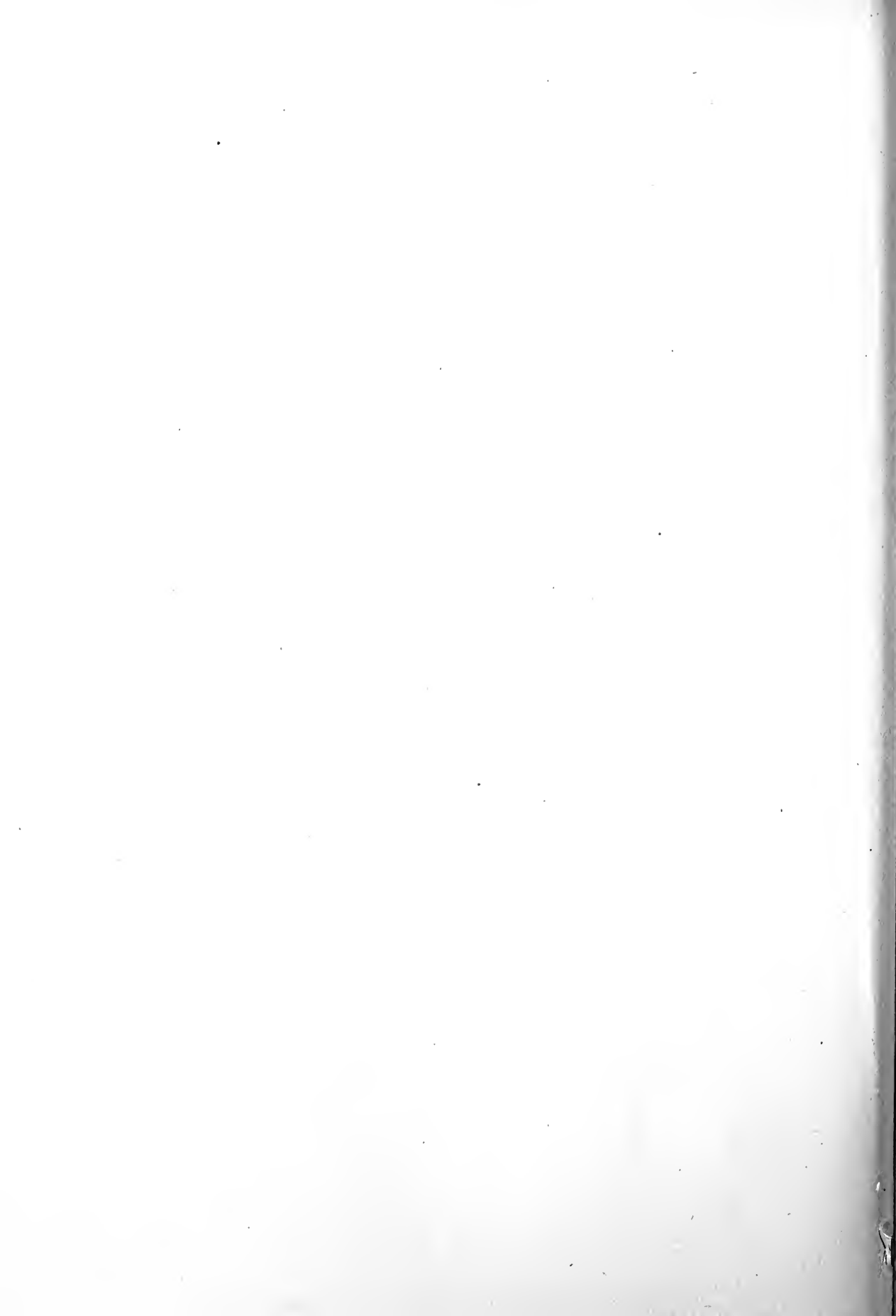
lines, purchased Oakhurst, a suburban place of forty-three acres, at the terminus of the Fifteenth Street car line. Winchester Place, which contains forty-three acres, was laid out by E. E. and W. P. Holmes, and is well adapted for model home sites. Mr. Holmes is at the head of the firm of Holmes Brothers, his brother, Willard P. Holmes, having become associated with him in the real estate business in 1894. E. E. Holmes negotiated the realty deals upon lands touching the route of the electric car line connecting Kansas City and Independence, Missouri, the total amount of cash represented in the extensive transactions being about \$500,000. He has been otherwise actively identified with public enterprises in Kansas City, and has been an influential factor in the development of the city's most important interests. Mr. Holmes was married, in 1873, to Miss Martha J. Hawley, of Muscatine, Iowa. She died in 1895. Two sons were born of that union, of whom Albert E. is in partnership with his father in the real estate department of their business. Mr. Holmes is a member of the First Congregational Church, and politically is a Republican.

Holmes, Nehemiah, one of the most progressive citizens of Kansas City during its formative period, and founder of the street railway system of that city, was born in 1826, in New York, son of Nehemiah and Clara (Dan) Holmes. His father, a merchant, afforded him an excellent practical business education, which included some knowledge of civil engineering, an acquisition which was of no advantage for many years, but ultimately proved a substantial foundation for personal fortune, and at the same time largely conducive to the development of the metropolitan city of the Missouri Valley. At the age of eighteen years he left school and went to Aberdeen, Mississippi, where he became associated with a brother and another partner in the conduct of a general mercantile business. At the age of twenty years he was placed in sole charge and was so occupied for about ten years. In 1856 he visited Kansas City, Missouri, and recognizing in the geographical situation an opportunity for the upbuilding of a trading mart for a large region, he determined upon making it his permanent abode. He had brought with him a considerable amount of



Engraving by E. C. M. & Co. N.Y.

Nehemiah Holmes



money, a portion of which he invested in real estate, reserving the remainder for use in business enterprises as opportunity might present. From the beginning he was quick to discern opportunity, at times even anticipating it, for business enterprises conducing to the general improvement of the city and providing employment for workingmen, and he soon came to be regarded as one of the foremost business men of the city and a public benefactor. Considerable portions of his real estate holdings he sold to men of small means on favorable terms, more regardful of assisting in their permanent establishment than of making profit out of these transactions. In 1857 he was chief organizer of a branch of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis, and was for many years its president. This was the second banking house established in Kansas City, and for some years it did a profitable business. The disturbed conditions of the Civil War period caused great embarrassment, but it continued to transact business until it went into liquidation in 1871. During the critical periods of its history, and in its retirement from business, Mr. Holmes was particularly useful, and his unquestioned integrity and ability as a financier was a potent influence in averting disaster. During a portion of this time he was an organizer and manager of various insurance companies, which contributed in no small degree to the interests of the business community in providing indemnity not readily obtained elsewhere and in keeping large amounts of money for use at home. It is, however, as the founder of street railway service in Kansas City that Mr. Holmes is most gratefully remembered and most highly honored, for the establishment of the modest parent line marks the beginning of the real growth of the present metropolis. Indeed, it may be asserted as a fact that, owing to topographical conditions, that growth was absolutely dependent upon such service, and that its absence would have proved stagnation. With the exception of a few poorly equipped horse car lines in St. Louis, there were no street railways west of the Mississippi River. Kansas City was then regarded as little more than the gateway for the cattle trade, and Mr. Holmes' project was regarded by the general public with little favor. He persisted, however, and secured the co-operation of a number of citizens in the formation of

the Kansas City & Westport Horse Railway Company. His associates were serviceable, but nominal, the law requiring a certain number of incorporators. Mr. Holmes alone provided the means, and the line was established solely through his effort; in short, he was sole owner and manager from the inception to the consummation of the enterprise. An evidence of the fair dealing which was ever one of his principal characteristics, is found in the fact, not heretofore stated, that the broad highway from Kansas City to Westport was his gift to the public use. It was originally a toll road; he purchased the stock, and built his horse railway upon that line, and subsequently dedicated the toll road to Jackson County as a free public road, subject only to his right of way for car service. In 1870 the first cars were run on Fourth Street, from Main Street to Walnut Street; thence to Twelfth Street; thence to and on Grand Avenue to Sixteenth Street, and the following year the line was completed to Westport. Mr. Holmes was subsequently the prime mover in the organization and building of the Jackson County Horse Railway, although his name did not appear among the original incorporators, and he personally superintended it to the completion of its western end, from Main Street to the Union Depot. This was in April, 1873, and his death occurred the twenty-sixth day of that month, undoubtedly hastened by over-exertion and anxiety. From the beginning he had encountered difficulties which would have overwhelmed one of less determination. Until shortly before his death he had operated his lines at a pecuniary loss. On account of the severe grades, the roads were expensive in operation, and in his day only animals were used for drawing the cars. He was burdened with the immediate management, as well as with projects for future development. In none had he the stimulus proceeding from the success he desired, and commensurate reward; he lived upon hope for the future, and in the conviction that he was giving his life effort toward the establishment of a great mart of trade and center of population. Among his designs was that of the establishment of a public park on the Westport Road, and he set apart for the purpose a tract of land yet known as Holmes Park. His death occurred without his accomplishing this design, but he had directed

attention to the early necessity for a place of public resort, of which there were then none, nor until 1889, a quarter century after his death. The death of Mr. Holmes was regarded by all classes of the community as a public calamity. Intent upon great enterprises of public importance, he never lost an iota of that fellow feeling which marks the personal friend and neighbor. Known to nearly every inhabitant, he was accessible to all, affording sympathy, counsel and assistance as necessity required, and was never known to fail a friend or leave a kindness unrequited. Holding to the highest ideals of integrity, and decided in his convictions when he had formed a judgment, he was absolutely immovable, and, while respecting honest differences, was heedless of antagonism or censure. Reared by Methodist parents, he held connection with no religious body, but held all in deep respect and aided many liberally. Originally a Whig in politics, he was latterly a Democrat, but gave no attention to party management nor aspired to any office. In 1858 Mr. Holmes married Miss Mary, daughter of Colonel Dan and Nancy (Rector) Floweree, of Fauquier County, Virginia. Of this marriage were born four children, of whom Clarence, the first born, is long deceased. The second and fourth children, Walter H. and Conway F., have proven worthy successors of the father, taking up the tasks which he laid down, and, in turn, training in the same pursuits sons of their own, who in early years afford evidence of talents and tastes inherited through two generations. The second child, Frederica, is the wife of Henry Evans, a merchant of New York City. This narrative would be incomplete without reference to the fact that the Westport Public Library owes its existence to the Holmes estate. Tax levies were properly made to pay the interest and principal of \$25,000 in bonds, voted by Westport, in 1869, to aid in building Mr. Holmes' pioneer horse railway. Upon the reorganization of the company, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Nehemiah Holmes voluntarily paid \$12,500, one-half the amount of the bonds. When the bonds were finally paid by the municipal authorities there remained in the treasury the amount of Mrs. Holmes' gift. No disposition could be made of this fund, and the Legislature passed a special act authorizing the county court to pay it over to

the Westport School Board for the establishment of a public library. Thus that excellent institution perpetuates in its own history that of an earlier important public enterprise and the memory of a generous gift. WALTON H. HOLMES, the second child of Nehemiah and Mary Holmes, was born in 1861, at Independence, Missouri. He was educated in the Kansas City High School and the Christian Brothers' College, at St. Louis, leaving the latter institution when eighteen years of age. Until that time, from the age of fifteen years, he had devoted his vacations to work in the street railway office and among the workmen on the road. When sixteen years of age he had the oversight of a crew of forty men engaged in quarrying and breaking stone. When seventeen years of age he was made vice president of the Kansas City & Westport Horse Railway Company, and would have been president had not the law excluded one of his years from such position. Practically the manager of the road, his selection was no empty honor, but was due to his knowledge of the duties devolved upon him and his capability for their proper discharge. Upon attaining his majority he was elected president of the company, and from that time has been a leader in every successive movement for the improvement and extension of rapid transit. In 1886 he was the second to introduce the cable system, to the displacement of animal power, and the first in the United States to introduce the overhead trolley electric system, the newly equipped lines having been the Kansas City & Westport, the Fifteenth Street and Walnut Street, followed by the Mellier Place and Independence lines. He was chiefly instrumental in effecting the consolidation of the Grand Avenue Cable Company and the Kansas City Cable Company under his own management, in 1894. This change demonstrated the advisability of further consolidation in the interest of economy, and chiefly through his effort these properties and others were merged in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of which Walton H. Holmes became vice president and general manager, and Conway F. Holmes became general superintendent. While these important results were effected mainly through the planning of Walton H. Holmes, his brother, Conway F. Holmes, was his chief counselor and assistant at every step,

and the two were as one in both purpose and agreement as to means. The later great improvements made under their management are noted in the article on "Street Railways of Kansas City," in this work. With perfect mastery of every detail of the great business in his charge, the conduct of President Holmes in management is easy and unassuming, with no indication of self-importance, or that his duties involve unusual labor or responsibility. Yet he has control of property valued at \$18,000,000, has directed the expenditure of \$1,800,000 for improvements in a single year, and has in employment 2,500 men, with an annual pay roll of about \$1,000,000. While his attention has been chiefly devoted to these important interests, of which he is the active head, he has ever rendered aid in behalf of all enterprises conducive to the development and improvement of Kansas City. It was chiefly through his effort that Mr. Fleming, of London, England, holding large interests in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and other industrial enterprises, was induced to invest considerable capital in the city. He has aided in the establishment of parks and boulevards, in the building and rebuilding of Convention Hall, being at present vice president of the Convention Hall Association, and in all the various purposes of the Commercial Club, in which he is a director. In October, 1900, at its convention in Kansas City, Walton H. Holmes was elected president of the American Street Railway Association. His personal traits are those of the well bred gentleman, who derives from genteel society that relief from business cares which conduces to mental equipoise and physical wellbeing, and who contributes the best of his own attractive personality to the circles in which he moves. Mr. Holmes was married, in 1884, to Miss Fleecie Philips, daughter of Dr. W. C. Philips, of Austin, Texas, one of the most prominent surgeons in that State, who performed duty in the Federal Army during the Civil War. She is also related to Judge J. F. Philips, of the United States circuit bench. A son born of this marriage, Walton Holmes, Jr., is being carefully educated, and during vacations is engaged in the office of the engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. CONWAY F. HOLMES, youngest child of Nehemiah and Mary Holmes, was born in 1864, in Kansas City, Missouri.

He was educated in the schools of that city and in a business college at Poughkeepsie, New York. Following the example of his brother, Walton H., while yet a lad he entered the street railway service, and, with natural aptitude and ambition to excel, became familiar with the practical administration of all its various departments. In 1886, before he had arrived at age, he became superintendent of the Grand Avenue Railway Company. Popularly known as the "boy superintendent," he commanded entire confidence and respect in recognition of his abilities. In close touch with his brother, to whom he was subordinate little more than nominally, he heartily seconded his every effort, and divided with him responsibility in important transactions. He was particularly serviceable in forwarding the plans of the brother for the first street railway consolidation, and the subsequent merging of nearly all the Kansas City lines in the Metropolitan Street Railway system, of which he became general superintendent when the consolidated organization was effected. In addition to his duties in connection with the street railway service, he is an active director in the Kansas City State Bank, and president of the Kansas City Electric Light Company, having been elected to the latter position January 1, 1900. There is marked resemblance between him and his brother in both business and social traits. With excellent executive powers, he accomplishes a purpose with great exactness and promptitude and with little display of authority, in every detail giving unspoken assurance of a fully informed and determined mind. In social affairs he shares equally in pleasures and responsibilities, without affectation, out of desire for beneficial recreation and to contribute to the entertainment of his associates. Mr. Holmes was married, in 1885, to Miss Maud Gregory, daughter of W. L. Gregory, the first mayor of Kansas City. A son and a daughter were born of this marriage; the former, William Gregory, at thirteen years of age, is giving attention to work and study in the electric shops of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Holstein.—A hamlet in Warren County, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, thirteen miles south of Warrenton, the county seat. It is a German settlement. It

has two churches, German Evangelical and German Lutheran, a public school, a flouring mill and about a dozen other business concerns, including two general stores, furniture and drug stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 225.

Holt.—A town of about 300 population, in Clay County, located near the Clinton County line, in Kearney Township, on the Cameron branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. It takes its name from Jerry A. Holt, a North Carolinian, who came to the county in 1835, and who owned a large tract of land in the neighborhood. It was laid out in 1867, and the first house was built by J. C. Dever, and in the spring of the following year the railroad depot was built, the first station agent being Hiram Towne. In 1873 a public schoolhouse was erected, and in 1883 a mill and a Methodist Church, South, were built. The village was incorporated February 4, 1878, the first board of trustees being composed of B. L. McGee, A. P. Cutler, A. Eby, J. C. Dever and W. H. McIntyre. There are in the place several stores, three churches, a lodge of Masons, the Holt Bank, with capital of \$11,200, and deposits of \$30,000, and a Democratic newspaper, the "Rustler."

Holt, David R., was born in Green County, Tennessee, March 8, 1803, and died at Jefferson City, Missouri, December 17, 1840. He was educated at Washington College, Virginia, and after graduating entered the ministry, and was licensed by his presbytery. He afterward studied medicine and made it the vocation of his life. In 1838 he settled in Platte County, and in 1840 was elected to the Legislature without opposition, but died before the expiration of his term. He was held in high esteem, and the Legislature gave his name to Holt County, and erected a monument over his grave at a cost of \$15,000.

Holt County.—A county in the northwestern section of the State, bounded on the north by Atchison and Nodaway Counties; on the east by Nodaway River; and on the south and west by the Missouri River, and containing an area of 434 square miles. It was named after David R. Holt, who had been a Representative in the Legislature

from Platte County. It is one of the six counties included in the "Platte Purchase," added to Missouri by act of Congress in 1836. Prior to that time this territory belonged to the Indians, Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, who prized it highly on account of its abundance of game, but who in 1836 relinquished their claim to it in favor of the United States, in consideration of the sum of \$7,500. White men had been aware of the abundance of game in this region and there were a few settlers in the district now included in Holt County as early as 1838; but permanent settlement in the district did not begin until the year 1841. The Missouri River borders the county for sixty miles, separating it from Kansas and Nebraska on the south and west, and the bottom along the river is very wide in the northern part, constituting about one-third of the area of the county. The bluffs which border the bottom district are a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five feet in height, in a few places attaining an elevation of two hundred feet, the line being broken occasionally by a stretch of low hills. Back of the bluffs the country becomes rolling. For a distance of ten miles north of the mouth of the Nodaway River the hills are high and the surface broken. In the northeast corner of the county the hills are low and undulating. One-third of the county, including half the Missouri River bottom, is prairie, the prairie district in Benton, Union, Liberty, Clay, Nodaway and Lincoln Townships, showing an undulating surface well adapted to tillage and very productive. South of Oregon, the county seat of Holt County, the land is timbered, but along the bottoms of the streams in the northern part of the county, few trees are seen, while in the bottom of the creeks in other parts of the county are found growths of black walnut, maple, honey locust, elm, wahoo and sumach. Nearly all the soil in the county is fertile, poor land being scarcely known, and all the grains cultivated in the United States thrive and yield bountiful crops. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the products shipped from the county in 1898 were: cattle, 25,600 head; hogs, 80,922 head; sheep, 3,318 head; horses and mules, 513 head; wheat, 89,886 bushels; oats, 11,256 bushels; corn, 460,500 bushels; hay, 88 tons; poultry, 360,671 pounds; eggs, 217,990 dozen; butter,

66,773 pounds; tallow, 35,505 pounds; hides and pelts, 139,584 pounds; apples, 9,925 barrels; peaches, 1,915 baskets; whisky and wine, 10,000 gallons; flour, 3,483,000 pounds; shipstuff, 243,000 pounds; lumber, 51,500 feet; cord wood, 1,860 cords; brick, 51,250; sand, 37 cars; potatoes, 800 bushels; canned goods, 960,510 pounds; nursery stock, 129,140 pounds, and other products in smaller quantities. There is no lack of running water. In addition to the stretch of sixty miles along the Missouri River, Nodaway River which rises in Iowa, forms the entire eastern boundary of the county, while Tarkio, Little Tarkio, Square Creek, and Davis Creek, flowing southwest and south into the Missouri River and other streams flowing east and southeast into the Nodaway River, water every part of the county. The mineral resources of the county have never been developed. Coal has been discovered at a depth of 600 feet, but the vein has not been worked. About the year 1875, cement of good quality was made, but after a while the manufacturing company failed and the works were abandoned. There are quarries of limestone in the county and a sandstone quarry near Forest City. In the early days Holt County was rich in game and wild honey, and the hunting of bee trees became an art and profession with a class of persons who were averse to work and found in it an easy means of living. One of these was James Kee, a pioneer from Indiana, who settled in the county in 1838. Hunting deer and bee trees was his business, and he was so successful that he always had on hand a supply of both honey and venison to sell to his neighbor. His store of wild honey was kept in a wooden trough hewed out of a forest tree. Kee was killed in 1848 by his friend, Alexander Boyles, who, while hunting, mistook him for a turkey and shot him dead. Fruit-raising is an important interest in the county, particularly in Forbes Township. Some of the finest apple orchards in the State are found there, and one farmer exhibited at the St. Joseph Exposition in 1873, two hundred varieties of apples. Peaches attain large size and high flavor, and there are many profitable vineyards also. In a strip of country along the bluffs, ten miles long by three miles wide, in Forbes Township, a wild blackberry of very fine quality grows abundantly, and large quantities of

them, packed in baskets and crates, are sent to market in season. There are many nurseries, also, and a large quantity of nursery stock is shipped out of the county. Holt County was organized under an act of the Legislature, passed February 5, 1841. At first it embraced Atchison County lying north of it to the Iowa line. In 1854 Atchison County was cut off, and Holt County reduced to its present proportions. March 24, 1841, five weeks after the passage of the act of the Legislature, the first county court met in the house of William Thorp in what is now Lewis Township. Harrison G. Noland, James Crowley and Joshua Adkins produced their commissions from Governor Reynolds appointing them justices of the Holt County Court—these commissions being dated "City of Jefferson, February 16, 1841"—the day after the act was passed. The first act of the court was to appoint Justice Noland presiding judge; Bayless B. Grigsby, county clerk; and John W. Kelley was enrolled as an attorney to practice before the court; Joshua Horn and Josiah Shelton were granted grocer's licenses, and R. M. Parkhurst was granted license to keep a ferry across Nodaway River at the rapids. Green B. Thorp was appointed assessor. At the next meeting of the court on the second Tuesday of April, 1841, three townships were organized—Nodaway, Lewis and Nishnabotna. The first election in the county was held in May, 1841, when six justices of the peace were elected. The next time the court met, June 14, it was at the house of Gilbert Ray, two and a half miles east of the present site of Oregon, and at this meeting the commissioners who were appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice—John A. Williams, Edward Smith and Travis Finley—made their report of the site selected as the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 27, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26 in Range 38, Township 60, the place to be called Finley. At the succeeding October term of court, the name Finley was changed to Oregon. At that term of court the commissioners made "the public square near the stake now stuck." The court "considered that five hundred dollars is necessary to be raised for defraying the expenses of the county" for the year, and, therefore, ordered that on all subjects of taxation the county tax should be

double the State tax; and, further that "as the county is poor and thinly settled," the grand jurors should not be paid for their services. October 21, 1841, the court met at the house of Larkin Packwood and at the February term, 1842, it was ordered that the courts of record hereafter meet at Rachael Jackson's. The first term of the circuit court was held at the house of William Thorp, commencing March 4, 1841, Honorable David R. Atchison presiding as judge; General Andrew S. Hughes was appointed clerk pro tem.; and William Thorp, sheriff; and Peter H. Burnett produced his commission as prosecuting attorney. The first indictments returned by the grand jury were against Joseph Roberts for trading with Indians, and against Henry Casner for robbery. At the June term of the same year, Prince L. Hudgens, James B. Gardenhire, Benjamin Hays, Edwin Toole, James S. Thomas, Solomon S. Leonard, Lansford M. Hastings, Frederick Greenough, James Baldwin, John M. Young, Christopher P. Brown, Elias P. West and Theodore D. Wheaton were enrolled as attorneys. The first pioneers were two brothers from Parke County, Indiana, Blank and Peter Stephenson, who came in the spring of 1838 and settled about five miles from the present site of Oregon. In the summer following five other persons from Indiana, R. H. Russell, John Sterrett, John Russell and James Kee came in and settled in the same neighborhood. R. H. Russell afterward became the first postmaster in the county, being appointed over the post office at Thorp's Mill named after John Thorp, who built the first mill on Mill Creek, two miles southeast of Oregon. W. A. and Abraham Sharp, settled Sharp's Grove in 1841, and about the same time Nickol's Grove, in the eastern part of the county was settled by the brothers, John and Robert Nickols. In the western part of the county Germans were the pioneers—John H. Roselius, Henry Dankers, Henry Peters and Andrew Buck being among the first who settled there. Whig Valley, a beautiful and fertile district, was settled and named by Theodore Higley, who was probably an admirer and follower of Henry Clay. While the very first settlers in the county were from Indiana, the bulk of settlers who came in just after them were from Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, some coming di-

rectly from those states, and others coming from Howard, Ray, Carroll and other counties in Missouri, where they had lived for a short time. The first courthouse was built in 1842—a frame building twenty by sixty feet, and two stories high with a rock foundation. Jesse Carroll was the builder and the cost was \$659. In 1851 a brick courthouse, forty-four feet square and two stories high, was built in the center of the public square, H. Watson being the contractor, and the cost of the structure being \$6,000. In 1881 all the walls of this second building were taken out, except the lower part and a structure almost new erected at a cost of \$9,600. The first jail was a log house, built in 1841; the second was of stone, built in 1859, and in 1876 remodeled and enlarged with brick. The pioneer school-teacher of Holt County was Uriah Garner, and the first school in the county was taught by him in a log cabin built by R. H. Russell for a dwelling, three miles and a half southeast from where Oregon now stands. It was in 1839, two years before the county was organized. Among the first few pupils in this school were the children of John Russell, Thomas Crowley, G. B. Thorp and John Sterrett. Uriah Garner met with a terrible death some years after this, being struck on the head with a spade and killed by a man with whom he was working on the road. In the year 1898, there were seventy-eight public schools in the county, two of which were colored; teachers employed 115; estimated value of school property in the county, \$189,900; number of pupils enrolled, 4,774; total receipts for school purposes, \$71,624; permanent school fund of the county, \$110,746. The Nodaway River was navigated by steamboats, for some distance above its mouth, in high water, in the palmy days of steamboating, and in the year 1868 a steamboat was built near the State ferry on the Nodaway, by R. Danelsbeck; and in 1865, the steamer "Watosa" was sunk in the river. The bell of this boat now hangs in the steeple of the Christian Church at Oregon. The first newspaper printed in the county was the "Holt County News," issued in Oregon, for the first time in July, 1858, by S. H. B. Cundiff. In January, 1861, the name was changed to the "Courier and News." It was suppressed on account of its secession articles, by Major Peabody, whose troops

carried off the press and type to St. Joseph, but they were subsequently restored. In September, 1858, J. R. Van Natta and A. R. Conklin started the "Monitor" at Forest City. It was succeeded, in 1861, by the "Holt County Sentinel" published by Daniel Zook & Co., which lasted only a few weeks. The "Missouri Expose" appeared first at Forest City in July, 1868. It suspended and was followed in February, 1869, by the "Holt County Journal," which also suspended after the eighteenth issue. In December, 1869, the "Independent" was started at Forest City, and was published about a year when it suspended. In July, 1865, the "Holt County Sentinel" was first issued at Oregon, and after some changes took the name of the "County Paper" published by D. P. Dobyms & Co. It is the Republican organ of the county. In October, 1879, the "Missouri Valley Times" was first issued at Oregon as a Republican paper, but afterward changed hands and became Democratic. The first railroad begun in the county was the Platte County Railroad, to which the county issued \$75,000 bonds, which were duly paid, though the road was never finished. Other roads projected through the county were more fortunate, and in 1900 there were the following railroads in Holt County: Atchison & Nebraska; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; Nodaway Valley Branch; Tarkio Valley Branch and St. Joseph & Nebraska. The county, in the year 1900, had no bonded or township debt. The assessed value of property in the county for 1898 was: lands, 282,957 acres, valued at \$3,371,130; town lots 4,400, valued at \$673,065; total real estate, \$4,044,195; personal property, \$1,795,010; railroad, bridge and telegraph property, \$827,758; total taxable wealth of the county, \$6,666,963. The population in 1900 was 17,083.

Home Builders of St. Joseph.—

An association formed to bring to public notice the commercial importance of St. Joseph and its vicinity. It uses all proper means to show the public the advantages of reciprocal home trade and of developing a home market for home products, raw and manufactured. To defray expenses, it collects membership fees and dues from its members and solicits private subscriptions. It has the power to provide club rooms and

quarters where the members and others may meet and discuss matters of mutual interest.

Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites.—

About 1863 Isidor Bush and others endeavored to establish in St. Louis a Jewish hospital. The city authorities donated a block of ground near the Marine Hospital for that purpose, conditioned, however, that the hospital be erected within two years thereafter. The Jewish community being unable to raise the requisite means to build the hospital, and other difficulties arising, the property reverted to the city. No action was therefore taken to further the object until October 13, 1878, when, at the suggestion of the late Bernard Singer, the president, the United Hebrew Relief Association of St. Louis subscribed sixteen hundred and twenty dollars, in aid of a home for old and infirm Israelites, and appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Sonneschein, Jacob Furth and A. Binswanger, to draft an appeal to all Israelites in the city to meet at Harmonie Hall, October 27, 1878, for the purpose of organizing a Jewish Hospital Association. A large number of persons convened and the association adopted as its name the title of Jewish Infirmity and Hospital Association of St. Louis. At that meeting eight hundred and seventy dollars additional to the sixteen hundred and twenty dollars before contributed, were subscribed, with the understanding that no part of said subscriptions was to be collected until the sum of five thousand dollars was subscribed. The association organized by electing Jacob Furth as president, William Goldstein as treasurer, and A. Binswanger as secretary. After this there seemed to be a lack of interest in the subject, and the Relief Association, in view of this fact, concluded to establish a home for aged and infirm persons, with a hospital as an appendage, thereby reversing the plan previously adopted, and making the hospital an appendage to the home. To carry out this purpose they annually set aside from the proceeds of grand charity balls of the Relief Association certain sums of money until the sum thus set apart amounted to seven thousand two hundred dollars. For about twenty years there has existed an association known as "The Ladies' Widows' and Orphans' Society," which had been organized to aid in establishing an orphan asylum in St. Louis. In

1882 it had a fund of ten thousand dollars in its treasury. The president of the Relief Association conceived the idea of persuading the society to donate its funds to establishing a home for the aged and infirm persons, and the funds of the "Ladies' Widows' and Orphans' Society" were equally divided between the Cleveland, Ohio, Orphan Asylum and this association. The property at No. 3652 Jefferson Avenue was purchased in April, 1882, by the United Hebrew Association, and a society was permanently organized as the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites of St. Louis. The home was formally dedicated May 28, 1882.

Home for Ex-Slaves.—This unique institution was established at St. Joseph, by Charles W. Baker, an intelligent young negro; and its name indicates its object. In 1887, Dr. P. J. Kirchner donated to the enterprise the purchase price of a tract of two acres of land on which was a substantial brick building. Charitably inclined persons have assisted in supporting the institution since that time. Its capacity is fifteen persons, and it has supplied a home to numerous unfortunates of the colored race.

Home for Little Wanderers.—An institution located at St. Joseph, at which orphans and other children deprived of natural guardianship are cared for under the auspices of the Ladies' Union Benevolent Association. The Home was built by Charles W. Noyes, who endowed it as a tribute to the memory of his daughter. It has a capacity for one hundred children.

Home Guards.—Volunteer companies formed at the suggestion of the Union men of St. Louis to aid in protecting the United States Arsenal in case of its being attacked by Confederates, and also to protect the lives and property of Union men.

Home of the Friendless, St. Louis. At a meeting of the corporators of the "Home of the Friendless," held in the Church of the Messiah, November 4, 1853, John A. Kasson, in behalf of the ladies of the home, moved that Wayman Crow act as their chairman and Julius Morisse as secretary, which motion was unanimously adopted.

The meeting, at the request of the chair-

man, was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gassaway, after which the first annual report of the board of trustees was presented and read by Rev. W. G. Elliot. The corporators then proceeded to the election of officers and directors for the ensuing year, when the following persons were unanimously elected: Mrs. H. T. Dorrah, first directress; Mrs. G. Partridge, second directress; Mrs. A. Hitchcock, secretary; Mrs. A. Park, treasurer; managers, Mrs. Joseph Charless, Mrs. H. D. Bacon, Mrs. H. T. Blow, Mrs. Samuel C. Doris, Mrs. Thomas L. Warne, Mrs. George Collier, Mrs. Ann M. Perry, Mrs. Meredith Martin, Mrs. Joseph A. Sire, Mrs. R. J. Lockwood, Mrs. Anson Loomis, Mrs. J. B. Hill, Mrs. Thomas S. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Oliver Bennett, Mrs. Wm. Belcher; advisory committee, Asa Wilgus, Chas. D. Drake, Isaac H. Sturgeon, General Bernard Pratte.

The origin of this noble charity lay in the needs and sufferings of one poor, frail woman, who had been forced to die at the county farm for lack of a more fitting asylum. This stimulated the sympathies of a sister woman to the point of action. In three weeks' time she, unaided, had raised the sum of \$15,000. After that money poured in from all quarters, from private persons as well as from the county treasury, for "under the act of incorporation, the County Court of St. Louis was authorized to subscribe \$20,000 to the 'Home of the Friendless' in county bonds of 6 per cent, having thirty years to run."

The building now occupied, formerly known as the "Swiss College," was purchased from Edward Wyman for the sum of \$18,500, and is situated on what was then Carondelet Road, between three and four miles from the courthouse, now 4431 South Broadway. Since 1853 additions have been made to the old building, which stands in the midst of an eight-acre lot, partly wooded and including an orchard and garden, and which to-day shelters seventy-five old ladies. The name "Widows' Home," first selected for the new institution, was discarded for the present name, in consequence of the protestations of "an opulent bachelor," says the ninth annual report, "who declared that he would never give a dime unless, in the very foundation of the benefaction, some project should be devised for the good of old maids." From that day until the present there has always been beneath the roof of the "Home of the Friend-

less" a number of unmarried women, whose resources have been cut off by misfortune, or whose energies have been maimed by illness or age.

The purpose of the "Home of the Friendless" is to relieve distress among that class which to the ills of poverty, add the feebleness of age and sex; that feebleness which requires comfort and support, such as money alone can not supply and as only such an institution can offer.

The requisites for admission are simply good moral character and destitute circumstances, and, unless the applicant be disabled from supporting herself, she must not be less than sixty years of age. In conformity with the practice in similar institutions elsewhere, an admission fee of \$200 is requisite on entering. This gives to the inmate a life-long home, with all the necessities, most of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life, followed by a decent and reverent burial.

This institution is termed Protestant, but beyond that broad general term, the religious views of its inmates are not questioned. Christian ministers of every sect are cordially welcomed when they come for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the inmates. A Sunday service is generally held every week, the services being conducted successively by ministers representing most of the religious bodies of the city. The red-letter day of the year is the "Old Ladies' Festival," as it is termed, celebrated about June 1st, strawberry time, on which occasion each inmate in festal attire "receives" in her own apartment, while the friends, patrons and the charitably disposed public generally, wander, and, perhaps, lose themselves in the intricacies of the long corridors, eat ices in the broad verandas, drink coffee in the stately dining room, served by groups of busy managers, and generally carry away as a souvenir of the day some article of use or beauty from the fancy work tables, often the work of the inmates. A noticeable feature of this institution is that those who as managers once put their hands to the plow never draw back, and this, in itself, gives an element of permanency to the general administration. Mrs. Charles Holmes, honorary president, was elected to the board of managers in 1854, and has served continuously. Mrs. J. C. Vogel has served on important committees since 1860.

Homeopathic College of Missouri.

This institution was chartered November 23, 1857, with John M. Wimer, George R. Taylor, Robert Renick, Samuel C. Davis and Bernard Pratte as the first board of trustees. The charter lay dormant until 1859, when a meeting of leading homeopathic physicians of Missouri and adjoining States was held in St. Louis, and measures were taken which resulted in the opening of the school in the autumn of that year, with the following faculty: R. E. W. Adams, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, professor of theory and practice of medicine; B. L. Hill, M. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, professor of institutes and practice of surgery; J. Brainard, M. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, professor of chemistry and medical botany; A. R. Bartlett, M. D., of Aurora, Illinois, professor of physiology and general pathology; E. A. Gilbert, M. D., of Dubuque, Iowa, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; John T. Temple, A. M., M. D., of St. Louis, professor of materia medica; William Todd Helmuth, M. D., of St. Louis, professor of anatomy. Dr. Temple was dean and Dr. Helmuth was registrar. Dr. Temple received his collegiate education at Lexington, Virginia, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1824; in 1843 he became a convert to homeopathy and came to St. Louis, where he established the "Southwest Homeopathic Journal," which existed for two years. He served as dean of the college and professor of materia medica and therapeutics until shortly before his death, which occurred in 1877. Dr. Helmuth was the author of a standard work on "Surgery and Its Adaptation to Homeopathic Practice." He was subsequently called to the New York Homeopathic Medical College. E. C. Franklin, M. D., who became a member of the faculty at a later day, achieved a national reputation as an author on "Homeopathic Surgery." For many years the college occupied rented rooms, and removals were frequent. The first home was the third story of a building on the ground now occupied by Nicholson's grocery house, on Tenth, between Market and Chestnut Streets. From 1860 to 1864 the college was closed on account of want of patronage and the confused condition of affairs due to the Civil War. In the latter year it was reopened, and progressed successfully until 1869, when disa-

greements arose, resulting in the organization of the St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, headed by Dr. Helmut. The parent college continued to thrive, and its rival was closed in 1871. A further attempt was made in 1872 to establish a new college, but this was abandoned before an organization was effected. The old college prospered well until 1880, when the managers decided upon a change of policy, and abandoned the old organization, incorporating as the St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. This innovation was not received with favor, and the parent college was re-established under its former name, the Homeopathic College of Missouri. Both colleges existed for two years, when their faculties united under the title of the original and the present school. In 1885 a building fund of \$10,000 was secured through subscriptions solicited by the officers and faculty, which sum was expended in the erection of the college building now in use. It is situated on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Howard Street, and contains spacious and well lighted clinical and lecture rooms, amphitheater, dissecting rooms, and laboratories equipped with modern apparatus. The old charter being about to expire in 1897 a new charter was issued, covering a period of ninety-nine years from its date. At the same time a stock issue of \$30,000 was made; of this amount \$10,000 was issued to the old stockholders, and \$20,000 is held as treasury stock, to be sold at convenient opportunity, the proceeds to be used in building a hospital on the adjoining lot. The number of collegiate graduates up to the 1899 commencement was 607. Females were admitted to the school in 1869, and nearly fifty have been graduated. The faculty covers all departments, with capable and experienced instructors. The senior classes have unusual bedside advantages, Dr. A. L. Boyce having instituted an obstetrical clinic at Jefferson Avenue and Papin Street for their instruction.

Homeopathic Medical Association, Missouri Valley.—This association was organized at St. Joseph, Missouri, November 21, 1894, with D. A. Foote, M. D., for president; T. H. Hudson, M. D., vice president; W. A. Humphrey, M. D., secre-

tary; C. F. Meninger, treasurer, and A. H. Dorris, M. D., H. P. Holmes, M. D., and P. J. Montgomery, M. D., for board of censors. Its object is the professional and social benefit of its members. The membership in 1899 was about 150.

Homeopathy.—See "Medicine, Homeopathic."

Homeopathy, Missouri Institute of.—This institution was organized at Sedalia, Missouri, May 10, 1876, with Dr. John T. Temple, of St. Louis, for president; Dr. D. T. Miles, of Boonville, vice president; Dr. W. H. Jenney, of Kansas City, general secretary; Dr. D. T. Abell, of Sedalia, provisional secretary; Dr. W. S. Hedges, of Warrensburg, treasurer, and Dr. E. C. Franklin, of St. Louis, Dr. W. H. Jenney, of Kansas City, and Dr. H. T. Cooper, of Kansas City, board of censors. The object is "the improvement of homeopathic therapeutics, and all other departments of medical science." Any person who shall have pursued a regular course of medical studies and regularly graduated, and by the board of censors has been found qualified in the theory and practice of homeopathy, may be elected a member—initiation fee \$3.00 and annual dues \$2.00. Any respectable practitioner of homeopathy may become a licentiate member and have the privilege of taking part in the discussions, but without the right to vote. The regular sessions are held three successive days in April every year.

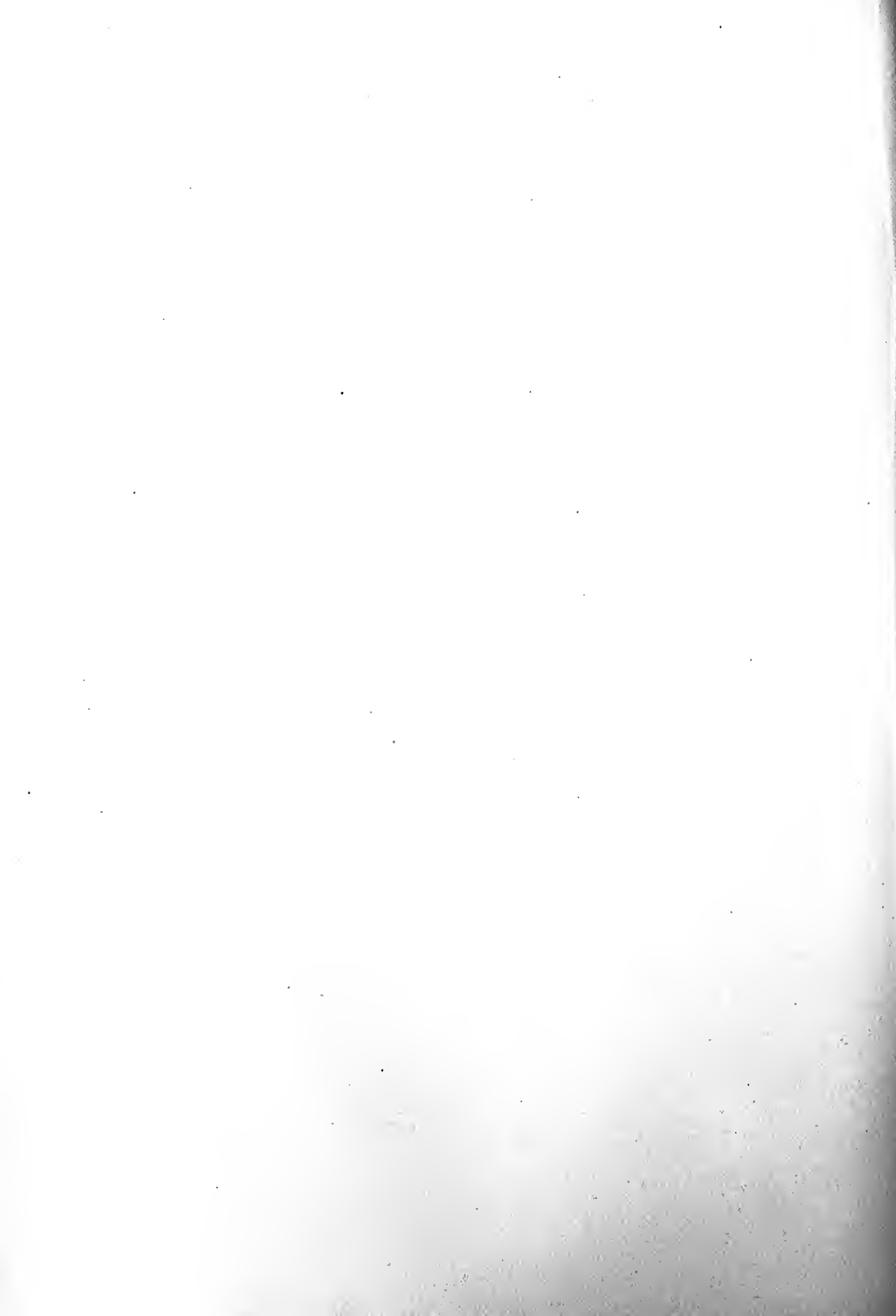
Homestead.—The Missouri law exempts a family homestead to the amount of \$1,500 in value for debts contracted after the homestead was acquired, and on the death of the head of the family the widow and minor children have a right to live on it, the widow during life and the children during minority. In the country the homestead may be 160 acres, not exceeding in value \$1,500, or so much of the farm of 160 acres as is worth not more than \$1,500.

Honey Creek.—See "Southwest City."

Hoog, Otto Joseph Stanislas, rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Jefferson City, was born April 8, 1845, at



O. J. J. Hoog
Rector St. Peter's Church



Ettenheim, Baden, Germany. He came to America in 1854 with his parents, who died from cholera in St. Louis the year of their arrival. They received the last rites of the church from the hands of the Rev. Father Uland, who took into his care the lad thus orphaned at the tender age of seven years, and afforded him that education and training which fitted him for the holy work of his mature manhood. Otto passed the first five years in St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, where he was properly schooled in the rudiments of an education. Becoming convinced that duty called him to the service of the church, in 1859 he entered the St. Louis University, where he completed the collegiate course. In 1861 he became a student in the Theological Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, Wisconsin, and after a four-years' course was transferred to the St. Louis Diocesan Seminary, at Cape Girardeau. He was ordained to the priesthood December 21, 1867, by the Right Rev. Bishop Junker, of Alton, and on the Sunday following celebrated his first holy mass at St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, where he received his early literary and religious instruction. He was soon afterward appointed to the church at Lexington, Missouri, where he remained until September 20, 1876, when his people reluctantly bade him farewell upon his assignment to the rectorate of St. Peter's Church at Jefferson City, to succeed the Rev. H. Mours, recently deceased. In this more important station, Father Hoog became successor to a noble line of godly priests, and administrator of a parish conspicuous in the history of Western Catholicism. It dates from the celebration of the first mass in 1831 by Father Felix L. Verreydt, S. J., from the Indian mission at Portage des Sioux. In 1838 Father Helias, S. J., began regular monthly visitations. In 1844 a house of worship, the pioneer church of Jefferson City, was erected of oaken boards at a cost of \$300. In 1855-6 the Rev. William Walsh completed a brick edifice at a cost of \$10,000; laborers on the railway then building were liberal contributors, and nearly one-fourth of the fund was donated by non-Catholics. The present magnificent parish property was built during the rectorship of the Rev. Father Hoog, the present incumbent. The church was begun in 1881 and completed in 1883, at a cost of about \$40,000. Among the extremely liberal contributors was Mr. G. H. Dulle, who fur-

nished nearly one million brick for the church proper and the rectory. The Right Rev. P. J. Ryan, then coadjutor bishop of St. Louis, performed the act of consecration August 2, 1883, and the chapel was dedicated February 2, 1883, by Right Rev. Monseigneur Muehl-siepen. The church edifice is the largest in central Missouri and is without a superior in excellence of construction and architectural beauty. It is 173½ feet long and 60½ feet wide, with a seating capacity of about 1,000. The summit of the cross is 170 feet above the street. The building rests upon a massive stone basement foundation, and the brick walls are perfect in color, alignment and solidity of setting. The roof is of slate and bears on either slope a large cross, variegated in the same material. The tower contains a beautiful chime of four bells, costing \$1,354, and a clock costing \$1,250. The interior of the building is purely gothic. Two rows of massive columns sustaining a double-groined ceiling mark the formation of a central nave rising fifty-six feet, with a nave forty-two feet high on either side. The high altar is of white walnut, gothic in design, surmounted with a cross reaching a height of fifty feet. The two side altars are similar, but smaller; their aggregate cost was \$2,900. Beautiful memorial windows of cathedral glass, and an organ, are adornments of the sacred edifice. The basement, with a seating capacity of 450, is fitted up as a chapel. The present St. Peter's school building was built in 1889-90, at a cost of \$16,500. It is a handsome brick building of two stories and basement. The latter is used for sodality and gymnasium purposes. There are six school rooms on the first floor. The second floor, St. Peter's Hall, is a spacious auditorium used for exhibitions and occasional public functions. It is lighted by thirty-four arched windows and is provided with ample scenery and stage accessories. The present rectory was built in 1885 at a cost of \$6,000; it is brick, two stories, with basement and annex. All the buildings are steam-heated. The parish now numbers 503 families. The school is conducted by a principal and employs the attention of five school Sisters of Notre Dame; the average number of pupils in attendance is 350. In large measure this important parish, with its valuable holdings, has grown up under the watchful care of Father Hoog, who to the wise management of the man of affairs, unites those

gentle, lovable qualities which are adornments of the priestly character, and constitute its most potent influence for good. He is held in warm regard throughout the community, and among his most ardent friends and admirers are many who are of other faiths than his own. During his rectorship he has had at various times fifteen assistants; nearly all are yet living, transferred to other fields of usefulness. Several have become widely known as ministers or teachers, among them being the Rev. Joseph Selinger, D. D., who is now professor of dogmatic theology in St. Francis' Seminary, Wisconsin. His present assistant is the Rev. Father Frederick Francis Peters. Father Peters was born in Haltern, Westphalia, Germany, March 10, 1873. He was partly educated in a collegiate course in his native city, and completed his course in Quincy, Illinois. He studied theology in Kenrick Theological Seminary, St. Louis, was ordained in 1898, and was almost immediately appointed assistant to Father Hoog. He is highly regarded, and is held in particular esteem for his unaffected kindness in his intercourse with the penitentiary occupants to whom he regularly ministers.

Hoo - Hoos. — The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos is a secret order, which looks somewhat after the lumber interest and encourages fun and mirth among the members at its regular meetings. It is a national organization, with a good membership in St. Louis. It was founded by W. E. Barns, of St. Louis; George K. Smith, of St. Louis; A. Strauss, of St. Louis; B. A. Johnson, of Chicago, and W. S. Mitchell, of Little Rock, January 24, 1892, at a small town called Gurdon, in Arkansas, where the founders chanced to be thrown together for a day. It has no regular officers. At first membership was limited to persons engaged in the lumber business, but the rules were afterward extended so as to take in railroad men and newspaper men.

Hope, John A., lawyer, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, November 20, 1869, son of James A. and Mary (Thompson) Hope, who were descendants of pioneer families of the county. The early genealogy of the Hope family in America shows that the members were of Scottish origin, and early in the eighteenth century a branch of

the family settled in the Virginias, and of this branch was Robert Hope, who was born about 1750 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina; where in 1771 he married Catherine Allison and where both resided during their lives. They were the parents of thirteen children. The two eldest children were James and Abner. James married in North Carolina in 1800 to Mary Young, and about eight years later, with his family and accompanied by his brother Abner, removed to Gape Girardeau District, then in Louisiana Territory. Here he reared a family of children, one of whom was Robert Young Hope, who died in Cape Girardeau County in November, 1885, at the age of eighty-three years. He was the paternal grandfather of John A. Hope. Abner Hope, mentioned above, was the father of Honorable David C. Hope, who at the time of his death in 1885, and for about ten years prior, was judge of the Probate Court of Cape Girardeau County. John A. Hope attended the high school at Oak Ridge, near his home, later the normal school at Cape Girardeau, where he received a thorough course; then he entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, from which he was graduated. In April, 1891, he represented William Jewell College at the State oratorical contest at Sedalia. In January, 1892, he was admitted to the practice of law by the Circuit Court of Cape Girardeau County, and has been admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. His political affiliations are Democratic and he has taken an active part in the affairs of his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, and the Kappa Alpha College fraternity, South. Mr. Hope was married in September, 1894, to Miss Susie Brandom, a daughter of Hon. John F. Brandom, a prominent citizen of Carroll County, Missouri, which county he represented in the Legislature two terms. Mr. Brandom died January 14, 1900. He was a descendant of an old Virginia family, his parents becoming settlers in Missouri at an early date. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate Army as a private. Mrs. Hope's ancestors were related to those of William J. Bryan. Silas Bryan, his father, when left an orphan in his youth and while teaching school, resided for a time with her grandparents in Virginia. Mrs. Hope is a graduate of the Baptist Female College at Lexington, Mis-

souri, and was a member of the faculty of that college, and for three years was a member of the faculty of Liberty Female College. It was while attending William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, that Mr. Hope made her acquaintance, which soon ripened into love and found its fruition in marriage. They are the parents of two daughters, Annabel and Mary, and one son, Brandom. Mr. Hope is a member of the Presbyterian Church and his wife of the Baptist Church at Jackson, and they enjoy high social standing. Mr. Hope is a self-made man and his future course is bright with promise of continued success.

Hopkins.—A thriving town of 1,100 inhabitants, in Hopkins Township, Nodaway County, named after A. L. Hopkins, superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, in 1870, when the town was laid out. It is located half a mile east of the East Fork of One Hundred and Two River, fourteen miles north of Maryville, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. It has one bank, the Bank of Hopkins, with a capital and surplus of \$21,000, and deposits of \$80,000; fifteen stores, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. Of secret orders it has Xenia Lodge, No. 50, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hopkins Lodge, No. 333, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Hopkins Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Hopkins Lodge, Independent Order Good Templars, No. 410. The "Hopkins Journal" is the third oldest paper in Nodaway County, having been established in 1875, and enjoys the confidence of its patrons.

Hopkins, Henry, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Kansas City, was born November 30, 1837, in Williamstown, Massachusetts. His parents were Mark and Mary (Hubbell) Hopkins. The father was a distinguished teacher, author and divine, and was president of Williams College. The Hopkins family has honorable distinction in the history of America from the earliest colonial days. The first American ancestor settled in 1634 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Hartford, Connecticut. Ancestors of the Hopkins and Hubbell families were officers in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. The great grandfather of Rev. Henry Hopkins, Colonel Mark Hopkins,

served on the staff of General Israel Putnam. Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, Rhode Island, a brother of Colonel Mark Hopkins, was a distinguished theologian and philanthropist. Henry Hopkins received his classical education at Williams College, graduating in the class of 1858, when twenty years of age, and afterward went abroad and spent some time in study and in travel. His course in the Union Theological Seminary of New York was, after two years, interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War. In September, 1861, he became by appointment of President Lincoln a hospital chaplain in the Union Army, and was stationed at Alexandria, Virginia. While on duty here, after the second battle of Bull Run, he was sent with a flag of truce in charge of the entire ambulance corps of the post into the lines of the enemy to bring out the wounded left on the battlefields of Chantilly and Bull Run. Through his representations at a later day Congressman H. L. Dawes and others effected the legislation in Congress which resulted in the establishment of the national soldiers' cemeteries. Early in 1864 Mr. Hopkins resigned his post chaplaincy to become chaplain of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers, which was at first a part of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and was afterward assigned to the Third Division of the Second Corps. He was with his regiment in the field and at the front through the campaigns and siege operations from the Wilderness to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, and took part in the final grand review at Washington. In the report of his brigade commander in the Petersburg campaign he received honorable mention for gallantry under fire. On being mustered out of military service at the end of the war he returned to Williamstown, Massachusetts, and resumed theological training under his father. In 1866 he was called to the pastorate of the Second Congregational Church at Westfield, Massachusetts, and occupied the position until 1880. In the latter year he was installed in the pastorate of the First Congregational Church at Kansas City, Missouri, and entered upon a work which he continues to perform usefully and acceptably. In his preaching he is intensely earnest, forceful and practical, devoting his effort to the aid of righteous purposes and maintaining the dignity of the pulpit as a moral force. He

is a strong adherent of a free, non-sectarian, democratic, evangelical and missionary type of Christian life, as represented, in his judgment, in the Congregational Churches. He has no faith in simple humanitarianism as a saving and reforming power, but is an earnest advocate of an applied, embodied Christianity, and believes in the duty and necessity of the individual taking all his religion into politics, education, literature and business; and he seeks to teach and administer church affairs upon these principles. His active interest in municipal improvement, in associated charities work and in educational concerns, has been constantly based upon the same considerations. During his long pastorate it has been his privilege to afford substantial assistance in the establishment of new churches from time to time, as the city extended its bounds and increased its population, and his effort has been freely given to establishing and maintaining various moral and charitable institutions. Deeply interested in missionary work, he became a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was made vice president of that body and vice president of the American Missionary Association. In 1900 he was a member of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference. He has held influential place in many important denominational bodies, and in 1899 he was a member of the International Congregational Council. His interest in higher education has been recognized in his election to the positions of trustee of Williams (Massachusetts) College, and trustee of Drury College, Springfield, Missouri. Ancestry, army service and ministerial life have combined to endow him with a splendid Americanism of character. In national affairs he is a Republican, and in municipal matters he is absolutely non-partisan. He is a thorough Missourian and an ardent believer in the future grandeur and vital importance to the nation of the vast Southwest, with the citizenship and institutions of which he is heartily identified. His connection with fraternal societies is restricted to patriotic organizations. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and chaplain of the Missouri Chapter; of the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and past chaplain-in-chief; and of McPherson Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Hopkins was married

in 1866 to Miss Alice Knight, of Easthampton, Massachusetts, who died in April, 1869. In October, 1876, he married Miss Jeanette M. Southworth. Four children have been born of the latter marriage.

Hornersville.—A town in Clay Township, Dunklin County, the terminal point of the Paragould & Southeastern Railway. It was established in 1840 by William H. Horner, who conducted a store there. Its population was small until the building of the Paragould & Southeastern Railway, when a number of new residences were built and its business increased. It is fifteen miles south of Kennett. It has two sawmills, a cotton gin, school, hotel and three general stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 400.

Horse-Breeders' Fund.—A State fund composed of all moneys received for licenses issued by the State Auditor to book-makers, auction pool-sellers and registers of bets made under the act of April 7, 1897. The moneys in the fund are to be used for the development of the breed of horses in Missouri, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture. The receipts into the fund in 1897 were \$3,062, and in 1898 \$2,718.

Horton, James C., was born in Saratoga County, New-York, of which State both his parents, who were of English descent, were also natives. He was educated in the public schools of the neighborhood in which he was reared, and in 1857 came West, establishing his home at Lawrence, Kansas. With Eastern thought and energy and Eastern ideas of business, he took an active part in upbuilding the city of Lawrence and laying the foundation of the present splendid commonwealth of Kansas. His association with the leading free-soilers of the Territory was intimate, and he was among the most reliable and resourceful of those who strove to exclude slavery from the State which was about to be formed. He shared in all the responsibilities and dangers of those troublous times, and his personal safety was frequently in jeopardy. When Quantrell raided Lawrence on the 21st of August, 1863, Mr. Horton's wife was a prisoner for several hours, with others, in the Eldridge House, from which building they were finally marched out under guard, the hotel having been set on fire. In

later years Mr. Horton esteemed it a privilege to be one of the building committee which erected a massive monument to the memory of the people of that city who were massacred on that dreadful day. Soon after settling in Kansas he was made deputy county clerk of Douglas County, and in that capacity attended the last meeting of the county commissioners at LeCompton in 1857, and acted as clerk at their first meeting in Lawrence in 1858. From 1859 to 1865 he was register of deeds for Douglas County. In 1873 he was elected as a Republican to the Kansas House of Representatives and served as chairman of the ways and means committee of that body at its ensuing session. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate and was made chairman of the Senate committee on finance. For some years he was express agent at Lawrence, and during this time he dealt to a considerable extent in school and courthouse bonds, and has the satisfaction of knowing that every bond which he ever sold was afterward paid. At a later date he was connected with the drug house of B. W. Woodward, Faxon & Company, of Lawrence. In 1878 the firm of Woodward, Faxon & Company, in which Mr. Horton was the silent partner, established a wholesale drug business in Kansas City. March 1, 1897, the firm name was changed to Faxon, Horton & Gallagher, as it now exists. The premises occupied comprise a four-story and basement brick building at 1206-10 Union Avenue, from which are distributed over all the territory tributary to Kansas City, only at wholesale, drugs, druggists' sundries, paints, oils, glass and artists' materials, the trade being second to that of no similar house in the Missouri Valley. During his residence in Kansas City Mr. Horton has held aloof from active participation in ordinary political affairs, but has always stood firmly for cleanliness in politics, and through his effort and means has at critical times materially contributed to local purification. For many years he has been the leading vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church, and was one among the foremost in building and beautifying the splendid structure known by that name. In every trait of character he is estimable as a citizen and neighbor. Mr. Horton was married in 1867 to Mrs. Fannie (Blish) Robinson, a native of Maine, who was educated in Boston, Massachusetts. She is an active leader among the ladies of Grace

Church in works of usefulness and benevolence, and is an efficient aid in other worthy organizations. She was among the founders of the Friends in Council, the oldest and in many respects the most important of the woman's clubs of the city, and has always served as president of that body. The history of the society in this work is from her pen.

Hosmer, Frederick L., clergyman, was born October 16, 1840, in Framingham, Massachusetts. In 1862 he was graduated from Harvard College, and in 1869 from the Divinity School of that University. He was ordained to the ministry October 28, 1869, as associate minister with Rev. Dr. Joseph Allen, of the First Congregational Church (Unitarian) of Northborough, Massachusetts. He accepted a call to the Second Congregational Society (Unitarian) of Quincy, Illinois, in September of 1872, and remained there until 1877. In that year he resigned his pastorate, and for more than a year studied and traveled abroad. Upon his return he accepted a call to Unity Church, of Cleveland, Ohio, entering upon this pastorate in November of 1878. In 1892 he resigned the pastorate to seek rest from pulpit care and labor. From that time until November, 1893, he was secretary of the Western Unitarian Conference, and was located at Chicago. He then spent some months traveling on the Pacific Coast, and was chiefly engaged in literary work until July of 1894, when he was called to the Church of the Unity, of St. Louis. He entered upon the duties of this pastorate in September following, and at once took a leading position among the pastors and moral teachers of the city. In 1885, jointly with his friend, Rev. William C. Gannett, he published "The Thought of God in Hymns and Poems." In 1894 the two published a second series of hymns and poems under the same title. His literary style is characterized by elevation and directness of thought and classic purity and simplicity of language, and his sonnets and other lyrics are noble in expression and exquisite in finish.

Hospes, Richard, banker, was born in Augusta, St. Charles County, Missouri, December 25, 1838, son of Conrad and Lydia (Schrader) Hospes. He was well educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and at sixteen years of age began his apprenticeship in

the banking business, in which he has ever since been engaged. He began as messenger in the German Savings Institution, and his efficient services and intelligence soon won him a clerkship, and he was regularly advanced from one position of trust and responsibility to another until he became cashier of the bank. This position he has long held, and as its chief executive officer he has been largely instrumental in making the German Savings Institution one of the leading banking houses of St. Louis. Mr. Hospes married, in 1862, Miss Johanna Bentzen, of Dubuque, Iowa.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.—An association organized November 28, 1893, in St. Louis, and incorporated November 26, 1894. The objects of this society are to associate together the hospitals of the city and persons friendly to them, thus bringing into the hands of one organization the entire interest of the sick poor as a distinct class of the population of the city. The association is an example of systematized charity. It comes before the public each Thanksgiving week—that is, on the Saturday and Sunday following Thanksgiving day—and asks universal subscriptions for the benefit of the hospitals of the city. The boxes of the society are placed in many public places, such as hotels, office buildings, depots, saloons and stores. On "Hospital Saturday" a committee of ladies attends each of the hotels, theaters and large office buildings to present the cause to all whom they meet in these places. The church committees make collections on "Hospital Sunday." The different hospitals that are members of this association receive their pro rata of the money collected at the end of each year.

Hospitals of Kansas City.—In the establishment of hospitals in Kansas City there has been no lavish expenditure of means in rearing great structures remarkable for architectural beauty, but the sole purpose has been practical utility. With modest exteriors, these houses are reasonably complete in all their appointments, supplied with all modern appliances necessary for the treatment of patients. All are served by the most capable resident members of the medical profession, whose effort is inspired by genuine humanity, a laudable pride

in their calling and a praiseworthy public spirit. To them also is due in large degree the dignity and usefulness of the female nurse, to whose education they have contributed by instituting, in connection with the several medical colleges, training schools, whose graduates afford cheerful and efficient assistance to the physician and surgeon in a field for which woman is by nature eminently qualified, and in which she is enabled to earn a genteel livelihood. To the medical student these hospitals afford unusual opportunity for witnessing treatment in all departments in the practice of medicine, and operations throughout the entire range of surgery and gynecology at the hands of practitioners and operators who for technical skill and knowledge are unsurpassed in the United States. The field of observation is remarkably broad, due in part to the cosmopolitan character of the population, and again to the fact that the central position of the city makes it an *entrepot* for the unfortunate from all sections. The latter condition imposes upon the hospitals, and particularly upon that conducted by the city, labors and expenditures largely in excess of the requirements of a normal populace, and points out the necessity for the more ample provision now being made or contemplated by various existing institutions, as noted in reference thereto. In addition, a Children's Hospital, in connection with a Home for Children and a Home for Old People, is to be established at an early day upon ground which has been donated for the purpose by Mr. Thomas Swope.

The exact date of the founding of the City Hospital is unascertainable on account of the destruction of the records by fire in 1874. Its beginning was about 1870, in a small frame building at Twenty-second and McCoy Streets. In 1875 there were three frame buildings, with inferior accommodations for seventy-five patients. In 1884 a brick edifice was erected, with provisions for forty additional patients. The cost was \$5,600, of which amount \$1,000 was contributed by Jackson County. In 1895 the city council appropriated \$25,000 for building purposes. A frame building used for small-pox patients was destroyed, and upon its site was erected a two-story brick edifice, with full basement, which contained the offices, insane ward, female ward, and surgical

department, all provided with modern equipments and accessories. In 1897 the original brick building was remodeled at an expense of \$7,000. The greater part of the old woodwork was renewed, new bath rooms and water closets were built, and in the rear was erected a clinical amphitheater with seats for 200 students. In 1899 \$3,500 were expended in the erection of a one-story brick building for tuberculous and infectious cases, with accommodations for forty-four patients. In 1898-9 the old wooden bedsteads were replaced with iron in all the buildings. The present capacity of the hospital is 200, and from 150 to 175 patients are constantly cared for. In 1899 \$25,000 additional were asked for additional ward rooms and improvement of existing buildings. Financial conditions forbade the appropriation at the time, but the necessity was fully recognized, and the demand will be met at the earliest possible moment. During the year 1898 1,876 patients were admitted, and 152 remained from the previous year. The deaths were 220 and the births 64. Of the admittances given, 1,539 were natives of the United States, including 539 natives of Missouri, and 337 were of foreign birth. At the dispensary 25,425 persons were treated. St. George's Hospital, the pesthouse, was destroyed by fire early in 1899, and a temporary building is used when necessity requires. The cost of hospital service in 1898 was as follows: Food, \$7,884.53; medicines, \$1,810.89; salaries, \$6,515.28; miscellaneous, \$5,858.66. Total, \$22,069.36. The management of the hospital is vested in a city physician, who is also surgeon in charge. Subordinate to him is a house surgeon, with two medical graduates as assistants, and a steward. The supervisory management rests with the board of health, consisting of the heads of municipal departments. The mayor is ex-officio president of the board, with the city physician as executive officer. Subordinate officers are a city chemist, a health officer, a milk and food inspector and a stock and meat inspector, who make their reports to the city physician.

St. Joseph's Hospital was founded in 1875 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. The original building was a frame house accommodating twenty patients, under the care of Mother Celestia and three sisters who came with her. The present building, com-

pleted in 1886, is located in a quiet but convenient neighborhood, at 710 Penn Street. It is of brick, three stories, with three operating rooms and ample equipment, including a complete X-ray plant, the equal of those in metropolitan hospitals, the gift of Dr. J. D. Griffith. The buildings are provided with all modern devices for lighting, heating and sewerage. One hundred patients are provided for, and 1,557 were treated during the year ending November 1, 1899. The superioress in charge is assisted by nineteen sisters, trained nurses of the Sisters' Training School, connected with the hospital, and the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the city afford their services in the sick wards, operating rooms and in lectures. Patients of all religious denominations are admitted without question, and are permitted to receive visits from clergymen of their own faith. Religion is not spoken of by any hospital attendant unless on suggestion of the patient, who is privileged to provide himself with a special nurse. Abundant provision is made for charity cases. In 1900, was erected an additional building of five stories, 90 x 100 feet, and containing thirty private rooms, affording accommodations for eighty additional patients, a free dispensary and an amphitheater seating eighty students. The cost of the building was about \$40,000.

The University Hospital is successor to All Saints' Hospital, which was instituted about 1883, under the auspices of St. Mary's Episcopal Church. The latter grew out of the effort of the Rev. Dr. H. D. Jardine, actively aided by Miss Fitzgerald, who at a later day became Sister Isabel in an Episcopal Sisterhood. The building now known as the University Hospital, at 1005 Campbell Street, was erected at a cost of about \$17,000. Its work was most useful, but the removal of Dr. Jardine and financial difficulties made impossible its continuance under the then existing management. In 1898 the building was leased by the University Medical College which, in the summer of 1899, became sole owner by purchase. The property was substantially improved, newly plumbed, and the operating rooms were supplied with all necessary modern equipments, including X-ray apparatus and other electric appliances. The property is valued at \$20,000, and has accommodations for fifty patients. The first report made by the new manage-

ment, for the period beginning September 1, 1898, and ending July 1, 1899, shows the number of cases treated to be 190, of which eighty were surgical cases. A managing physician is in charge, with a lady superintendent, who has as assistants three medical undergraduates. There are 13 active nurses, 5 nurses subject to duty outside the hospital, 5 probationary nurses and 5 subordinate employes. All the nurses are graduates of the Training School connected with the University Medical College. The hospital is open to all, without regard to sect or nationality. At present there are no means of carrying on charity work, but treatment is provided so reasonably as to bring it within the reach of persons of limited means.

The German Hospital Association was organized January 17, 1886, by a number of German-American citizens. Its first officers were C. E. Schoellkopf, president; A. Long, vice president; J. A. Bachman, treasurer, and C. Spengler, secretary. A fund was created by subscription, and a building at Twenty-third and Holmes Streets, on high ground commanding a fine view of the city, was purchased and remodeled at a cost of \$10,000, providing accommodations for twenty-three patients. In 1887 \$5,654 were realized from a fair, and in 1892 a bequest of \$8,000 in cash and real estate was received from the estate of William Gebhard, deceased, the trustees erecting a monument over his grave in recognition of his gift. These amounts were expended in building extensions. The property is valued at \$50,000, and provides accommodations for 100 patients. Indebtedness on building account to the amount of \$5,000 has been paid off during the past two years. The remaining indebtedness is \$6,000, which finds an offset in real estate of that value devised from the Gebhard estate, and not necessary for hospital uses. Plans have been adopted for new buildings, doubling the hospital capacity. Patients are admitted without regard to religion or nationality, and as much charity service is rendered as means will permit.

The Kansas City Homeopathic Hospital, incorporated February 27, 1888, was founded by a number of leading homeopathic practitioners, among whom were Dr. William Davis Foster, Dr. H. C. Baker, deceased, Dr. W. A. Forster, Dr. Mark Edgerton, Dr. W. H. Jenney, Dr. S. H. Anderson, Dr. A. E.

Neumeister, Dr. J. F. Elliott and Mrs. Canfield. The latter named, also a practitioner, was instrumental in organizing a Ladies' Homeopathic Aid Society, which afforded substantial assistance, securing a large part of the means necessary for maintaining the hospital in contributions from the charitably disposed. The first building occupied was on Lydia Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, in the spring of 1888. Late the same year removal was made to a large double building on Eighth Street, between Charlotte and Campbell Streets. In 1890 another removal was made, to Seventh Street, between Washington and Pennsylvania Streets. At this location a portion of the building was used for the purposes of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. In 1890 the hospital was closed, owing to the want of a suitable building and the diminution of contributions, due to stringency in monetary concerns and waning interest on the part of contributors. In its beginning it accommodated some twenty-five patients, and latterly it provided for forty, a considerable proportion of whom were charity cases.

On September 20, 1899, the Homeopathic Hospital and Training School of Kansas City was opened by Mrs. W. E. Dockson, as matron, and was incorporated in November following. It occupies rented premises at 402 Whittier Place, and is provided with aseptic furnishings. It has accommodations for fourteen patients, and the management is prepared to extend its facilities as necessity requires. Thirty patients were treated during the first three months of its existence.

The hospital connected with the Scarritt Bible and Training School, founded in 1892, occupies the west wing of the school building. It contains the office of the superintendent, the pharmacy, the operating rooms, two social halls for convalescents, and accommodations for fifty patients, including nine private rooms. For the year ending April 1, 1899, 202 patients were admitted, including 14 college students; 164 operations were performed, of which 64 were capital. Men, women and children, regardless of religion or nationality, are admitted upon recommendation of a reputable physician. The hospital is self-sustaining, but has no means for charity work.

The Maternity Hospital was established in 1885 by the East Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It occupied rented premises and was supported by voluntary contributions, supplemented at a later day by the proceeds of laundry work performed by girls who had been treated, and who needed work and a home after their recovery. The management was by women exclusively. Dr. Pauline Canfield was the first physician in charge. In 1887 she was succeeded by Dr. Avis E. Smith, who served until 1895. Dr. Eliza Mitchell was in charge from the latter date until 1896, when the hospital closed for want of support, and donated its furniture to the Women and Children's Hospital and Training School for Nurses. The latter institution was chartered June 19, 1897, and was organized by substantially the same body which had projected and managed the Maternity Hospital. The management is vested in a board of directors, composed exclusively of women, all medical graduates, a number of whom are members of the hospital staff. The hospital is self-supporting. Its charity work is limited to a free ward for crippled children. Legitimate maternity cases are received. The building occupied is rented. It has accommodations for twenty-three patients, and the average number cared for is ten.

Agnew Hospital, a general hospital, with a maternity department, was founded by its present conductor, Dr. C. A. Dannaker, July 1, 1897. It began in an emergency case, for which a borrowed bed was provided in a single room on the northeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. In September following removal was made to 1220 East Eighth Street, where eight beds were occupied. October, 1898, the present building, at 637 Woodland Avenue, was leased, and during the ensuing three months forty-two soldiers of the Third and Fifth Missouri Regiments were cared for without the loss of a case. One hundred and twelve patients were treated from January 1 to November 25, 1899. The hospital has accommodations for twenty-five patients. In connection with it is the Kansas City Training School for Nurses, incorporated in 1894. Twelve students were in attendance in 1899-1900.

The railway hospitals provide medical attendance and boarding for the employes of

their respective roads taken ill or injured in the line of duty. They are maintained out of assessments upon all employes, ranging from thirty-five to fifty cents per month, based upon salaries paid. In 1881 Dr. James P. Jackson, acting under his brother, Dr. John W. Jackson, of the Missouri Pacific hospital system, organized a railway hospital service in Kansas City, in the joint interest of the Wabash and Missouri Pacific Railways. The first year patients were treated in St. Joseph's Hospital. In 1885 Dr. John W. Jackson became chief surgeon of the Wabash Railway, which purchased the John Campbell homestead, at a cost of \$16,000. This was a two-story brick building at Third and Campbell Streets, and accommodated twenty-five patients. Missouri Pacific Railway patients were also admitted. In 1889 the Missouri Pacific Railway established its own hospital, in the old Lathrop school building, and in 1891 the Wabash Railway transferred its hospital to Moberly, selling its Kansas City hospital property to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway.

The Missouri Pacific hospital system was founded about 1879, by Dr. John W. Jackson, who established the first hospital at Washington, Missouri, which was afterward removed to Sedalia. In 1881 Dr. W. B. Outten organized hospital service for the Iron Mountain Railway at Carondelet. In 1885 Dr. Jackson became chief surgeon of the Wabash Railway, and Dr. Outten was placed in charge of the Missouri Pacific system, also remaining in charge of the Iron Mountain system. With these were included various other roads, among them being the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. In October, 1888, the latter was separated from the Missouri Pacific system, whose hospital was removed from Sedalia to Independence, and in June, 1889, to Kansas City, where the old Lathrop school building, at Eighth and May Streets, was leased and continuously occupied. The death rate has been phenomenally low, less than that of any other hospital in the world, so far as can be ascertained, being usually less than one-half of 1 per cent. The only exception was in 1897, when the death of three aged consumptives and of three injured men on the way to the hospital, or within thirty minutes after arrival, increased the death rate

to eleven. The wounded treated at or near the scene of disaster has usually numbered 250 to 350, being from one-fourth to one-fifth of the number treated within the hospital. In addition to the latter class, the hospital system corps have annually prescribed for and furnished medicines to from 4,000 to 6,000 persons outside the building or along the lines within its division, comprising all the Missouri Pacific Railway west of Sedalia. Dr. Willis P. King became assistant chief surgeon February 2, 1885, at Sedalia, removed it to Kansas City in 1889, and was continuously in charge of it from that time. Subordinate to him were a first and second house surgeon, and usually a medical student in his final collegiate year. The nursing, cooking, dining room work and supervision of the laundry department has been done by Sisters of Charity, nine to eleven in number. The annual pay-roll has borne twenty-one to thirty-five names. The hospital property has been held under lease. The equipments, valued at \$10,000, belong to the Railway Hospital Department. December 1, 1899, under the reorganization of the hospital system of the Missouri Pacific Railway, the hospital at Kansas City was closed, and it became an Emergency Station. It was subsequently deemed necessary to re-establish the hospital, and May 15, 1900, the A. L. Mason Home, at Eleventh and Central Streets, was opened for railway patients, under a one-year lease, with option of renewal. The hospital contains twelve rooms, with accommodations for thirty patients. Dr. George F. Hamel is division surgeon, with Dr. A. L. Brown as house surgeon. The railway company is considering the advisability of erecting a hospital building in 1901.

In 1893 the Employes' Hospital Association of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway system was organized, through the efforts of Dr. Naoman J. Pettijohn, the present company surgeon. For some years previous he had cared for railway employes at St. Joseph's hospital. The association purchased the old Wabash Railway hospital, with the half-block of ground upon which it stood. The old building was remodeled, and in 1898 an addition was built, containing a kitchen, dining room and quarters for nurses, increasing the capacity of the hospital proper to seventy-five beds and the value of the

property to \$20,000. The number of patients under treatment ranges from twenty-five to thirty. A house surgeon is in charge, under whom are eight nurses and six other employes.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway owns no hospital property. It maintains a staff surgeon, who treats the patients of the company in St. Joseph's Hospital. The number cared for is from thirty-five to seventy-five.

Hospitals of St. Louis.—The first hospital in St. Louis was established by the Sisters of Charity—a Catholic order—in 1828, was conducted under the auspices of the St. Louis Hospital Association, and afterward became known as the Mullanphy Hospital. As the city continued to grow, other hospitals were established, and in 1898 there were twenty-three public and seven private institutions of this kind in St. Louis.

In the year 1823 application was made to the community at Emmitsburg, Maryland, to procure Sisters of Charity to open a hospital in St. Louis, property having been donated by Mr. John Mullanphy for this purpose; but it was not until November 6, 1828, that four Sisters arrived to take possession. The work was commenced in a log house on Spruce Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, containing two rooms and a kitchen. In 1831 the corner stone of a brick building fronting on Spruce Street was laid. It was completed in 1832, being the first hospital of its kind established west of the Mississippi River. During this year Asiatic cholera became epidemic in St. Louis, and the hospital was crowded to its utmost capacity with sick and dying. This institution was incorporated in 1843 by the St. Louis Hospital Association. In 1849 and in 1866 Asiatic cholera again visited St. Louis, and the hospitals were filled with patients suffering from this disease. In 1872 a lot was purchased on Montgomery Street, near Grand Avenue, on which the present hospital was erected and completed in July, 1874.

At a meeting of the city council July 10, 1845, an ordinance was passed directing the appointment of a committee of five to select a building site and cause plans to be made for a city hospital. The committee selected a tract of ground of about eight acres in the city commons originally occupied by the St.

Louis Cemetery. Contracts were awarded in August, 1845, for the construction of the building, and in June following it was partly completed and occupied. The portion of the building then completed cost \$17,068.57. The hospital could accommodate about ninety patients, and the annual cost of maintenance at that time was about \$18,000. At different times during the next ten years additions were made to it, at a cost to the city of about \$40,000. On May 15, 1856, the hospital was totally destroyed by fire. Arrangements were then made for the use of a part of the United States Marine Hospital and of the buildings on the County Farm until a new hospital could be erected. In order to do this a loan of \$50,000 was made. In May, 1857, the main building and extensions were completed, but were not occupied until the following July, representing an outlay of about \$62,000. During the years 1873 and 1874 a large addition was made to the hospital, at a cost of about \$30,000, and in subsequent years additional wards were built at a cost of about \$20,000. May 27, 1896, the terrible tornado that swept over the city entirely wrecked the building, but only three fatalities occurred. The patients, some 450 in number, were transferred to the old Convent of the Good Shepherd, at the corner of Seventeenth and Pine Streets, and this building is still occupied.

Prior to 1854 the quarantine station was located on Arsenal Island, but as the southern portion of the city became more densely peopled, arrangements were made for its removal. In the year above mentioned the city purchased fifty-eight acres of land on the western shore of the Mississippi River, a mile and a quarter south of Jefferson Barracks. On this ground stood a stone house, which was refitted and afterward used as the residence of the superintendent of the quarantine. One-story wooden buildings were erected for hospital purposes near the river. In 1867 four large buildings on Arsenal Island were removed to quarantine, and thus a first-class hospital was established there. At the time of the yellow fever scourge in 1878 these buildings were used for the reception and treatment of yellow fever patients. A recurrence of the disease was expected the following year, and it was determined to erect buildings further from the river and on more elevated ground for the reception of the pros-

pective patients. The old buildings were accordingly burned in the summer of 1879 and six new pavilions were erected, about 300 yards from the river, on ground sixty feet higher than that on which those burned had stood.

St. Ann's Lying-in Hospital was established September 8, 1853, in connection with the St. Ann's Widows' Home and Foundling Asylum, located on the southeast corner of Tenth and O'Fallon Streets. The institution was incorporated March 5, 1869, the Sisters of Charity being the incorporators. It is nonsectarian in the matter of admissions.

The United States Marine Hospital is located on Marine Avenue and Miami Street, and the grounds connected with it cover an area of sixteen acres, sparsely shaded with trees. The original hospital, a two-story brick dwelling, was first occupied by patients in 1858. During the Civil War two pavilions were constructed for the wounded of the army. These temporary barracks were torn down in 1884. Three new pavilion wards were then erected on the old foundation. Seamen and rivermen who have been in the service of the government three months are entitled to treatment at the hospital. The average number of patients is about forty, it being less in summer, as more men are then employed on distant river service. The institution is under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not of the Navy Department, as are the hospitals for salt water seamen.

The Good Samaritan Hospital was founded in 1858 by a German minister named E. L. Nollau, who was at that time pastor of St. Peter's Evangelical Church. It was opened in a small house on the corner of Sixteenth and Carr Streets, with one attending physician. It was, and still continues to be, supported by the Protestant Churches and the charitably disposed citizens of St. Louis. In 1859 the hospital was incorporated. In 1860 the board purchased property on Jefferson Avenue, at the head of O'Fallon Street, and suitable plans were drawn for the erection of a new hospital building. The corner stone was laid in August, 1860, and the building was completed in 1861, after the beginning of the Civil War. When finished it was rented to the government to be used as a military hospital for nearly two years. This new building cost \$38,000. The founder, Mr. Nol-

lau, who died February 20, 1869, left a debt of \$22,000 hanging over the hospital. Upon his deathbed he requested Mr. Bolte to see that the hospital did not suffer. Shortly afterward, Mr. Francis Whitaker made a verbal bequest of \$1,000 toward the payment of this debt, provided the balance be collected. The sons of Mr. Whitaker carried out their father's wishes, and Mr. Bolte did not rest until the balance had been paid. In 1888 a new addition was built, the accommodations still being too small. The hospital was originally intended to be a strictly charitable institution, and during the lifetime of Mr. Nollau this idea was carried out as far as practicable; but, having no permanent endowment fund for its support, it is now maintained in part by the patients paying when they have the means to do so. Patients of either sex and of all nationalities are treated.

The Lutheran Hospital was established December 15, 1858, on the corner of Seventh and Sidney Streets, and was chartered in 1863. Rev. Dr. Binger was the founder of this hospital. In 1883 the hospital committee purchased the Lange residence, on the corner of Potomac and Ohio Streets, and moved there in the fall of that year. Finding the residence too small for the accommodation of their patients, they built an addition to the old residence in 1889, which gave them a capacity for sixty patients, one-fourth of which is reserved for charity patients.

St. John's Hospital is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, an order established in the city of Dublin, Ireland. It was in 1861, and at the suggestion of Drs. Papin and Yarnall, that they established this hospital on the corner of Twenty-third and Morgan Streets. The institution rapidly grew and necessitated enlargement of accommodations and extension of facilities, until now, besides the main building, two wings have been erected, one fronting on each street. One wing is devoted to male, and another to female patients. A small house east of the convent chapel has been purchased by the Sisters of Mercy and suitably arranged as an infirmary for a limited number of respectable colored women and girls. There is also a free dispensary connected with the hospital. The medical and surgical departments of the institution are under the control of the faculty of the Missouri Medical College.

St. Luke's Hospital had its beginning in

two meetings, held in November, 1865, in the Mercantile Library, by a few zealous Episcopalians. Articles of incorporation were drawn up and approved, and the name, "St. Luke's Association," was adopted. A building was erected on grounds between Ohio and Sumner Streets. The first patient was admitted in April, 1866. In 1870 the hospital was moved to the corner of Sixth and Elm Streets. In June, 1873, the hospital was again removed to a building on Pine Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. In 1874 the board of trustees announced the fact that the institution was entirely out of debt. The present location of the hospital is at the corner of Washington Avenue and Nineteenth Street, the site having been donated by the late Henry Shaw. The corner stone of this building was laid on the 26th of June, 1881, and the completed structure cost \$41,000.

The order which conducts the Alexian Brothers' Hospital was established in Germany. The St. Louis branch of this order was established in October, 1869, and chartered in March, 1870, with Brother Stanislaus Schwiperich as its first president, and Brother Prochus Schutte as secretary. The first house occupied, a small one, was purchased in 1870 with the grounds, which are located on Broadway and Osage Streets, at the foot of Jefferson Avenue. The present building, the corner stone of which was laid June 6, 1873, has a frontage of 176 feet by a depth of 300 feet, and was opened for patients June 4, 1874. The building will accommodate 100 patients, sick and insane. The grounds contain about four and one-half acres.

The Female Hospital, on Old Manchester Road, near January Avenue, was opened October 1, 1872, as the "House of Industry," and was devoted to the treatment of women who were sent thither on certificates of the examining physicians, under the "Social Evil" registration law. In 1875 this institution was made a general hospital for the reception of the female patients of the city, except emergency and night patients who might not be carried to such a distance. On the grounds at the time of their purchase by the city, was a three-story brick residence. Large hospital buildings have been added, and there is at present a capacity for about 275 patients. It is used exclusively for females. The cost of maintaining this hospital is about \$60,000 a year.

Pius Hospital, or the Hospital of the Franciscan Sisters, is located on the southeast corner of Fourteenth and O'Fallon Streets. The order of the Sisters of St. Francis was chartered in January, 1878. Their present house was erected in 1878-9, and Pius Hospital, as they call it, received its first patient January 1, 1880. See also "Convent and Hospital of Franciscan Sisters," under the heading "Convents in St. Louis."

The religious order in charge of St. Mary's Infirmary is called the Sisters of Mary. In 1873 they erected a three-story home on St. Mary's Church property. The Sisters themselves begged the materials used in its construction. In 1877 they purchased the old Felix Coste residence, on Sixteenth and Papin Streets. These quarters becoming overcrowded in 1891, they built the present establishment in front of the old building. It is five stories high, fire proof, and has a capacity for about eighty patients. In addition to voluntary contributions the order depends mainly upon donations received from a house to house canvass, which is made twice a year.

The St. Louis Children's Hospital was chartered in November, 1879, but the first board of managers was not able to secure a house in which to begin their work until the spring of 1880, when, through the efforts of Mrs. F. P. Blair, president of the board at that time, a small one was secured on Franklin Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street. This house was bought and paid for by the subscriptions of several ladies and gentlemen who were interested in the project. Mrs. Samuel Cupples and Gerard B. Allen generously heading the list. After much labor and patient endeavor they were enabled to buy the lot and erect the present hospital on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Adams Street. The new building was opened and dedicated on November 26, 1884, and during the winter of 1884-5 the payment for the lot, building and furnishing was completed, which amounted to a little over \$21,000. In June, 1885, a free dispensary was established in the basement of the hospital, where a large number of patients are treated annually. In the summer of 1890 the lot adjoining the hospital was purchased, and an addition of six rooms was made to the building, giving capacity for sixty-five children. In November, 1891, the basement caught fire and was considerably

damaged, but no children were hurt nor lives lost. The hospital has an endowment fund of \$11,000. This institution is nonsectarian, and the religious beliefs of the patients are never questioned.

In the spring of 1881 a "Medical Mission" was organized under the supervision of a committee from the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rooms were fitted up in a building that belonged to the association on Eleventh Street, and a stock of drugs was purchased. About the end of the year the work was enlarged by fitting up the remaining rooms of the building as a hospital. In the autumn of 1882 an organization was effected under the name of the St. Louis Protestant Hospital Association, and a charter procured. This association was incorporated June 23, 1883, and the St. Louis Protestant Hospital was built up. In 1886 a ladies' auxiliary board was formed. This board, by its constitution, is composed of members from the different Protestant churches desiring to participate in this work. During this year the quarters on Eleventh Street became too cramped and the hospital was removed to its present location on Eighteenth Street, near Wash. In October, 1890, a training school for nurses was organized in connection with it, which has a course of study extending over a period of eighteen months. A free dispensary is also connected with this hospital.

The Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children was organized April 18, 1884, having for its object the care and medical and surgical treatment of indigent and sick children. It was first known as the Free Hospital for Children, but some confusion having arisen from the similarity of names, it was found necessary to give the institution a more distinctive name. It was, therefore, given the name of a child of one of the members of the board, who had, in memory of the little one, been most active in furthering the project from its inception until it had reached the basis of an established organization, and as the Augusta Free Hospital for Children it was incorporated in June, 1884. Money was raised and a lot purchased on the corner of School Street and Channing Avenue, on which was built a small hospital with a capacity for twenty-four children, being formally opened in October, 1886. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Charles Parsons offered to do-

nate the sum of \$15,000 to the hospital on condition that its name be changed to "The Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children." After much discussion it was decided to accept the offer and the change was therefore made in April, 1890. A building fund of \$6,030 was also raised and an annex was built. The new building was opened in March, 1892. The hospital has now sufficient accommodations for forty children.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital was established August 14, 1884, by the railway company bearing that name. It is splendidly located, fronting on California Avenue, and extending from Henrietta to Eads Avenue, and the grounds are high and well kept. Dr. W. B. Outten is chief surgeon, with three assistant house surgeons and a full corps of physicians. The hospital has a capacity of 135 beds and averages 16,000 patients a year, 65 per cent being medical cases. It is supported by the employes of the company, who are taxed each month according to their wages. It is the oldest railroad hospital in the West, and the largest in St. Louis. The building was erected at a cost of \$100,000. On Wednesday, May 27, 1896, the cyclone struck the southeast wall of the building, damaging it to the extent of \$6,000. The nurses at the hospital are the Sisters of the Incarnate Word, of San Antonio, Texas.

The Polyclinic Hospital was established in 1885, connected with the Missouri Medical College, and is located on the corner of Lucas and Jefferson Avenues. The hospital is especially maintained for the reception of patients treated in the college clinics, and the greater part of the work is charitable.

The Evangelical Deaconess Hospital was founded in 1889, in which year the ministers of the different Evangelical Churches of St. Louis, with the assistance of the church members, organized a Deaconess Society for the purpose of caring for the Protestant poor and sick, and to furnish nurses at the homes of the indigent sick when needed. The Deaconess Society in 1898 numbered nearly 400 members of the different Evangelical churches. In 1889 the society established a hospital on Eugenia Street, and remained there until the end of the year 1892. They then purchased property on the corner of Sarah Street and West Belle Place. To the building on these grounds, which was formerly used as a

school building, an addition was made for hospital purposes, giving a capacity for fifty patients. In January, 1893, they moved into the new hospital on West Belle Place, which they occupy at the present time.

The Missouri Baptist Sanitarium was established December 18, 1890, by the Missouri Baptist Association, and is controlled by that association. The hospital is favorably located on Taylor Avenue. It is a non-sectarian institution in its benefits, and is self-sustaining. It has a capacity of 150 beds and seventy-five private rooms. Patients in the private rooms are at liberty to choose their own physicians. Mr. A. D. Brown, the president of the institution, has materially aided it in a financial way, having given the association \$25,000 at the start for its maintenance. There is a training school for nurses connected with the sanitarium, in which young women are fitted to become thoroughly competent trained nurses. The charity work of the institution is under the supervision and control of the Women's Board of Charity, connected with the sanitarium.

The St. Louis Baptist Hospital was established in February, 1893, on the corner of Nineteenth and Carr Streets, and was incorporated May 19, 1893. The board of managers purchased a lot and residence on the northeast corner of Garrison and Franklin Avenues from F. G. Niedringhaus, converted it into a hospital and moved into it in the fall of 1896. During the summer of 1898 an addition was erected on Garrison Avenue and completed October 15th of that year, giving the hospital a capacity of sixty-five beds. There is a training school for nurses in connection with the hospital. This institution has no endowment, but is supported entirely by the pay patients who enter it.

The St. Louis Hospital Association was organized in connection with and at the same time that the St. Louis Baptist Hospital was founded, and remained with that institution until the spring of 1897, when it secured quarters of its own on account of the lack of room in the Baptist Hospital. On the 15th day of April, 1897, the association removed to its present quarters, at 913 North Garrison Avenue. The object of this association is to furnish wage-earning people with medical treatment at a very small cost. The members of the association pay fifty

cents monthly and receive treatment and attention at any time without extra cost.

In October, 1893, the Franciscan Sisters purchased the Walters residence, on the corner of Chippewa Street and Grand Avenue. The residence was fitted up for a hospital and occupied in May, 1894, as St. Anthony's Hospital, being a branch of the Pius Hospital, at Fourteenth and O'Fallon Streets. Plans were made for the erection on these grounds of a new hospital, which was completed in the fall of 1899.

The Women's Hospital was established and incorporated September 12, 1894. The building is located on the corner of Sixteenth and Pine Streets, and has capacity for fifty patients, with twenty nurses in attendance. Dr. George F. Hulbert was the founder of this institution, and its first president and chief physician. The hospital is governed by a board of trustees. It is a philanthropic and charitable institution, being obligated to reserve at all times one-third of its capacity for charity patients.

Rebekah Hospital owes its inception to a meeting held in 1891 of certain ladies who felt that the best accommodations for medical treatment and nursing should be provided for women whose circumstances prevent their paying, but who are not fit candidates for either the city or female hospitals. Financial difficulties were encountered in carrying forward the enterprise, and in 1895 an arrangement was made under which the Marion Sims Medical College took control of the institution. Under the auspices of this medical college it has since been conducted as a hospital for both sexes.

On the 2d of April, 1892, Mr. Robert A. Barnes, of St. Louis, died, leaving an estate worth something over a million dollars, with Messrs. Smith P. Galt, S. M. Kennard and R. M. Scruggs as trustees. In his will he left a bequest of \$1,000,000 for the erection of a hospital in St. Louis. In 1897 the three trustees purchased three acres of ground, known as the old Glasgow place, which fronts on Garrison Avenue, between Glasgow and Sheridan Avenues. Several plans were submitted to the trustees for the hospital building, and toward the close of 1898 they practically reached the conclusion that it should be modeled after the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, which is said to be the finest equipped and arranged in

this country. It had then been determined that the buildings should be fireproof, built of steel, brick and terra-cotta, consisting of an administration building, four wards, kitchen, enginehouse, etc., and its cost \$200,000. The purpose of the trustees was to begin the erection of the buildings not later than the spring of 1899 and complete the work within one year. When completed, the hospital was to have a capacity for 100 patients in the general wards, with thirty rooms for private patients. A thorough training school for nurses was also to be connected with the hospital, especially to fit them for use in private families.

Hoss, Oliver Heber, lawyer, is a descendant of an old and distinguished family of Tennessee. His father, Samuel B. Hoss, a native of the latter State, was a son of Henry Hoss, who was born on the old homestead, about six miles north of Jonesborough, the seat of Washington County, Tennessee, in 1790. The latter was the youngest child in a family of six sons and one daughter. To each of his sons his father gave a farm, or the money with which to purchase one. The farm of 640 acres on which Henry Hoss was born was bequeathed to him by his father. The latter came from Pennsylvania, in 1788, and settled on the farm on which his grandchildren were born and reared. His parents were natives of Germany, and immigrated to this country prior to or during the Revolution, settling in Pennsylvania. Henry Hoss was educated at Washington College, the oldest institution of the kind in Tennessee, which was located in a grove eighteen miles south of his home. While attending college he made the acquaintance of Mary Blackburn, whose father owned a fine farm on the Nollychucky River. After his graduation from college he married Miss Blackburn and soon afterward settled on his farm with the intention of spending his life there. But his friends, appreciating his rare intellect and strength of character, had other plans for him, and soon afterward they elected him as Washington County's Representative in the State Legislature. After his return from Knoxville, then the capital of Tennessee, he was strongly urged by his neighbors and friends to build on his farm an academy, where their children could be taught the higher

branches. He acceded to their request, and the members of the first class gave the institution the name of Liberty Hall. For several years he presided over this school, and many of his students afterward rose to positions of trust and responsibility in the State and nation. So great was the success which greeted his efforts that the trustees of Greenville College tendered him the presidency of that institution, which was located three and one-half miles south of Greenville, the home of President Andrew Johnson. He accepted the trust and assumed the duties of the position in 1828, removing with his family to Greenville in October of that year. Here for eight years he presided over this noted school, dying August 29, 1836, in the prime of his manhood. He was an earnest Christian and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He inherited from both his father and mother the determination, integrity and honesty of purpose which have characterized his descendants in every generation. His mother was a cousin of Daniel Boone, the celebrated Kentucky pioneer, and was one of a family of six sons and three daughters. Her parents also came from Pennsylvania in an early day and took up farming land in Washington County. Her paternal grandparents came from England to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Henry Hoss and his wife each had a brother who served in the War of 1812, under General Jackson—Isaac Hoss and Nathaniel Blackburn. The mother of the subject of this sketch was, before her marriage, Almeda Snell, a native of Monroe County, Missouri, and a daughter of Cumberland Snell, a pioneer of that county.

In 1842 Samuel B. Hoss removed from Tennessee and took up a claim near Sedalia, Missouri, where he at once began the development of a fine farm. For many years thereafter he resided in Pettis County, where he reared his family, consisting of nine children: Albina, wife of Dr. Willis P. King, of Kansas City; Albert, of Southwest City, Missouri; Henry, deceased; Granville S., a practicing attorney of St. Louis; Emily, wife of Dr. L. O. Ellis, of Nevada; Edward, a miner and stock-raiser in Colorado; Theodore, deceased; Oliver H., and Fannie, wife of William Arnold, of Pueblo, Colorado. In 1884 Samuel B. Hoss went to California for the benefit of his health, remaining in that

State about three years. After returning to Missouri he settled in McDonald County, where he still resides (1900), at the age of eighty-two years. An old-line Whig in the *ante-bellum* days, Mr. Hoss was a staunch Union man during the Civil War, but since that time has been an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party. During the reconstruction period he endeavored by every means possible to allay the bitterness and strife engendered by the war, and was instrumental in checking much of the rapacity exhibited in his section of the State by unscrupulous persons who were invested with brief authority by the administrations of that period. The education of our subject was begun in the district school at his home. This was followed by a three-years' course in Van Petten and Ready's private seminary at Sedalia, after which he attended the Missouri State University for two years—1878 and 1879. The breaking out of the Leadville excitement in the latter year created in him a strong desire to seek his fortune in the new Eldorado, where he spent two and a half years. Returning home in 1882, he began the study of the law in Nevada, under the personal supervision of Judge C. R. Scott, being admitted to the bar in 1883. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession independently. Subsequently he formed partnerships, successively, with Irvin Gordon and Levi L. Scott, but since 1895 he has maintained an office alone. Mr. Hoss has always been a Democrat, and has wielded a strong influence in the councils of his party. In 1884 he served as chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and in 1890, 1891 and 1892 was at the head of the congressional committee of his party. Though frequently besought to become a candidate for office, he has always refused to do so, preferring to devote his time exclusively to the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. Deeply interested in Masonic work, he has filled all the chairs in the local bodies of that order—the blue lodge, chapter and commandery—and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Ararat Temple of Kansas City. He is also a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are attendants upon the services of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hoss was married, October 7, 1891, to Luna M.

Wilson, daughter of H. C. and Helen Wilson, of Topeka, Kansas, where her father is a prominent business man. The professional contemporaries of Mr. Hoss accord him a high position at the bar of Vernon County. He is recognized as having a thorough knowledge of the principles of the law, and his ability correctly to apply these principles to the causes intrusted to his care is attested by the abundant success which has attended his professional career.

Houck, Louis, railroad builder and president, lawyer and legal writer, was born near Belleville, Illinois, April 1, 1841, son of Bartholomew and Anna (Senn) Houck. His father, Bartholomew Houck, was born in Bavaria, and in 1829 came to America, locating in St. Louis in 1835. He was a man of liberal education and literary talent and a printer and journalist by profession. He married his wife, who was born in the Canton of Argau, Switzerland, in St. Louis, in 1837. From St. Louis they removed to Belleville, Illinois, in 1841, and afterward to Gasconade County, Missouri, where Mr. Houck commenced farming. After several years' experience as an agriculturist Mr. Houck returned to St. Louis, where he became connected with the press. In 1849 he again went to Belleville, Illinois, and began the publication of the "Belleville Zeitung." At this time his son Louis was eight years old, and his earliest training was received at home and in his father's printing office, where he became a printer and gained a thorough knowledge of newspaper work. In the meantime he occasionally attended school, and in 1858 was sent to the University of Wisconsin, where he studied for two years. Returning to Belleville he published a German paper, and while preparing copy and giving his attention to all the details of publishing a newspaper, he found time to devote to the study of law. In 1861 he entered upon a course of reading in the office of Judge William H. Underwood, and the year following, at the meeting of the Supreme Court of Illinois, at Mt. Vernon, was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Belleville, and also continued his newspaper until 1865, when he disposed of it and went to Cairo, Illinois, where he formed a partnership with Judge H. K. S. O'Melveny, one of the most brilliant lawyers of southern Illinois. In 1868 the partnership

was dissolved and Mr. Houck took up his residence in St. Louis, and was appointed assistant United States attorney, the United States attorney being General John W. Noble. In 1869 he located in Cape Girardeau and continued in active practice until 1881, when he began the construction and operation of a railroad from Cape Girardeau west, and consequently abandoned the legal practice he had built up. Mr. Houck, in 1865, published a work on "Mechanic's Liens," and in 1868 a work on the "Law of Navigable Rivers." In 1871-2 he edited and annotated the first fifteen volumes of the "Missouri Reports." In 1882, before the Missouri Bar Association, he read a paper on the "Federal Courts," published in the Missouri Bar Association proceedings of that year. Mr. Houck, upon becoming a resident of Cape Girardeau, took a deep interest in the development of southeastern Missouri. He realized the great wealth of agricultural and timber lands and the varied resources of that section and the need of rail transportation. Through his efforts a road from Cape Girardeau west was constructed, now known as the Southern Missouri & Arkansas Railroad. This road was built by him slowly and in small sections, owing to limited means at his command, from Cape Girardeau. In 1880 fifteen miles of line was built; the next year eleven miles, and at intervals construction was carried on until the line was ninety-four miles in length, extending from Cape Girardeau to Hunter, in Carter County, Missouri, where it connects with the Current River branch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. Other roads built by Mr. Houck are the St. Louis, Kennett & Southern, from Caruthersville to Kennett and Campbell, seventy-five miles in length; the Chester, Perryville, Ste. Genevieve & Farmington, from Perryville to Clearyville, thirty miles, and Houck's Missouri & Arkansas Railway, from Commerce to Morley and Morehouse, thirty miles. The Cape Girardeau, Bloomfield & Southern, although not altogether built by him, is now owned and was greatly extended and improved by him. He is the principal owner of the stock of these roads. To some extent it can be truly said that Mr. Houck has made the actual wealth of southeast Missouri known to the country at large. His active pen has described its unbounded resources; by personal

solicitation he has enlisted the capital for needed enterprises, and his every energy has always been exerted for the full and complete development of this section of the State. Mr. Houck has always taken a deep interest in politics, and is a consistent member of the Democratic party. In 1872 he was nominated as alternate Democratic elector for the State at large. He married, December 29, 1872, Miss Mary Hunter Giboney, daughter of Mr. Andrew Giboney, a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of the State, the family having settled in what is now Missouri, in 1797. They have three children, Irma, Giboney and Rebecca Ramsey Houck.

Hough, Samuel B., identified with the real estate interests of Kansas City since 1886, came to Missouri from his native State, New Jersey, in 1880. He located in Kansas City, and for the following six years was employed as a traveling salesman, a practical school that is admitted to be of invaluable help to one who possesses a determination to engage in business for himself. In 1886 Mr. Hough entered the real estate business, being associated with Samuel F. Scott, the present postmaster of Kansas City, under the firm name of S. F. Scott & Co. In 1890 this partnership was dissolved and the firm became S. B. Hough & Co. During the years of his association with Mr. Scott several important residence additions to Kansas City were laid out by this firm. Among the more noteworthy of these were Brighton Park, an addition of seven and a half acres, in the eastern part of the city; Saighman Place, containing five acres; Bernard Place, adjoining the Athletic Park, in the eastern part of the city; Rockaway, a fine addition of forty-six acres, in Argentine, Kansas, and several others. All of these additions have been sold out, are now covered by comfortable homes, and give evidence of the wonderful growth made possible by the improvements projected in the interests of Kansas City and her thrifty people. From 1886 to 1888 this firm laid out ten or twelve additions, and all of them are now places of pleasant habitation. Mr. Hough is a man who is not only active in the line of business which he has chosen to follow, but who takes a lively interest in public and social affairs. The welfare of Kansas City, and the advancement of her

commercial greatness, are subjects of his pride and an incentive to the determined effort which he has put forth. In 1896 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, a member of the Common Council of Kansas City, serving two years. In 1898 he was elected to the upper branch of the City Council for a term of four years.

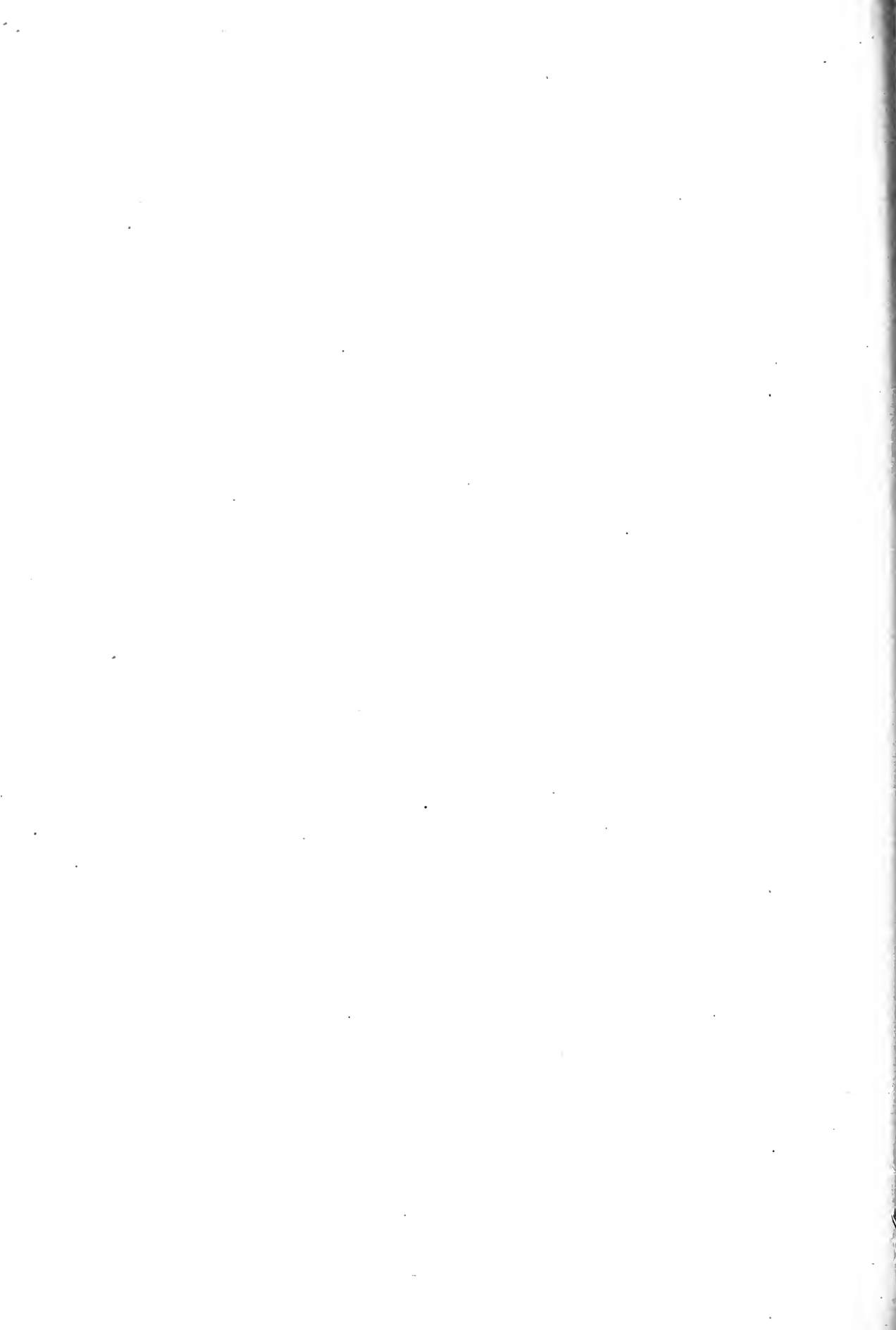
Hough, Warwick, lawyer and jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, January 26, 1836, son of George W. and Mary C. (Shawen) Hough. His earliest Virginia ancestor was John Hough, who removed from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to Loudoun County about the year 1750, and there married Sarah Janney, whose family had also moved to Virginia from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and who was great-aunt to John Janney, president of the Virginia Secession Convention of 1861, and who, by the authority and in the presence of the convention, invested Robert E. Lee with the command of the military forces of Virginia.

John Hough was a grandson of Richard Hough, who came from Cheshire, England, to Pennsylvania, under the auspices of William Penn, in the ship "Endeavor," landing in Philadelphia in 1683. After the death of Richard Hough, William Penn wrote of him: "I lament the loss of honest Richard Hough. Such men must needs be wanted where selfishness and forgetfulness of God's mercies so much abound."

Both the parents of Judge Warwick Hough were born in Loudoun County, Virginia, his father April 17, 1808, and his mother December 25, 1814, and they were married there in 1833. In 1838 they removed to Missouri, Judge Hough's father—who was at that time a merchant—bringing with him a stock of goods, which he disposed of in St. Louis. He then moved overland with his family to Jefferson City, which a few years earlier had been made the capital of Missouri. At Jefferson City he continued to be engaged in merchandising until the year 1854, when he retired from business pursuits. Prior to this he had been prominent and influential in Missouri politics, and had served with distinction as a member of the State Legislature. In 1854 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Congress, and engaged actively in the political controversies of the day, which were then of a very fervid character, and



Yours Truly
S. B. Hough



plainly foreshadowed the great contest of 1860 to 1865. In conjunction with Judge William B. Napton and Judge William Scott, then on the Supreme bench of Missouri, and Judge Carty Wells, of Marion County, Mr. Hough participated in framing the famous "Jackson Resolutions," introduced by Claiborne F. Jackson, afterward Governor, in the Missouri Legislature, in 1849, which resolutions occasioned the celebrated appeal of Colonel Thomas H. Benton from the instructions of the Legislature to the people of Missouri. These resolutions looked forward to a conflict between the Northern and Southern States, and pledged Missouri to a cooperation with her sister States of the South. The leading Democrats of Missouri were then known as Calhoun Democrats, chief among them being David R. Atchison, William B. Napton, James S. Green, Carty Wells and Claiborne F. Jackson, and the bitter personal hostility existing between Calhoun and Benton was much intensified by these resolutions, the authorship of which Colonel Benton attributed to Calhoun. The result of the canvass was Colonel Benton's retirement from the United States Senate. Soon after making his unsuccessful canvass for Congress in 1854, Mr. Hough was appointed by Governor Sterling Price a member of the Board of Public Works of Missouri, which was then charged with the supervision of all the railroads in the State to which State aid had been granted. For several years he devoted his entire time to the public interests in this connection, and rendered valuable service in conserving the interests of the State in these various railroad enterprises. He was frequently tendered positions in the government service, which would have necessitated his removal to the national capital, but declined to accept such appointments. He was for a time curator of the Missouri University, and in conjunction with Dr. Eliot, of St. Louis, did much to benefit that institution. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society of Missouri, and a public man who contributed largely to the formulation of legislation essential to the development of the resources of the State. He had a knowledge of the political history of the country unsurpassed by that of any one in the State, and a superior knowledge also of general history, constitutional law and literature. He died at Jefferson City, February 13, 1878, re-

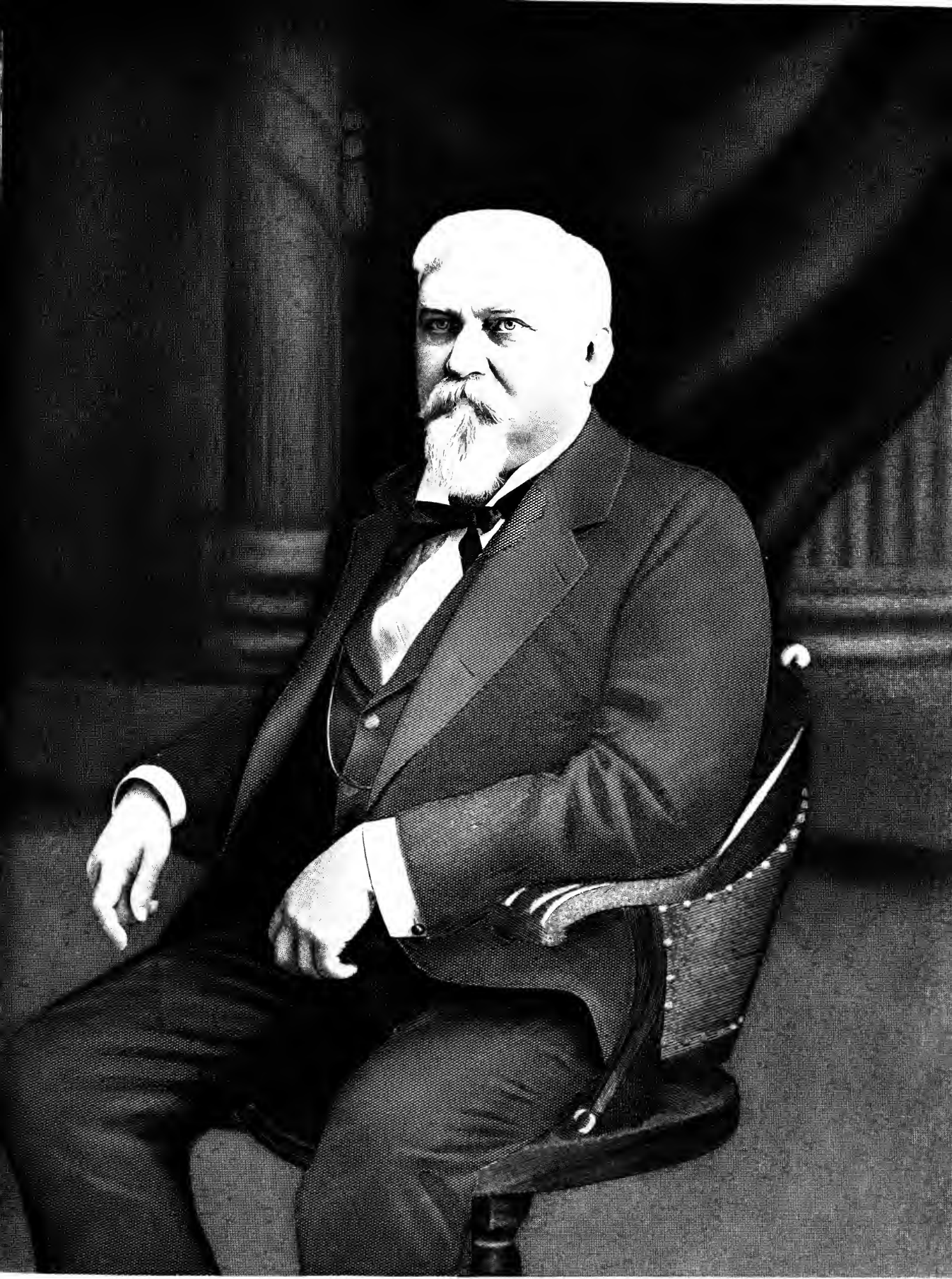
spected and mourned not only by the community in which he lived, but by the people of the entire State. His wife, Mary C. Hough, daughter of Cornelius and Mary C. (Maine) Shawen, was the first person to receive the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal Church at Jefferson City. She was a woman of great refinement, of rare amiability and sweetness of temper, devoted to her husband, home and children, and at the time of her death, which occurred at Jefferson City, January 17, 1876, it was said of her: "The works of this quiet, Christian woman do follow her. They are seen in the character of the children she raised and trained for usefulness, in the number of young persons whom she influenced by her precept and example to a higher life and nobler aim, and in the grateful remembrance of the many who have been the recipients of her kind attentions and unostentatious charities."

Warwick Hough, the son of these worthy parents, was reared at Jefferson City, and obtained the education which fitted him for college in the private schools of that city. He was a precocious student, and at sixteen years of age, when the principal of the school he was attending was compelled by illness to abandon his place, he assumed charge of the school at the request of its patrons, and conducted it to the end of the term, teaching his former schoolmates and classmates, and hearing recitations in Latin and Greek, as well as in other branches of study. At fifteen years of age he acted as librarian of the State Library while the Legislature was in session. Entering the State University of Missouri, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1854, with the degree of bachelor of arts, and three years later received his master's degree from the same institution. As a collegian he was especially noted for his fondness for the classics and for the sciences of geology and astronomy. He could repeat from memory page after page of Virgil, and nearly all the Odes of Horace. In his senior year he invented a figure illustrating the gradual acceleration of the stars, which was used for years after he left college by his preceptor, whose delight it was to give him credit for the invention. His superior scientific attainments caused him to be selected from the graduating class of the University, in 1854, to make some barometrical observations and calculations for Professor

Swallow, then at the head of the geological survey of Missouri. Later he was appointed by Governor Sterling Price assistant State Geologist, and the results of his labors in this field were reported by B. F. Shumard and A. B. Meek in the published geological reports of Missouri. Before he had attained his majority he was chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, and he was secretary of the State Senate during the sessions of 1858-9, 1859-60 and 1860-1. Meantime he had studied law, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he formed a law partnership with J. Proctor Knott, then Attorney General of Missouri, which continued until January of 1861, when he was appointed Adjutant General of Missouri by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson. As Adjutant General he issued, on the 22d of April, 1861, the general order under which the military organizations of the State went into encampment on the third day of May following. It was this order which brought together the State troops at Camp Jackson, St. Louis, the capture of which precipitated the armed conflict between the Federal authorities and Southern sympathizers in Missouri. Prior to his appointment as Adjutant General, Judge Hough had had military experience as an officer in the Governor's Guards of Missouri, in which he had been commissioned first lieutenant, January 17, 1860. He commanded the Governor's Guards in the Southwest expedition in the fall and winter of 1860, under General D. M. Frost. His appointment as Adjutant General gave him the rank of brigadier general of State troops, and his occupancy of that position continued until after the death of Governor Jackson, when he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Thomas C. Reynolds. He resigned the office of Secretary of State in 1863 to enter the Confederate military service, and January 9, 1864, he was commissioned a captain in the Inspector General's Department and assigned to duty by James A. Seddon, Confederate Secretary of War, on the staff of Lieutenant General Leonidas M. Polk. After the death of General Polk he was first assigned to duty on the staff of General Stephen D. Lee, and afterward served on the staff of Lieutenant General Dick Taylor, commanding the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Florida, with whom he surrendered to General E.

R. S. Canby, receiving his parole May 10, 1865. The proscriptive provisions of the Drake Constitution prevented him from returning at once to the practice of his profession in Missouri, and until 1867 he practiced law at Memphis, Tennessee. After the abolition of the test oath for attorneys he returned to Missouri and established himself in practice at Kansas City, entering at once upon a brilliant and distinguished career as a lawyer. He soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the Western bar, and in 1874 was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. During his ten years of service on the Supreme bench—in the course of which he served two years as chief justice of that distinguished tribunal—he was conspicuous for his learning, his scholarly attainments and uncompromising independence. His style was sententious and pre-eminently judicial; and his opinions, which are noted for their perspicuity, are perhaps the most polished rendered by any judge who has occupied a place on the Supreme bench of Missouri in recent years. The style and quality of his judicial labors may be judged by reference to his opinions in the following cases: *Sharpe v. Johnson*, 59 Mo. 557; *S. C.*, 76 Mo. 660; *Rogers v. Brown*, 61 Mo. 187; *Valle v. Obenhouse*, 62 Mo. 81, dissenting (his views in this dissenting opinion were afterward approved by the court in *Campbell v. Laclede Gas Company*, 84 Mo. 352, 378, and *Valle v. Obenhouse* was formally overruled in *Dyer v. Wittler*, 89 Mo. 81, after Judge Hough left the bench); *Turner v. Baker*, 64 Mo. 218; *Smith v. Madison*, 67 Mo. 694; *Noell v. Gaines*, 68 Mo. 649, dissenting (the views announced by Judge Hough in his dissenting opinion in this case were subsequently adopted by the Supreme Court in 1896, and the case of *Noell v. Gaines* was overruled in *Owings v. McKenzie*, 133 Mo. 323); *McIllwrath v. Hollander*, 73 Mo. 105; *Buesching v. St. Louis Gas Light Company*, 73 Mo. 219; *State ex rel. v. Tolson*, 73 Mo. 320; *State v. Ellis*, 74 Mo. 207; *Fox v. Hall*, 74 Mo. 315; *Skrainka v. Allen*, 76 Mo. 384, and *Fewell v. Martin*, 79 Mo. 401.

His independence in refusing to lend his judicial sanction to the spirit of repudiation of municipal obligations, with which many of the counties of Missouri had unwisely burdened themselves, was the most potent factor in preventing his renomination, and in



Samuel H. Hough



depriving the State of the more extended services of one of its ablest and most accomplished jurists. What was, however, a loss to the State was a gain to Judge Hough, for immediately after his retirement from the bench he removed to St. Louis, and after 1884 enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in that city, where he was identified with much of the most important litigation occupying the attention of the State and Federal courts, until he was again called to the bench.

In October, 1893, representing forty-five banks, located in twenty-one different States, in a proceeding against the Union Loan & Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, which had failed for over six millions of dollars, Judge Hough was appointed by Judge Shiras, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Iowa, one of the receivers of the Sioux City & Iowa Railroad, and sole receiver of the Sioux City Terminal & Warehouse Company. This position he occupied for six years, during which time all the debts of the railroad company were paid, of every kind and character, the road was put in thorough repair, the rolling stock equipped with safe appliances, several hundred thousand dollars of interest was paid on the bonds, and, at the close of the receivership and the discharge of the receiver, a hundred thousand dollars in money was turned over, along with the road, to its purchasers. In the fall of 1900, during his absence from the city, he was nominated as a candidate for judge of the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis, for the term of six years; and, without making any efforts to secure either the nomination or election, received a larger vote than any other judicial candidate on the ticket.

The State University of Missouri conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws in 1883.

Politically Judge Hough has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and held the views entertained by Mr. Calhoun as to the nature and powers of the Federal government, and the reserved rights of the States. He is widely known to the Masonic fraternity as a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

He married, in 1861, Miss Nina E. Massey, daughter of Honorable Benjamin F. Massey (then Secretary of State of Missouri), and Maria Withers, his wife, of Fauquier County,

Virginia, whose great-grandmother was Letitia Lee, daughter of Philip Lee, grandson of Richard Lee, who came to Virginia in the time of Charles I.

In December of 1861 Mrs. Hough joined her husband, who was then, with Governor Jackson and other State officers, with General Price's army in southwest Missouri, and remained south during the entire period of the Civil War, making her home at Columbus, Mississippi, in the military department to which her husband was assigned after entering the Confederate service. Of Judge Hough's five children two are sons and three are daughters. His eldest son, Warwick Massey Hough, was graduated from Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, in the class of 1883, while Bishop E. R. Hendrix was president of that institution, as one of the honor men of his class, winning two prizes, one for elocution and the other for oratory. He is now a lawyer of recognized ability, practicing his profession in St. Louis, and for several years was assistant United States district attorney. Judge Hough's second son, Louis Hough, was graduated at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, in 1891, and is now surgeon in charge at the works of Pearson & Sons, English contractors, engaged in deepening the harbors of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Republic of Mexico.

Judge Hough has two brothers and three sisters. His eldest brother, Dr. Charles Pinckney Hough, is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and now lives in Salt Lake City. He has high rank as physician and surgeon, and has had extended observation and experience in the hospitals of England, France and Germany. The youngest brother, Arthur M. Hough, is a lawyer and resides at Jefferson City, Missouri, the place of his birth. He ranks well at the bar, has taken much interest in Masonry, and has been grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The eldest of Judge Hough's sisters married Dr. George B. Winston, of Jefferson City, a physician of note, and survives him. His second sister is the wife of Captain John P. Keiser, of St. Louis, and the third, Georgie B. Hough, is unmarried.

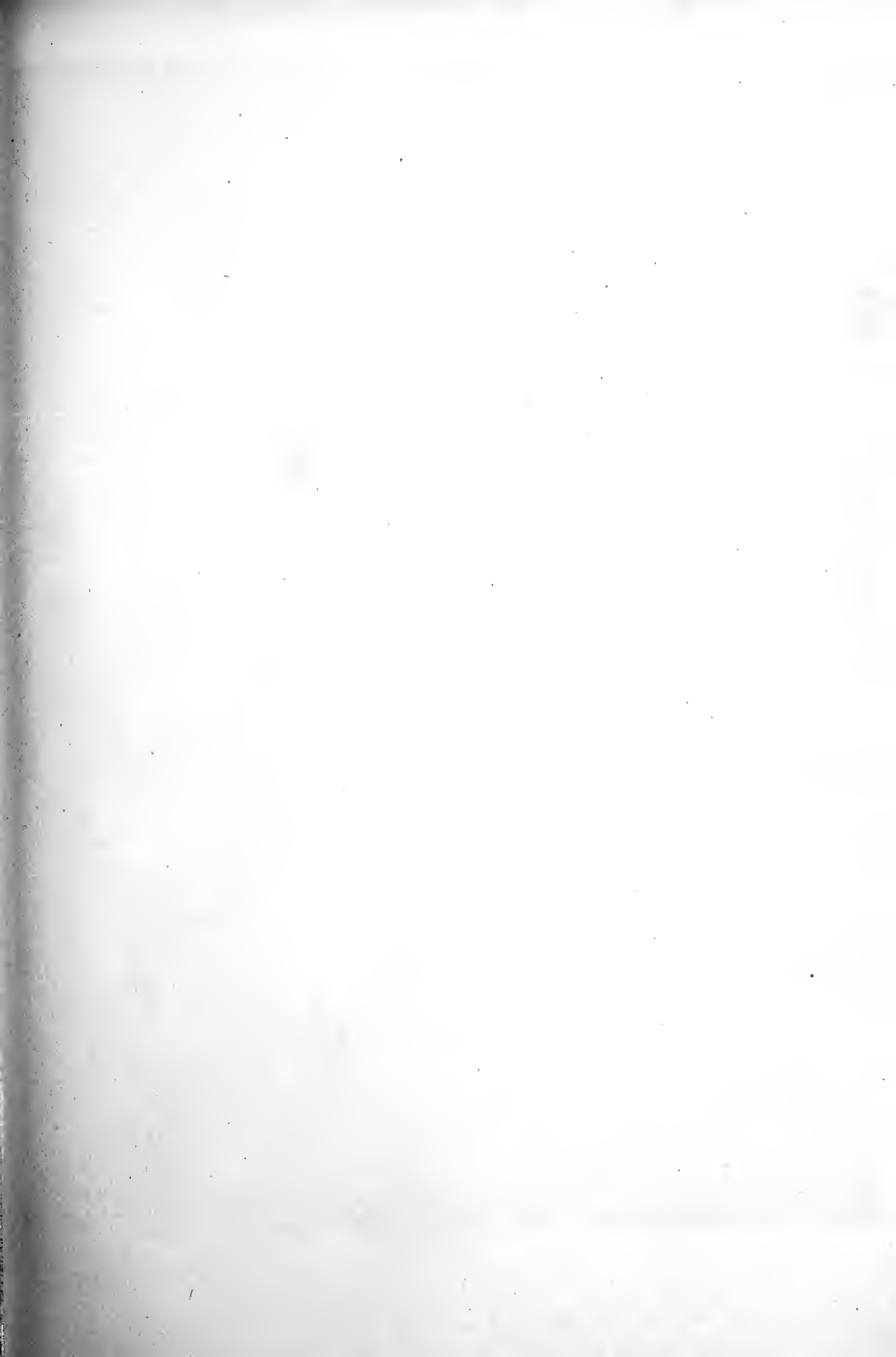
House of Industry.—This was the name given to an institution which was

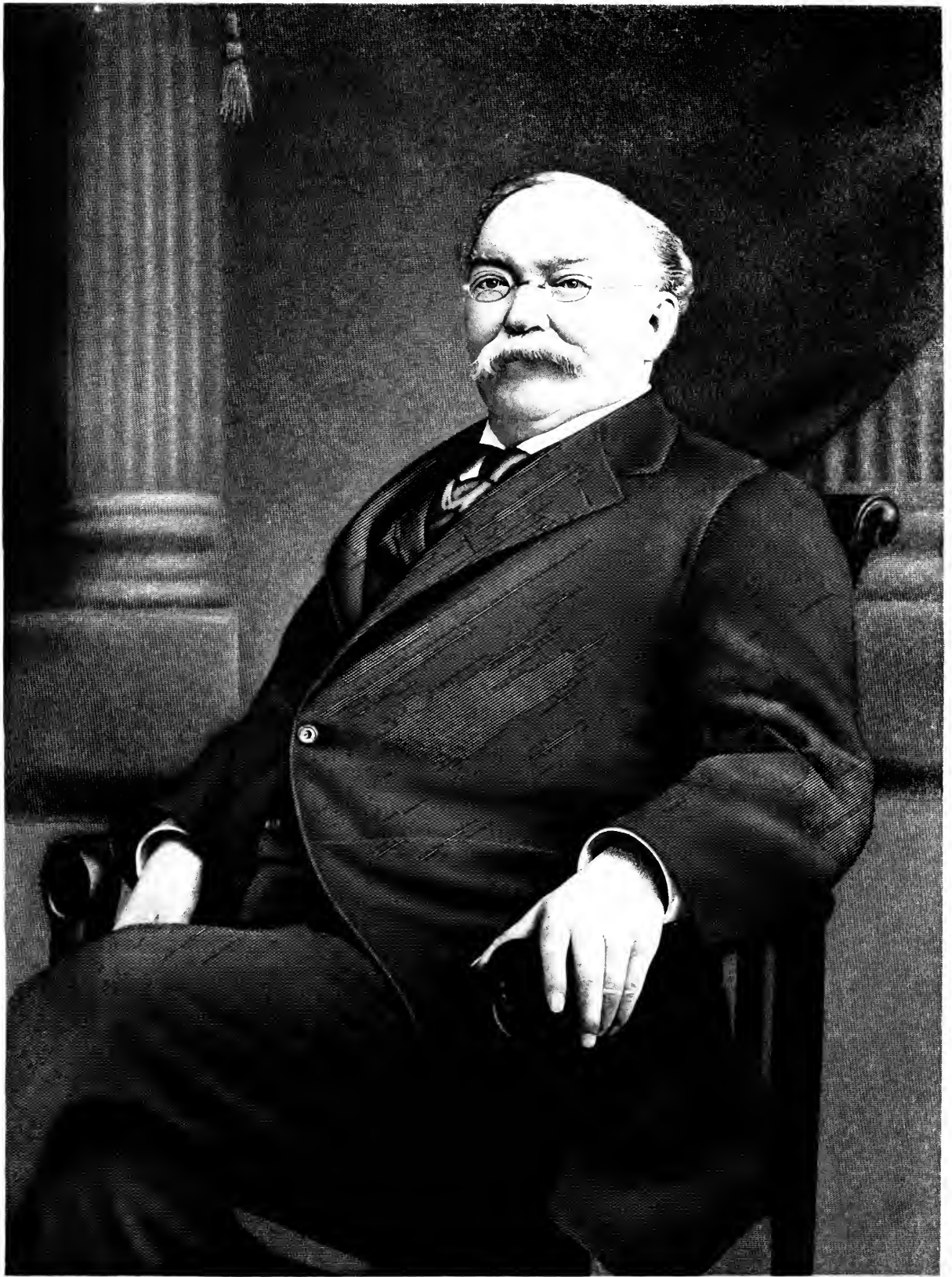
opened in St. Louis, October 1, 1872, for the reception of women sent there for medical treatment in accordance with the provisions of the "social evil" registration law. After the repeal of this law the institution was made a general female hospital, and has since been conducted as such by the city.

House of Mercy, St. Joseph's.—

In 1856 Rev. Father Damen, S. J., then pastor of St. Xavier's Church, St. Louis, saw the necessity in the growing city for a community which would devote its attention solely to the poor. Archbishop Kenrick, who cordially approved of Father Damen's plans, made formal application for Sisters of the Order of Mercy, and six Sisters from the parent house in New York arrived in St. Louis on June 27th, locating on Tenth and Morgan Streets, and began immediately their work of mercy. The jail was visited regularly, the sick poor were sought out in their homes, and provisions supplied by the Jesuit Fathers were distributed to the needy. At the close of the same year the House of Mercy was inaugurated, affording shelter to poor children, besides serving as a home for respectable women out of employment. St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy was chartered in 1857. In 1861, their house having become too small, the archbishop gave the site for a new building on Morgan and Twenty-second Streets, where the institution at present stands. On this, besides a convent for the Sisters, was a building for the House of Mercy. It became necessary, in 1866, to erect a new school building, the number of pupils increasing to 600 in 1871. In 1869 the Convent of Mercy in St. Louis became a parent house, sending out two branches—one in March, to New Orleans. In May, 1871, the Sisters converted their school building into a female infirmary, which developed into a hospital for both sexes, which was placed under the patronage of St. John. The private patients in St. John's Hospital were removed to their new building at Locust and Twenty-third Streets; later the ward patients were also removed, and the entire building has since been occupied by the home for young working girls, the Industrial School for little girls, and the Night Hospital for homeless women. The visitation of the sick and alms-giving are still continued.

House of Refuge.—A St. Louis city institution for the detention and training of boys and girls who are otherwise uncared for, the object being to rescue them from criminal association and give them a home in which they will be supported, educated and disciplined, and enabled to take care of themselves. It was established as a city institution in 1854, with F. S. W. Gleason as superintendent, and in 1855 was made a State institution, under a board of managers. The first board consisted of the mayor of the city, Washington King, *ex officio*; John How and Madison Miller, appointed by the county court; Marshall Brotherton and John Hartnett, appointed by the mayor; Daniel G. Taylor and J. W. Thornburgh, elected by the city assembly from the board of aldermen, and J. W. Heath and James H. Small, elected by the city assembly from the board of delegates. The institution was located on a forty-acre tract, one-half of which was afterward sold. The first buildings were three long, narrow, two-story and one small two-story brick structures, the place previously having been used for a city poorhouse, and also as a smallpox hospital. In 1855 a brick addition was erected, at a cost of \$5,000, and in 1858 a large building on the western part of the tract was completed. For a time during the Civil War this building was occupied by the United States government as a hospital for soldiers. On the 14th of February, 1865, the east wing and center of the House of Refuge were destroyed by fire. In 1866 the west wing was refitted and occupied by the boys, the girls remaining in the old house. Workshops and schools were then operated on an extensive scale. In 1872 the superintendent, Gleason, was charged with cruel treatment of the inmates, tried by a court and acquitted; but fresh charges were preferred against him and investigated by Mayor Brown, resulting in the passage of an act of the Legislature in 1873, placing the institution under the control of a board of managers, five in number, the mayor of the city and four others appointed by him. The first board under the new organization consisted of Mayor Jos. Brown, John G. Priest, John J. Fitzwilliam, Wm. Currie and Wm. C. Lange. John D. Shaffer was appointed superintendent. Since 1866 several additional buildings of brick have been erected—one for girls,





D. M. Houser

near the boys' main building, two stories, 110 feet by 100; residence of superintendent, two stories; a building for shops, chapel, bakery, school rooms, bath room, 300 feet by 35, and two stores. The occupations of the inmates are shoemaking, tailoring, baking, painting, carpentering, dressmaking, gardening, laundry work and engine room work. There is a girls' training school, with special instruction in several kinds of skilled work. The number of inmates in 1898 was 354, of which number 210 were white, and sixty-four colored boys, and sixty-six were white, and fourteen colored girls. The officers, teachers and overseers numbered about forty. The location of the House of Refuge is 3300 Osage Street, corner of Louisiana Avenue.

House of Representatives, State. The more numerous branch of the General Assembly, or State Legislature. It is sometimes called the lower house, to distinguish it from the Senate, which is called the upper house. It is composed of Representatives elected by the people at the general State election every two years. Each county in the State is entitled to one Representative, no matter how comparatively small its population is, and the larger counties to more, though not altogether in proportion to their population. The apportionment is made anew after each decennial United States census. In the decade ending with 1899, the population of the State, 2,679,000, was divided by 200, which gave the ratio of apportionment at 13,395. A county having two and a half ratios—33,487—had two Representatives; a county having four ratios—53,580—had three, and a county having six ratios—80,370—had four; and from that on an additional population of 33,487, or two ratios, entitled a county to one additional Representative. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is the Speaker, chosen by itself.

House of the Good Shepherd, Kansas City.—See "Catholic Charities of Kansas City."

House of the Guardian Angel, St. Louis.—This institution is under the care of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. The home was founded August 24, 1859, and was incorporated May 25, 1870.

The founder was Archbishop Kenrick, who followed its onward course with paternal interest. In 1859 he gave to the Sisters of Charity a small building of four rooms, in which they opened their asylum. The object of the work was and still is to give a home to young girls; to teach them trades and other useful industries, which will enable them in the future to be self-supporting. The institution is for girls only, orphans or half-orphans and other homeless ones who are properly recommended. They are received at any age between the years of eight and sixteen. They are kept in the house until they are of age, and longer if they desire to stay. When they wish to go suitable positions are sought for them. None are given in adoption. They are taught the ordinary English branches of a grammar school, and are trained in all the branches of domestic economy by their participation in the daily work of the house, all sharing in rotation the duties of the kitchen, bake room, laundry and general house-cleaning. Plain and fancy sewing is taught to those who have a taste for it. No board is received, the only revenue of the institution being that earned by the children and their teachers through sewing and fancy work. Each girl on leaving is provided with a moderate outfit. Should one prefer to remain after eighteen, a sum of money is deposited for her, which, on leaving, she receives. The house sheltered many during the Civil War, when its work really began. Since that time hundreds have here found a home. A new building was soon required, which was later much enlarged, affording accommodations for seventy-five inmates.

Houser, Daniel M., president of the Globe Printing Company of St. Louis, was born December 23, 1834, in Washington County, Maryland. In 1839 his parents removed to Clark County, Missouri, and from there to St. Louis, in 1846. In his early youth Mr. Houser obtained what tuition the common schools afforded, and was well grounded in the rudiments of education when, at the age of seventeen, he set out to make his own way in the world. He began in an humble place in the work rooms of the "Union" newspaper, and was with that paper when Hill & McKee purchased it and merged it into the "Missouri Democrat." The general

history of this institution, now known far and wide as the "Globe-Democrat," is given in the article on "Newspapers of St. Louis." To have been identified with such a lever of power and influence for nearly half a century already, with the prospect of many years more of continuance, is itself a distinction of extraordinary note. With his foot upon the ladder, Mr. Houser rose until in a few years he was a bookkeeper, and then general business manager. He had just attained his majority when the interest of the senior proprietor of the "Democrat" was absorbed by Francis P. Blair, who was then planting the seed of his future political career. On the retirement of Blair, who remained but a short time in the firm, a pecuniary interest in the new organization fell to George W. Fishback and D. M. Houser. In those days a newspaper partnership meant no such immense outlay of money as is involved in modern city journalism, nor were the demands of readers upon publishers anything like such as they are now. Advertising and circulation patronage were both limited, and it is a feature of Mr. Houser's long career that the wonderful evolution of the newspaper business in the last half century has been conspicuously participated in by him. Able and fortuitous as has been the editorial management of the "Globe-Democrat," the paper never could have attained the success it has except by the application of systematic business methods. A liberal expenditure of money in the collection and transmission of the latest news, competent and properly distributed agents, ample provision for the composing and press rooms, and attention to the innumerable details of the counting room, require executive ability of the highest standard. The combination of talents that can look to these is exceedingly rare and admits of but a single test—success. Up to the death of William McKee, that veteran of the press was president of the Globe Printing Company, the corporate name of the "Globe-Democrat" concern. Mr. Houser succeeded him in 1879. He was for many years a director of the Western Associated Press, and shared with Richard Smith, W. N. Haldeman, Murat Halstead, Joseph Medill and other well known newspaper men in planning the operations of that great purveyor of the public's intellectual aliment. He was one of the incorporators and original directors of the St. Louis Exposition, and has

been very prominent in promoting that enterprise, both through his journal and individual effort. In the latter part of November, 1897, having positively declined re-election to the directory of the St. Louis Exposition & Music Hall Association, the general manager was requested by the board to express to Mr. Houser their great regret at his decision. In conveying this regret Mr. Frank Gaiennie said: "Your unselfish and disinterested work in behalf of the Exposition for fifteen years attest your loyalty to it and your public spirit in everything that has the interest of St. Louis at heart. Your unanimous nomination by the board would have been ratified by the stockholders at the election. Your uniform, courteous and considerate manner will long be remembered, and the good wishes of all will follow you for your future welfare." At the present time Mr. Houser is one of the chief promoters of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition, which will be held in St. Louis in 1903.

In national and State politics he has long wielded a potent influence, both through the journal of which he is manager and by personal effort. A Republican of the staunchest sort, he has rendered services of great value to that organization, asking from it, however, nothing for himself in return and evincing no desire for political preferment. In the year 1900, however, the Republicans of Missouri, in State Convention assembled, showed their appreciation of these services by paying him the high compliment of making him one of the four delegates at large from Missouri to the Republican National Convention of that year, by a unanimous vote. As the head of the Missouri delegation, he sat in the memorable Philadelphia Convention which renominated President McKinley and named Theodore Roosevelt for Vice President. In 1862 Mr. Houser married Miss Margaret Ingram, of St. Louis, of which marriage two sons and one daughter were born. Both the sons, who were young men of rare promise, were employed in the business department of the "Globe-Democrat," until they were in turn stricken down by disease and died in the flush of manhood. The first Mrs. Houser died in February, 1880, and nine years later Mr. Houser was married to Miss Agnes Barlow, daughter of Stephen D. Barlow, deceased, by whom he had four children. Daniel M. Houser is without ostentation, and

has never sought notoriety of any sort. He is a plain, practical business man, with a kind heart and an evident purpose to do the right thing. A good deal of his money has been spent in a way to adorn the city architecturally, and it can well be said of him that he is deserving of the cordial respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Houston.—The county seat of Texas County, located on Brushy Creek, about in the center of the county, and twenty miles northwest of Cabool, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, the nearest shipping point. It was founded in 1846, when it became the seat of justice of the county. R. Y. Smiley built the first house in the town and opened the first store. It has a good courthouse and jail, a graded school, a bank, four churches, two weekly newspapers, the "Herald" and the "Star," two flouring mills, a sawmill, iron foundry, two hotels and about twenty stores, representing all branches of mercantile business. It is the trading point for a large territory. Houston is an incorporated city of the fourth class. Population, 1899 (estimated), 700.

Houstonia.—A village in Pettis County, on the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway, sixteen miles north of Sedalia. It was laid out when the railway was built, in 1872, and named in honor of Colonel Thomas F. Houston, who lived in the vicinity, and was active in aiding to secure the railway for Pettis County and in other enterprises. He was a *litterateur* and an interesting annalist, best known for his writings with reference to Napoleon's famous marshal, Ney, reputed to have been executed in France, but who, as Colonel Houston asserted, feigned death and escaped to America, locating in North Carolina and engaging in teaching a school in which Colonel Houston was a pupil. In February, 1875, Houstonia was devastated by a tornado, several persons being injured, and property to the value of \$30,000 destroyed. There are a public school, churches of the Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal, South, denominations; an independent newspaper, the "Spectator"; a bank, and several stores. In 1899 the population was 375. McAllister Springs (medicinal) are three and one-half miles north.

How, John, for many years a prominent and wealthy merchant of St. Louis, and twice mayor of the city, was born and reared in Philadelphia, and came to St. Louis while a young man and engaged in business. He was very successful, and as liberal as successful. Washington University was the recipient of a princely gift at his hands. He was elected mayor in 1853, and again in 1856. He lost his fortune through imprudent mining enterprises and reverses following the Civil War, and died in San Francisco in 1888.

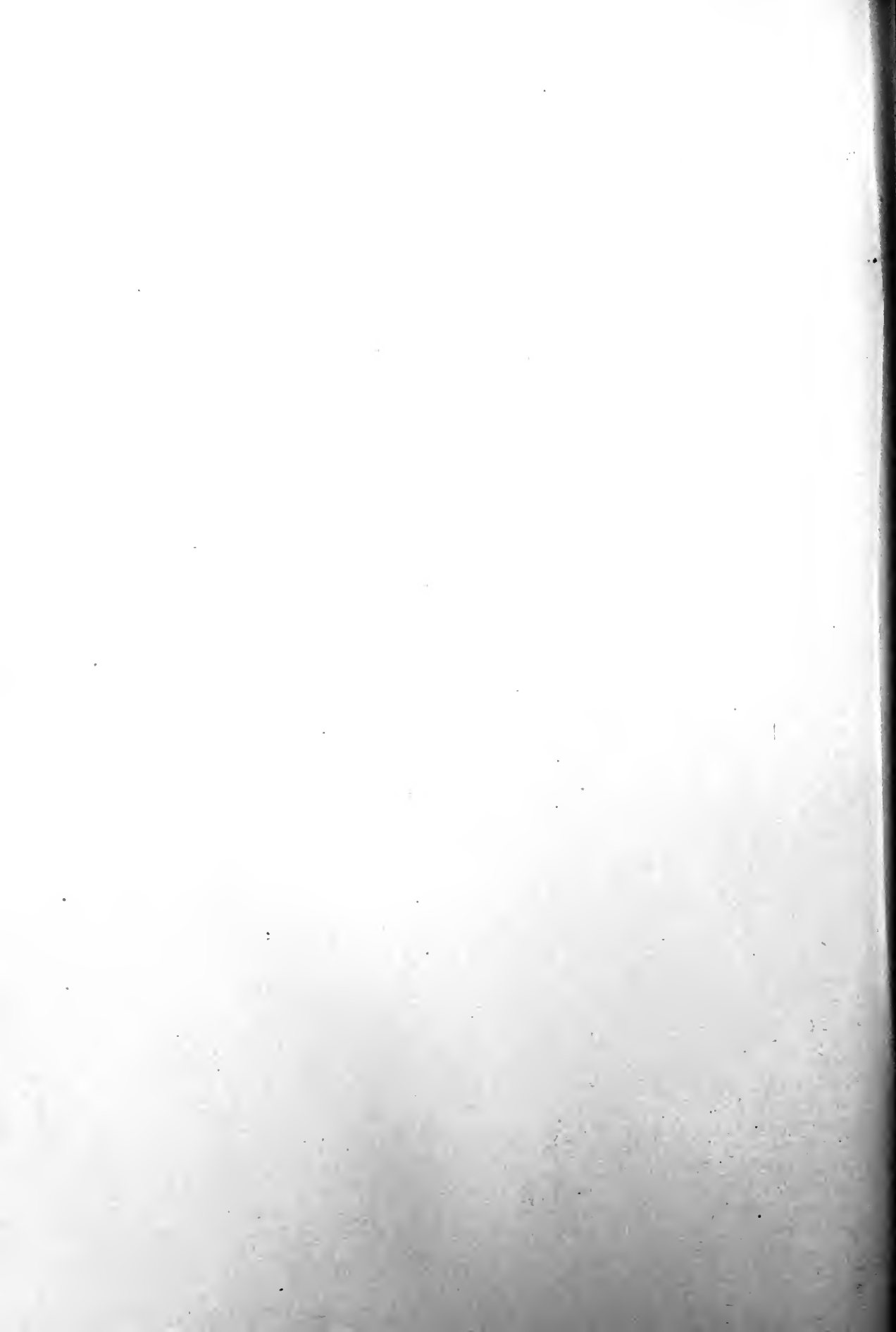
Howard, Benjamin, first Governor of Missouri Territory under that name, was born in Virginia in 1760, and died in St. Louis in 1814. He was the son of John Howard, a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the first settlers at Boonesboro, Kentucky. Benjamin Howard entered public life in his early manhood, serving in the Kentucky Legislature, and later as a member of Congress from that State. He resigned from Congress to become Governor of Upper Louisiana Territory, which became Missouri Territory during his administration. In 1813 he resigned the governorship to accept a brigadier-generalship in the United States Army, being assigned to the command of the Eighth Military Department, including the territory west of the Mississippi River. He was in active military service at the time of his death.

Howard, David B., who has long occupied a position of prominence in Western railroad circles, was born January 5, 1840, in Maulman, Burmah. He entered the railway service January 1, 1860, as a clerk in the office of the secretary and treasurer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and was employed by that corporation in the same office for four years. He was then made paymaster of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and held that position until June 1, 1866. From July, 1866, until January, 1873, he was secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company, and from January, 1873, to November, 1879, he was auditor of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company. He was then made auditor of the Wabash Railroad Company, and has ever since held that position.

Howard, Thomas, manufacturer, was born in Lewes, Delaware, January 31, 1831,



Wm G. Howard



by receiving the waters of Bonne Femme, Salt and Moniteau Creeks, sluggish streams that flow southwardly from the interior of the county. While the county is abundantly supplied with water, none of the streams afford water power. There are numerous fresh water springs and a few saline springs, from which, in the days before navigation, much salt was made. Boone's Lick, about two miles west of Boonesborough, which was named for the noted Daniel Boone, is the most notable of these. Boone, when he first visited Missouri, camped near this spring, and later his two sons, Nathan and Daniel M., with their companions, Messrs. Baldridge, Manly and Goforth, engaged in the manufacture of salt at the springs, which they shipped to St. Louis down the Missouri River in rude canoes made of hollow sycamore logs. The soil which exists generally throughout the county is a clay loam of great fertility, in places well mixed with sand, and excellent for the growing of corn, oats, potatoes and all the vegetables adapted to the climate. The highest lands of the county are the best for fruit, the smaller varieties having a peculiarly choice flavor. Large crops of tobacco can be grown, the average production being 1,000 pounds to an acre. Some of the low bottom lands, years ago considered worthless, by a system of drainage have been converted into the richest of farms. Nearly 90 per cent of the land is under cultivation and in pasture. In 1898, according to the 1899 report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the following surplus products were shipped from the county: Cattle, 6,557 head; hogs, 36,264 head; sheep, 4,917 head; horses and mules, 703 head; wheat, 105,792 bushels; corn, 500 bushels; hay, 374,400 pounds; flour, 5,850,058 pounds; shipstuff, 29,970 pounds; clover seed, 155,428 pounds; timothy seed, 15,663 pounds; lumber, 402,762 feet; logs, 24,000 feet; walnut logs, 140,000 feet; piling and posts, 6,000 feet; cross ties, 7,491; cordwood, 155 cords; cooperage, 2 cars; iron ore, 26 tons; brick, 11,334; lime, 65 barrels; wool, 24,041 pounds; tobacco, 9,495 pounds; poultry, 453,370 pounds; eggs, 195,870 dozen; butter, 2,826 pounds; hides and pelts, 59,175 pounds; apples, 740 barrels; fresh fruit, 17,859 pounds; dried fruit, 16,865 pounds; vegetables, 48,563 pounds; honey, 860 pounds; whisky and wine, 1,705 gallons; nuts, 3,771 pounds; canned goods, 320

pounds; nursery stock, 25,230 pounds; furs, 1,889 pounds; feathers, 6,703 pounds. Other articles exported were potatoes, dressed meats, game, fish, lard, tallow, molasses, cider and junk. The minerals in the county are iron, coal, limestone and fire clay. Large quantities of coal are mined. Prior to the advent of white men the territory now included in Howard County was occupied by the Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos, Pottawottomies and other tribes of Indians, and many villages of them were in the county when Lewis and Clark made their expedition up the Missouri in 1804. The section had undoubtedly, before the beginning of the nineteenth century, been visited by French hunters and trappers, who were on friendly terms with the Indians, though the first authentic record of white men setting foot on land now in Howard County appears in the diary of Clark. On the night of June 7, 1804, the party camped at the mouth of Bonne Femme (Good Woman) Creek. The following day was spent exploring the country near by, and at the mouth of Big Moniteau Creek was found a point of rocks bearing rough hieroglyphic paintings. The presence of many venomous rattlesnakes prevented Clark and his party making further examination. Proceeding to the mouth of Lamine River, they camped for the night, and the next day they reached Arrow Rock, and some time was spent in exploring the country. A salt spring was found, which, from the description given, is beyond doubt that which a few years later became known as Boone's Lick. Two years afterward, upon the return of the party from the Rocky Mountains, on the evening of September 18, 1806, they camped near the mouth of Lamine River, and the following morning passed the present site of Boonville. The first to become residents of the territory, now Howard County, were the Boones and their companions, who built cabins at Boone's Lick, but they lived there only temporarily. In 1808 Ben Cooper, a native of Madison County, Kentucky, after a year's residence in St. Charles County, went to the Boone's Lick country, where he built a cabin and lived for a few months. Returning to St. Charles County, in February, 1810, with his five sons, he started for Boone's Lick, where he arrived the following month and took up his residence in the cabin he had built two years before. The level country about Cooper's

cabin became known as Cooper's Bottoms, and there the first extensive settlement was made. There were the members of the Cooper family, James and Albert Hancock, John and William Berry, four members of the Thorp family, one of them, William Thorp, being a Baptist minister, and about ten others, including Robert Erwin, Robert Brown, Joseph and William Wolfskill, Gilead Rupe, James Jones, John Peak and Andrew Woods, all from Madison County, Kentucky; James Alexander and three of the Ashcroft family from Estill County, Kentucky, and a few from Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia. All of these settled near the Coopers, and soon Boone's Lick became a well known point in the new country. As soon as cabins were built all the married men brought their wives and families to their new homes. The Indians were troublesome in those days, and one of the first acts of the settlers was to build forts for protection. One, known as Cooper's Fort, was erected two miles west of Boone's Lick, and Fort Kincaid was erected nine miles from the lick and about where the old town of Franklin was located. These forts were completed in 1812, and for three years, during which the Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos and Pottawottomies were in a hostile state, they were occupied by the settlers. The total number of males settled in the county at that time was about 300, 112 of whom were adults, and these were formed into a military company, with Sarshall Cooper captain. Between 1812 and 1815 a number of small stockades were built in the different settlements. March 9, 1815, a treaty was made with the Indians by which they resigned to the whites the territory "beginning at the mouth of the Kaw River, thence running north 140 miles, thence east to the waters of the Au-ha-ha, which empties into the Mississippi, thence to a point opposite the mouth of the Gasconade, thence up the Missouri River, with its meanders to the place of beginning." After the proclamation of this treaty by Governor Clark, March 9, 1815, the Indians left the country, returning about once a year in small hunting parties, on which trips they committed no more serious offenses than a few petty thefts. The first man killed by the Indians, when hostilities were commenced prior to the signing of the treaty, was Jonathan Todd. His head was cut off and placed on a pole near Thrail's

Prairie, in the eastern part of the county. His companion, Thomas Smith, was also overtaken by the Indians while attempting to escape, was killed and his head placed on a pole and displayed beside the trail. Captain Sarshall Cooper was assassinated April 14, 1814, by some unknown person, supposed to have been a Frenchman who was intercepted on his journey up the river with a pirogue loaded with whisky, powder and lead for the Indians. Joseph, the son of Sarshall Cooper, however, always claimed that his father was killed by Indians. In July, 1813, Noah Smith was killed a few miles west of the present site of New Franklin. In September, 1813, Braxton Cooper, Jr., was killed by Indians, about two miles northeast of New Franklin, while he was cutting timber for a cabin. About half a dozen others of the earliest pioneers were killed by the Indians during the trouble. The early settlers had many trials and troubles. Hand mills were used for reducing corn to meal until 1815, when a cogmill, run by horsepower, was erected at Fort Kincaid, and a year later one was put in operation at Fort Hempstead, one and a half miles north. Corn was carried on backs of horses for more than twenty miles to these mills. Clothes were made from nettles, which was the material for both shirts and trousers for summer wear. During winter buckskin clothes were worn. The first lot of goods brought into the county was in 1815 by Robert Morris. The first flatboat on the Missouri was built in 1818 by Joseph Cooper, who loaded it with corn, which he took to St. Louis and sold it for from 50 cents to \$1 a bushel. The following year the first steamboat, the "Independence," ascended the Missouri River, after which immigration became more rapid. Howard County was organized by the Territorial Legislature January 23, 1816, and was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Howard, who was Governor of the Territory of Louisiana from 1810 to 1812. It then included all that part of Missouri Territory north of the Osage River and west of Cedar Creek and the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers. This vast territory since has been organized into thirty-one counties and has supplied portions to nine others. The creative act located the county seat at Cole's Fort, which was just below the present site of Boonville, and there

the first court met July 8, 1816, with Honorable David Barton, judge; Gray Bynum, clerk; John J. Heath, circuit attorney, and Nicholas S. Burkhart, sheriff. Under the Territorial laws the court exercised both the functions now incumbent on the county and circuit courts. Benjamin Estill, David Jones, David Kincaid, William Head and Stephen Cole, who were named by the Legislature to select a county seat, at a meeting held at Cole's Fort, June 16, 1816, selected Franklin, to which place the court moved in 1817. In 1823 the seat of justice was changed to Fayette, where it has since remained. The old town of Franklin was laid out on fifty acres of land donated to the county by different persons. It was located on Cooper's Bottoms opposite the site of Boonville. It grew rapidly and became an important point. In 1818 a land office was established there, and the first land sales west of St. Louis were made there the same year. In 1819 the first newspaper in Missouri west of St. Louis was established there by Nathaniel Patton. In 1820 a four-horse stage line was put in operation from St. Louis to the then most important town west of the metropolis. It was a flourishing town for a number of years, but the treacherous Missouri was dumb to its greatness, and its restless waters, year after year, made inroads into the town and eventually washed it out of existence and now flow over what was the business portion of the town. The dyke of the Boonville bridge, finished in 1874, runs through what was the public square. As the river made inroads into the town the people settled farther back, and the Franklin of to-day is some distance north of the original site, and two and a half miles northeast, pleasantly situated on elevated land, is the town of New Franklin, a thriving town. Upon changing the county seat to Fayette, a log courthouse was built, which was soon replaced by a brick structure. This one was used until 1858, when another one, also of brick, was built. It was poorly constructed and was burned down in 1887. Plans for another building were approved and a contract let for its erection. The contractor failed ere the work was completed, and the building was not finished for occupancy until in 1889, and cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. This building is equipped with all the modern conveniences and is a substantial and handsome court-

house. Among the early lawyers, who for many years before the Civil War practiced before the courts of Howard County, were Abiel Leonard, who was in the county in 1830, was an able jurist and became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri; John Wilson, Thomas Reynolds, John B. Clark, Jo. Davis and W. B. Napton. Thomas Reynolds became Governor of Missouri and ended his life in a tragic manner. Napton became a judge of the Supreme Court, and all the others named became more or less prominent in public affairs. Among the earliest physicians of the county were Dr. Samuel T. Crews, who was a native of Kentucky and settled in Howard County before 1830, and Dr. John A. Talbot. The earliest schools were run on the subscription plan and were held in the houses of settlers who had a room that could be spared for the accommodation of a few children of the neighborhood during the day. In 1835 Andrew J. Herndon taught a small school about four miles northeast of Fayette. Among the earliest teachers was James Ferguson, who taught the young idea "how to shoot" for many years. Benjamin H. Tolson was another early teacher. About 1828 Archibald Patterson established at Fayette a private academy, which he conducted with success until 1844, when it was succeeded by the Howard High School, which was the nucleus of the two magnificent colleges of Fayette—the Central College and the Howard-Payne Female Academy—both flourishing institutions. Pritchett College is a successful school which is located at Glasgow. Colonel William F. Switzler, now of Columbia, Missouri, when a boy attended school in a little log schoolhouse at Fayette. In 1835 there was not a house of worship in Howard County. Meetings were held by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the academy building and in the courthouse. Rev. Tyson Dines was the earliest minister of this denomination, and through his efforts a frame building was erected at Fayette in 1836. The Christians about this time began holding meetings, and soon after bought the little church building erected by the Methodists. The next denomination to gain a foothold was the Missionary Baptists. As the country was settled the number of religious bodies increased and additional churches were built. The morality of the residents of

Howard County from the earliest times has been of high standard and the county has had a minimum amount of crime. The first legal execution was in 1837, when two negroes were hanged for the killing of a blind man named Kemper, who, they thought, had considerable money. Only a few legal hangings have taken place in the county since then. There are few paupers in the county, their support costing the taxpayers less than \$600 a year. During the Civil War the sympathies of the majority of the people of Howard County were with the Confederacy, and during the conflict there were troublesome times in the county, as in other sections of Missouri, though, all in all, the county fared well and the war interfered little with its prosperity. Howard County, at different periods, has been the home of some noted men, including Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Episcopalian Bishops Leonard and Talbot; General John Clark, Colonel William F. Switzler, Governor Thomas Reynolds and many others. The county is divided into ten townships, named, respectively, Bonne Femme, Boone's Lick, Burton, Chariton, Franklin, Moniteau, North Moniteau, Prairie, Richmond and South Moniteau. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in the county in 1899 was \$3,474,604; estimated full value, \$10,423,812; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,843,260; estimated full value, \$3,686,520; assessed value of railroads in the county, \$819,438. There are 49.41 miles of railroad in the county, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas passing through the center from the north and from Franklin Junction east to the county limits; the Chicago & Alton crosses the northwest corner diagonally, and a branch of the Wabash runs to Glasgow from the northwest boundary line. The number of public schools in the county in 1899 was 82; teachers employed, 106; pupils enumerated, 5,845. The population in 1900 was 18,337.

Howard County Mounds.—In Howard County are numerous mounds commonly called Indian Mounds, but all bear evidence of being constructed by some race that occupied Missouri prior to the Indians who made their homes in the land when white men first set foot in America. Three miles west of Fayette, on the Captain Dodd farm,

are three large mounds, in which, some years ago, were found the remains of skeletons which measured more than six feet in length. On the farm of W. H. Nipper, on the old Glasgow Road, are a number of other mounds. Professor T. Berry Smith, of Central College, at Fayette, has explored these earthworks, and in some of them discovered flint and stone implements and different bits of pottery similar to relics found in other mounds of Missouri.

Howard-Payne College.—A college for girls and young women, located at Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, and conducted under the auspices of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. About 1828 Archibald Paterson established an academy at Fayette, which he conducted successfully until 1844, when its management passed into the hands of Dr. William T. Lucky, and the institution acquired fame as the Howard High School. Under this name the school was popular with Dr. Lucky at its head for fifteen years. On March 12, 1859, the Missouri State Legislature chartered the Howard Female College, which institution succeeded the Howard High School, and for two years more Dr. Lucky continued at its head. The school was run with varied financial success until 1869, when a heavy debt on the property necessitated its sale, and it was purchased by Rev. Moses U. Payne, who deeded it to the board of curators "to have and to hold for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the State of Missouri, subject to the discipline, usages, rules and regulations of the Missouri Conference of said church, as from time to time enacted and declared by said Missouri Conference; and that said premises be used for female school purposes exclusively, and for the education of females only." By authority of the State Legislature, September, 1892, the board of curators changed the name of the institution to the "Howard-Payne College," in honor of the liberality of, and to perpetuate the name of Rev. Moses U. Payne. The college is located on an eminence two blocks west of the public square in the city of Fayette, and is surrounded by large and well kept grounds. The college building is of brick, four stories in height, with a wing lately added, 40 x 80 feet, and a bath room addition, 16 x 21, three

stories high. The building throughout is equipped in modern manner, heated by steam, lighted by incandescent electric lights, hot and cold water on each floor, bath rooms, a stand pipe and apparatus for the prevention of fires, fire escapes, etc. The rooms for the students are well furnished, have high ceilings, and are cozy and home-like. The campus comprises three acres, is beautifully shaded and is laid out in walks and terraces. Connected with the college is a museum, a library of more than 1,200 volumes and a reading room. There are two literary societies for the students, the Philomathean and the Automathean. The two societies issue a monthly periodical of high grade—the "Howard-Payne Exponent." The laboratory is well equipped with the necessary apparatus. The departments of study are natural science, chemistry and botany, geology and mineralogy, zoology and physiology, ancient and modern languages, mental and moral philosophy, music, art, dramatic and physical culture. The college grants certificates of graduation and diplomas conferring the degrees of mistress of arts and mistress of English literature. The value of the property of the college is \$50,000. It has endowment amounting to \$10,000. Also a helping fund endowment of \$1,100. The officers of the board of curators (1900) were Rev. George J. Warren, president; Dr. H. K. Givens, secretary, and R. P. Williams, treasurer. Since January 5, 1888, the Rev. Hiram D. Groves has been the president of the college and professor of mental and moral philosophy and Greek and Hebrew. The college employs a force of fourteen other teachers.

Howell County.—One of the southern tier of counties near the center from east to west, and bounded on the north by Texas, east by Shannon and Oregon, south by the State of Arkansas and west by Ozark and Douglas Counties; area 716,800 acres. The surface is generally high and rolling, with an incline toward the south, broken by hills and valleys, the latter remarkable for their fertility. There is considerable prairie land in small tracts in the southern and western parts. The soil of the uplands is a sandy loam on a base of red, oily clay, impregnated with iron and lime in places, and the ridges generally covered with a thin soil containing considerable broken flint and conglomerate rock.

Near the central western border is a remarkable bluff about 300 feet in height. In the northern part is King Mountain, covering a few hundred acres, and elevated high above the surrounding country. In the southern part the principal water courses are Spring, Hutton, Peace, Myatt, Howell and South Fork Creeks, and in the northwestern part are North and South Forks of Spring Creek, which flow toward the west. There are numerous springs and subterranean waterways. In the northern and western parts are sections of wet land, difficult to drain. There is abundance of timber, chiefly, pine, white, black and post oaks, walnut, hickory and other woods. Iron, lead and zinc prevail in different parts of the county, and within the past few years some attention has been given to the development and working of lead and zinc, the production of which promises to become of much importance in the near future. A mild climate, plenty of shelter from inclement weather and an abundance of native grasses favor stock-raising, which, with the growing of fruits, comprise the two leading industries of the county. No section of Missouri is better adapted for the cultivation of fruit. Apples, peaches, plums, pears and all the berries, as well as the different varieties of grapes are always a successful crop. Wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco thrive well. Among the exports from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 5,196 head; hogs, 14,880 head; sheep, 6,095 head; horses and mules, 646 head; wheat, 6,963 bushels; corn, 3,305 bushels; hay, 147,600 pounds; flour, 1,456,000 pounds; shipstuff, 1,708,000 pounds; lumber, 154,500 feet; logs, 24,000 feet; piling and posts, 1,028,000 feet; cross ties, 10,315; lead ore, 20 tons; zinc ore, 100 tons; sand and stone, 6 cars; cotton, 1,478,000 pounds; poultry, 1,040,000 pounds; eggs, 240,000 dozen, apples, 12,284 barrels; peaches, 75,200 baskets; strawberries, 2,500 crates, raspberries, 1,000 crates; fresh fruits, 144,000 pounds; nursery stock, 15,000 pounds. Only about 32 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the greater part of the remainder being forests. The various streams afford splendid water power, which no doubt will be utilized to a greater extent when the manufacturing interests of the county are further increased. Long before any permanent settlements were made in what is now Howell County it was a noted

hunting grounds, first of the Indian and then of the white men. It was not until 1832 that any fixed settlement was made. That year James Howell, after whom the county was named, settled on the present site of West Plains, and the valley, a few years later, when it became the home of other settlers, was called Howell Valley. The county was created by legislative act approved March 2, 1857. The commissioners appointed to locate a seat of justice selected West Plains. A small courthouse was built. This was destroyed during the war, as were all other buildings of the town excepting one small log cabin. In 1860, the population of the county was 3,169, and at the close of the war in 1865 there remained in the county only about fifty families—altogether about 300 people. Recovery from the effect of the conflict was rapid, and the county was soon resettled with an excellent class of colonists from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States, who took up homes under the homestead act, and by 1870 the population had increased to 4,218, and in the next ten years this number was more than doubled, the population in 1880 being 8,814, and in 1890 18,618. For the past thirty years the county has been prosperous and has advanced continuously. Late in the sixties a new courthouse was built, which was used for some years, when it was replaced by the present building. Howell County is divided into eleven townships, named respectively, Benton, Chapel, Dry Creek, Goldsburly, Howell, Hutton Valley, Wyatt, Sisson, South Fork, Spring Creek and Willow Springs. In 1898 the assessed value of real estate in the county was \$2,153,105; estimated full value, \$4,306,210. Assessed value of personal property, \$832,149; estimated full value, \$1,664,298. Assessed value of stocks and bonds, \$298,600; estimated full value, \$300,000. Assessed value of railroads, \$641,043.25. The number of public schools in the county was thirty-nine; teachers, 111; pupils, 8,363. The permanent school fund was \$5,946. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad passes through the county diagonally from the northwest to the southeast, and the Current River branch of the same road from the main line at Willow Springs, near the northern border, eastward, the total railroad mileage of the county being 58.72 miles. The population in 1900 was 21,834.

Hoy, Thomas P., lawyer, was born October 9, 1822, in Logan County, Kentucky. His father moved to Mississippi in 1832 and the son remained in Kentucky with his grandfather for a time. He took a classical and literary course at St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Kentucky, completing his studies in 1840; he then studied law in the office of Judge Daniel Mayes at Jackson, Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1853 he located at Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting at the bar James O. Broadhead, John B. Henderson, D. P. Dyer and other eminent lawyers. The Civil War disorganized society and practically closed the courts until 1866; in 1861 he entered the Confederate service. After the close of the war he went to Mississippi, where he remained until 1872, endeavoring to restore something of the family fortune for his mother, who was yet living, and for himself, which proved a failure. In this time he passed nearly one year in Vera Cruz, Mexico; he practiced law at Canton and Kosciusko, Mississippi, until 1872; in 1873 he moved to St. Louis, where he was engaged in his profession for six years; in 1879 he removed to Sedalia, where his professional life has been continuously active and successful to the present time.

He is a veteran of two wars; during the War with Mexico he joined the regiment of Colonel Jack Hayes, a personal friend. This regiment was disbanded after the battle of Monterey; he then, with twenty-five young Mississippians, joined a battalion of Texas Rangers afterward commanded by Major Walter P. Lane, of Marshall, Texas, afterward a general in the Confederate Army. While so serving he was attached to the armies of Generals Taylor and Wool, serving as adjutant of the battalion most of the time. He participated in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, as well as numerous skirmishes.

Prior to the outbreak of the war between the States he was present with the Missouri State Guard at Camp Jackson. On the commencement of hostilities he went to New Madrid, Missouri, and assisted in organizing two companies for the Confederate service, which were sent to General Bowen at Memphis, Tennessee.

He was the means of General Jeff Thomp-

son being called from Doniphan, Missouri, and placed in command of the district of southeast Missouri, succeeding General Watkins, and remained in service with him until disabled in a skirmish at Charleston, Missouri, by a gunshot wound in the left hand.

He resumed duty in March, 1862, with General Van Dorn, at Jacksonport, Arkansas, and when that officer went east of the Mississippi River Colonel Hoy was placed in charge of the supplies and property belonging to Missouri. Later he joined General Martin Greene, at Corinth, Mississippi, for whom he performed staff duty until August, 1862, when he was ordered to the Trans-Mississippi department, on duty with Colonel Waldo P. Johnson in northeastern Arkansas and southeastern Missouri, principally on recruiting service, organizing two regiments that were sent to General Holmes; during the greater part of his service he bore the rank of colonel. Upon the abandonment of Little Rock by the Confederate troops he commanded a small force which moved between Little Rock and Missouri and west to the Indian Territory, operating against Federal troops. In the latter part of 1863 and during a portion of 1864 he served with General Adams. In the latter year he went to Selma, Alabama, to procure a shipment of arms to Jacksonport, Arkansas, for General Price's army in the invasion of Missouri. During that campaign he resumed his duty in Arkansas and Missouri and was so engaged until the final Confederate surrender in May, 1865.

He has always been a Democrat, earnest in the advocacy of his political principles and in the service of his party, acting habitually with the regular Democratic party in its conventions, serving on campaign committees and on the stump, but with no desire for personal advancement.

In 1856 and 1860 he was a delegate to the Missouri State Democratic Conventions. In the Congressional District Convention of 1858 he successfully opposed making a Democratic nomination, because Colonel Thomas L. Anderson, the Whig candidate for re-election, had in the previous Congress acted and voted with the Southern Democrats, but he did not vote for Colonel Anderson at the election.

In 1890 he was elected probate judge of

the Pettis County Probate Court, serving four years. He has never married. His fraternal connections are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a member. He is an accomplished lawyer, a well informed man in all matters of concern, and one whose life has brought him in contact with many men of prominence in political, military and commercial affairs; he is held in high esteem in the community, and his companionship is entertaining and instructive.

Hoyle, Charles, lawyer, was born July 9, 1843, in St. Louis, son of George and Kate (Cruttenden) Hoyle. George Hoyle removed in 1834 from Lynchburg to St. Louis, and resided there until 1867, when he died, leaving three children, Charles, Ella and Henry Hoyle, all of whom still live in St. Louis. With him came from Virginia his aunt, Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of a surgeon of the English Army. She built and lived in a large three-story house on the corner of Fourth and Elm Streets, in St. Louis, until her death, in 1853, and in this house Charles Hoyle was born. Charles Hoyle was educated at Washington University, being graduated from that institution in the polytechnic course. He then studied law, and after graduating from Albany—New York—Law School was admitted to the bar in St. Louis in 1866. In 1890 he retired from the practice of law and engaged in business, and is now interested in the Interchangeable Brake Beam Company. In politics he has been identified with the Democratic party, is an Episcopalian churchman, and is a member of the Legion of Honor. He married in 1875 Miss Caroline Harris, daughter of Judge J. W. M. Harris, a distinguished lawyer of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and a niece of General N. H. Harris, prominent in the Confederate Army. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle are Mary, George, Charles and Mildred Hoyle.

Huckeby, George Proffitt, lawyer and dealer in real estate, was born in Rome, Perry County, Indiana, May 7, 1841, son of Elijah and Nancy (Groves) Huckeby. His father, a native of Hardin (now Breckinridge) County, Kentucky, was a son of John Huckeby, a native of Botetourt County, Virginia, who removed to Kentucky in the early days of that State. Elijah Huckeby was born in

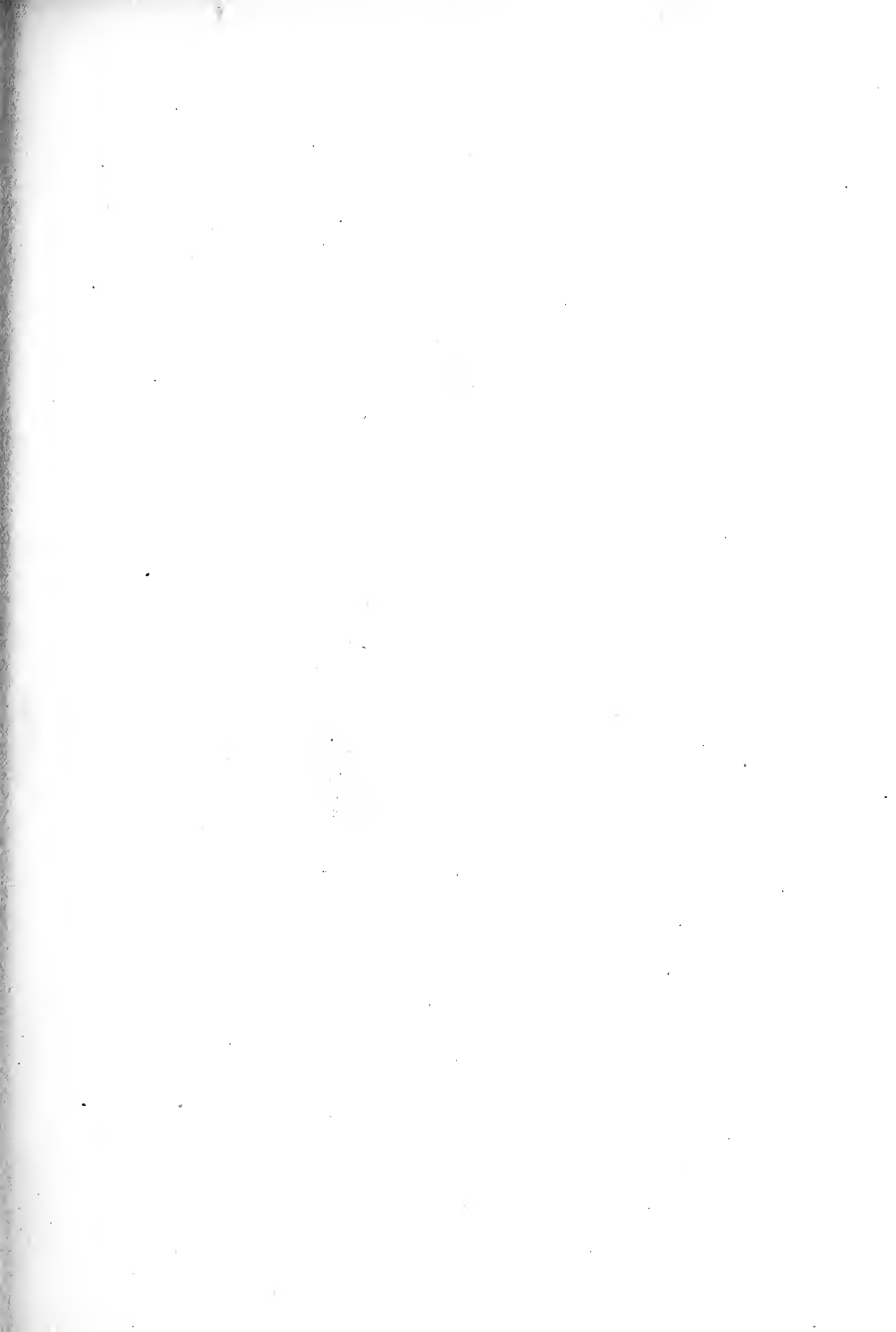
1811. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to Indiana, where he married Nancy Groves, a native of the last named State and a descendant of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. She was a daughter of David Groves, who came from Germantown, Pennsylvania, locating in Perry County, Indiana, in 1808. Upon his death, August 22, 1851, he left an independent fortune to all his heirs. Most of the life of Elijah Huceby was devoted to merchandising. In 1874 he located in Butler, Missouri, where he died in May, 1895. The subject of this sketch resided in his native town until the opening of the Civil War, attending school there and at Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana. When President Lincoln first called for volunteers he enlisted, July 29, 1861, as a private in Company D, First Indiana Cavalry. His command saw service in southeast Missouri, participating in the battle of Fredericktown. Soon after this engagement he contracted typhoid fever, and upon his recovery was discharged and sent home, being mustered out as a sergeant of his company. After his course in Hanover College he read law in the office of Randall Crawford, at New Albany, Indiana, and then took a course in the law department of the Indiana University at Bloomington. In October, 1865, he was admitted to the bar at New Albany, Indiana, and at once began practicing his profession there, where he remained for nearly fifteen years. In 1879 he removed to Butler, Missouri, where he was engaged in teaching school for a year. Upon the founding of Rich Hill, in 1880, he removed to that place and at the urgent solicitation of leading Republicans there he established the "Rich Hill Gazette." A year later, in recognition of his services to the Republican party in the campaign of 1880, President Garfield appointed him postmaster of Rich Hill, in which office he served from May, 1881, to October, 1885. At the close of his term he opened a loan and real estate office in Rich Hill. In 1887 he went to Wichita, Kansas, where he operated in real estate for about a year and then, returning to Rich Hill, he resumed his business there. From October, 1890, to October, 1894, he again served as postmaster under appointment by President Harrison. Since 1894 he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, besides practicing his profession. Mr. Huceby has always been a staunch Republican. In 1882,

1883 and 1884 he was a member of the Republican congressional committee, served on the Bates County Republican committee three terms, and in March, 1900, was honored by his party in being nominated for presidential elector. Since he was twenty-two years of age he has been a Mason, and in that order has taken thirty-five degrees. He retains his membership in the blue lodge at New Albany, Indiana. For forty-five years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was one of the founders of the church at Rich Hill, in which he is trustee. He is a member of General Canby Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic of Rich Hill, of which he has been adjutant almost continuously since its organization. Mr. Huceby was married December 21, 1865, to Maria Castlen, of New Albany, Indiana, who died April 1, 1898, leaving five children. They are Jessie Fremont, Nancy Rafter, Sallie Lyndall, Isabel de la Hunt, now the wife of Samuel H. Gosnell, of Butler, and George Andrew Huceby.

Hudson.—See "Macon."

Huelfs-Gesellschaft.—A Swiss benevolent society, a branch of which was organized in St. Louis at Helvetia Hall, corner of Fourth and Poplar Streets, in 1873. While it is an independent body, it is in affiliation and correspondence with similar societies in American cities, and with a parent organization in Berne, Switzerland. Its objects are the relief of needy immigrants and travelers of the Swiss nationality, and it is supported by fees and dues and by appropriations from the Swiss government and Swiss Cantons.

Hughes, Albert M., president of the A. M. Hughes Paint and Glass Company, of Kansas City, is a native of Brampton, Province of Ontario, Canada. His father, William H. Hughes, removed to the United States in 1869, and reared his family in Missouri and Texas; he was for many years a resident of Kansas City, and was a leading real estate dealer during the most stirring days in the development of the city. Albert M. Hughes laid the foundations for his remarkably successful business career in 1881, in Kansas City, in the paint manufacturing house of Campbell & Cutler, where he mastered all the details of mechanical processes and busi-





C. H. Hughes

ness methods. In 1889 he entered upon the paint manufacturing business upon his own account as a member of the firm of Sewall & Hughes. The partnership continued until 1895, when he withdrew and organized the company of which he is now the head. The new firm was incorporated as the A. M. Hughes Paint and Glass Company; the officers were, and continue to be, A. M. Hughes, president; Hutton Crater, vice president; W. J. Hughes, treasurer, and C. H. Hughes, secretary. The two last named are brothers of the president of the company. The capital was originally \$10,000; it was increased in 1897 to \$25,000, and in 1899 to \$60,000. In the last named year the company moved into a new building erected for its use at Twenty-fourth Street and Broadway, a substantial edifice, with 30,000 square feet of floor space. A city office is maintained at 1204-6 Walnut Street. The factory is the largest of its kind west of the Mississippi River, and is only surpassed by one at Lincoln, Nebraska. Its products are about forty in number, and include the popular Hughes' Crescent Cottage Paints, colors in oil, white lead and stains. Window glass, varnishes, brushes and painters' supplies are handled in the jobbing department. The goods of the house are distributed throughout the West to California, and South to the Mexican border. Mr. Hughes and his colleagues are active business men, and while devoting their energies to the conduct of their own large concern, maintain a laudable interest in all movements tending to the welfare and development of their city. They hold membership with the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City.

Hughes, Bela M., for many years a prominent citizen of Platte County, was born at Carlisle, Kentucky, April 6, 1817. His father, Andrew S. Hughes, came to Missouri in 1829 and located at Liberty, in Clay County. He was appointed agent for the Sac and Fox Indians and had his post at the ford of Platte River east of Blacksnake Hills, where St. Joseph now stands. Bela M. Hughes was educated at Augusta College, in Kentucky, studied law, and took a prominent part, while a young man, in the organization of Platte County, being one of the founders of Weston in 1838, and a practitioner in the

courts of Platte County and the adjoining counties. He served as brigadier general of the Missouri militia, was register of the United States land office at Plattsburg, and a member of the Legislature. About 1875 he removed to Denver, Colorado.

Hughes, Charles Hamilton, physician, son of Captain Harvey J. and Elizabeth R. (Stocker) Hughes, was born in St. Louis near the Little Mound, the site of St. Louis' first reservoir. His parents were residents of St. Louis during his earlier years, and he received his first instruction at Mrs. Freeman's school. When he was nine years of age the family removed to Rock Island, Illinois, and his education was continued at Dennison Academy. His academic studies were completed at Iowa College, Davenport. In 1855 he began reading medicine at Davenport, and continued his studies for four years, afterward graduating from the St. Louis Medical College. In 1859 he served as acting assistant physician to the United States Marine Hospital in St. Louis, and after that practiced medicine in Warren County, Missouri. In 1861 he entered the Federal military service as assistant surgeon of the First Missouri Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and in July of 1862 was promoted to surgeon, and was in charge of various army hospitals until the close of the war. In 1866 he became medical superintendent of the Missouri State Asylum for the Insane at Fulton, a position which he retained until 1871. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in St. Louis. He is a prominent member of the leading medical associations. He has for many years filled chairs in various St. Louis medical colleges, and is now dean of the medical faculty and professor of nervous diseases in the Barnes Medical College. In 1880 he founded and has since edited and published the "Alienist and Neurologist." He is a man of literary ability, and has made frequent contributions to the press. He is a member of the leading military societies and of the Masonic order.

Dr. Hughes married, October 16, 1862, Miss Addie Case, of St. Louis, who died in 1870. February 16, 1873, he married Miss Mattie D. Lawther, of Fulton, Missouri, deceased December 12, 1898. His living children are Charles C., Clarence H., Frank S.,

Henry L. and Ray M. Hughes. His daughter, Bessie, a young lady of rare promise and much beloved, died several years ago.

Hughes, Elliott McKay, judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, was born at Troy, Lincoln County, Missouri, November 7, 1844, son of Elliott and Jane Sandridge (McConnell) Hughes. The ancestors of the Hughes family were residents of Virginia, some of the members having removed from there to Kentucky and settled in Bourbon County, where, in 1809, Elliott Hughes, the father of Judge Hughes, was born. In 1836 the elder Hughes removed to Illinois and that year married his wife, who was also a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, where she was born in April, 1811. Soon afterward they removed from Illinois to Lincoln County, Missouri, where the subject of this sketch was born. He was educated in the common schools and at the High Hill School. Before he was twenty-one years of age he began teaching school in Illinois, and later in Montgomery County. He was inclined toward the study of law and while teaching read Blackstone during spare hours. Giving up pedagogy, he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, and entered the law office of Morrison & Epler, where he studied for nearly two years. Finishing his course of reading, he returned to Montgomery County, and in April of 1867 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Gilchrist Porter. He began the practice of law at Danville, Montgomery County, with success from the start. In 1870 he was elected superintendent of schools, and in 1872 was elected prosecuting attorney. The latter office he filled three successive terms. In 1886 he was elected circuit judge, and in 1887 Judge Hughes left Danville and became a resident of Montgomery County. At the expiration of his term in 1892 he was re-elected, and was again re-elected in 1898. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. Judge Hughes is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which orders he has filled seats of honor. He was married, December 11, 1872, to Miss Virgie F. Potts, at St. Charles, Missouri. Mrs. Hughes is of a Virginia family. Judge and Mrs. Hughes are the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter.

Hughes, Reece, for many years one of the best known citizens of Pettis County, was a man of brilliant mental attainments and of strict integrity, a fine type of the pioneer and a worthy representative of the class of men who laid the foundations of the modern Commonwealth of Missouri. Born in Tennessee, September 5, 1818, he accompanied his father, Rice Hughes, also a native of Tennessee, to Missouri in boyhood. His early years were spent in assisting his father in the development of his farm, and his elementary education was obtained at the country schools of his neighborhood. His early ambition to make a position for himself in the world led him to take up the study of the law, and when he deemed himself sufficiently prepared the circuit court readily granted his application for admission to the bar. For several years he practiced his profession with Honorable Waldo P. Johnson, in Sedalia, and was eminently successful. He warmly espoused the cause of the Democracy and sympathized with the Confederacy, but took no active part in the Civil War. His party nominated him for the office of county treasurer, and for seventeen consecutive years he filled this position, his prudence and sagacity resulting in an economical and highly satisfactory administration of the finances of the county, a thing much desired in those days. He became the possessor of a number of fine farms, and founded Hughesville, located on land owned by him. He also owned considerable valuable property in Sedalia. He was deeply interested in movements which had for their aim the enhancement of the welfare of the county, and was one of the promoters of the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway. Mr. Hughes was the pioneer in apple culture in Pettis County, an industry in which he took especial pride. Fraternally he was a Mason, and affiliated with the lodge at Georgetown, of which he was a charter member. A self-made man in every sense of the word, contact with many of the most prominent men of the State rendered him broad-minded and liberal. His public spirit and generosity of heart were evidenced on innumerable occasions. He gave freely of his means to ameliorate the condition of those in distress, and repeatedly saved his friends from financial disaster at great cost to himself. He knew personally many of the most eminent men in the State, and United

States Senator George G. Vest and Honorable John F. Philips, of the Federal bench, who were his pupils in early life, became warmly attached to him. He died April 6, 1882, on his farm near Georgetown, and his demise was a distinct loss to the community. Mr. Hughes married Sarah Burch, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John Burch, one of whose ancestors held a commission in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Their children were John Burch, Abijah, Edward S., Bettie, Chas. R. and Mary A. Hughes.

Hughes William E., lawyer and financier, was born March 15, 1840, in Morgan County, Illinois. After studying at Illinois College, he began the study of law at Jacksonville, Illinois. He was living in Texas when the Civil War began, and joined the Confederate Army as a private soldier, becoming a member of the First Texas Artillery. He served throughout the war, winning successive promotions, and at the close held the rank of colonel. After the cessation of hostilities he was admitted to practice and opened a law office at Weatherford, Texas. In 1873 he removed to Dallas, Texas, and became prominent as a financier, as well as in the practice of law. In 1880 he removed to St. Louis, but still continued to be largely interested in financial and other affairs in Dallas. In the meantime he turned his attention to the active practice of law in St. Louis, and at the same time had become identified with various business interests. In 1881 he was made president of the Continental Land & Cattle Company, a corporation composed mainly of St. Louis capitalists, having its chief offices in that city, owning ranches in Texas and Montana. He was afterward president of the Union Trust Company of St. Louis, from which office he resigned in 1893, although he is still—1898—a director. Still retaining large interests in Dallas, Colonel Hughes divides his time between St. Louis and that city. In 1870 he represented a Texas District in the State Legislature. In 1867 he was married, at Fort Worth, Texas, to Miss Annie C. Peete. The only child born of their union was Eliza Clifton Hughes, now married and living in Denver, Colorado.

Hughesville.—A town in Pettis County, on the Lexington branch of the Missouri

Pacific Railway, eleven miles northwest of Sedalia. It has two churches, a public school and a private school, an Odd Fellows' Hall, an elevator and business houses. In 1890 the population was 250. The town takes its name from Samuel Hughes, a pioneer settler.

Hulbert, George Frederick, physician, was born August 11, 1855, in western New York. He came to St. Louis and completed his education in the public schools of that city. He studied medicine at St. Louis Medical College, and served in the United States Marine Hospital. After obtaining his degree he entered upon practice in St. Louis, and from 1882 to 1887 was superintendent of the St. Louis Female Hospital. In 1880 and 1881 he was also surgeon-in-charge of the St. Louis House of Refuge. For a time he was professor of gynecology in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. Later he was professor of the principles and practice of medicine at the Marion Sims Medical College. He is now president of the board of trustees of St. Louis Woman's Hospital, and is also consulting surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Hospital, and examining physician for the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a Presbyterian churchman, and is a Republican in politics. December 22, 1881, he married Miss Susie Q. Cowan, daughter of James E. Cowan, of St. Louis. Their children are George Frederick Hulbert, Jr., and James Cowan Hulbert.

Humane Society of Kansas City.—This society, having for its purposes the protection of children, the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the promotion of humane sentiments among all classes of persons, was organized in December, 1883, and was incorporated December 24th of that year. The initial movement grew out of interest in the work of similar societies in New York and Boston. The original membership comprised nearly 100 persons, representing all reputable callings in life, and all religious denominations. The first officers were: T. B. Bullene, president; Samuel H. Yonge, first vice president; W. N. McDearmon, secretary, and Homer Reed, treasurer. Two agents are employed; they are commissioned police officers, and have authority to make arrests of those guilty of cruelty to children

or dumb animals. An additional agent is to be employed, whose sole duty shall be to secure the enforcement of laws for the protection of animals, especially of horses. In the first year of its existence the society procured the passage of a city ordinance "For the Punishment of Cruelty to Animals." Under the operations of this and other ordinances, every offense, including overloading and mistreatment, is provided against. Up to September, 1900, nearly 50,000 cases of humane work had received attention, these including about 3,000 children provided with homes, and many adults cared for in asylums and hospitals, or transported to the custody of distant friends. The society also procured the establishment of drinking fountains for animals, and has aided in securing State legislation to further humane purposes. Mr. T. B. Bullene served as president in 1884-5, and again in 1893, his death occurring during his latter term; to his intelligent enthusiasm in the work, and his liberality in contributions, is ascribed in large measure the firm establishment of the society and its early successes. Edwin R. Weeks was elected president in 1895 and has served continuously to the present time, devoting his time and means unstintingly to a cause in which he is deeply interested. At his instance was held a most unique meeting in the Academy of Music, January 14, 1895, the purpose of which was to consider "The Humane and Economic Care of the Horse," and the addresses and discussions were of far-reaching effect. The Humane Society, led by President Weeks, effected the organization of Bands of Mercy in all the schools, their membership comprising children pledged "to be kind to all harmless living creatures and to try to protect them from cruel usage." Aside from the primal purpose of the Band of Mercy, school-teachers commended it for its reflex influence in improved personal conduct on the part of children, and consequent improvement in school discipline. The immediate work of organization was principally devolved upon Mrs. Jessie Mackenzie Walker. Some years previous to that time Miss Mary B. Little had organized a few similar bands in connection with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but these had practically disappeared. One of the most notable gatherings ever held in the great Convention Hall was April

28, 1899, when Mr. Weeks assembled the Bands of Mercy, 25,000 children being present, with 10,000 adults as spectators. This was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the world, surpassing the famous one held in the Crystal Palace, Sandringham, England, and it brought to Mr. Weeks congratulatory letters and telegrams from many foreign countries. In 1900 the Humane Society numbered about 1,000 members; the annual expenditures were about \$1,500; the city provided a place for meetings in the City Hall.

Humane Society of Missouri, for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, was organized January 3, 1870, but after an existence of a few years became dormant, and was reorganized May 1, 1881. On the 28th day of May, 1884, the society was incorporated, and in 1892 an addition to its charter was made. The first articles of incorporation stated that the objects of the society were to aid in preventing cruelty to animals and to promote humane sentiment among all classes, to which was added by the amended charter the prevention of cruelty to children and the right of the society to become guardian for waifs. Many of the best citizens of St. Louis have been members of the society, and among the presidents were George Partridge, Edwin Harrison, J. Cliff Richardson, Charles Parsons and George D. Barnard. Dr. T. Griswold Comstock has, since the reorganization of the society, been chairman of the executive committee. Thousands of revolting cases of cruelty have come under its notice and been remedied. Many cruelties to children have been prevented, and over 500 children cared for in the five years' work of the society in that branch. The cruelties that made the society a necessity did not save it from the enmity of some, the ridicule of others, and the indifference of the masses. But the founders were constant and confident, and the society has gone forward, making its way in popular esteem, and increasing its opportunities and power for good, until it is now one of the acknowledged and highly favored institutions of the city.

Humanity Club.—This club originated with Elizabeth H. Noble (Mrs. John W. Noble) in the autumn of 1893. The general desire for beneficence was then brought to a

focus through her attention being called by Susan V. Beeson to the report of some abuses in the hold-over system of St. Louis. She resolved at once to call upon her friends to aid in finding out what was wrong and to use their influence toward having it righted. She believed that women are not exempt from civic duties by the fact that they have no political power. Indeed, this may well be of value to the work, as no partisanship can enter into the aims of such an organization. Social evolution has reached the point where the ideal is not justice, but the welfare of humanity, and hence woman's place in public life is necessary and logical, for in her is the spirit of motherhood toward the whole race.

Heartly response was given to Mrs. Noble's call, and the club, organized under its present name, adopted the motto of "Nothing human is alien to me." This later was inscribed upon the club stamp, which shows a shield bearing the club name and motto and the device of a winged world. From the first the idea prevailed that the efforts of the club should not be confined to any one place, but embrace all the departments for charity and correction belonging to the city. The standard of judgment was that no person should be worse on leaving a public institution for having been there. This seems to be self-evident, for, while most of the places are not reformatories, every one would agree that the criminal should no more be demoralized by his method of punishment than the insane or the pauper should be oppressed under the guise of care. The sound public sense of justice and decency would uphold any organization looking to this end. The club was divided into committees, each one of which had a department relegated to its care for investigation and report. Every city institution is continuously visited, and one is selected as the object of concentrated effort each year, those already in hand being firmly held meanwhile. The first field was the jail and hold-over, and after the facts had been investigated a memorial to the mayor was drawn up, in which remedies were suggested for the evils found. The mayor, Mr. C. P. Walbridge, and the president of the council, Mr. Charles Nagel, always glad to forward any good movement, encouraged the club in its efforts. One of the chief changes advocated was in regard to the insane and delirious, taken up on the street or elsewhere, who were confined in the

hold-over until the health officer could examine them. The cells set apart for them were dark, utterly bare, and opposite those used for drunkards. Here they were kept for a few hours or several days. The committee was told repeatedly that however slightly demented the unfortunates were on entering, they never left save as raving maniacs. An ordinance changing the law so that such persons should be taken direct to the City Hospital for observation was drawn up at the request of the club, and pushed through the municipal assembly successfully. Now there are frequently ten or twelve persons under observation at the hospital, where they receive intelligent attention and are often sent away as sane after a short detention. In the jail, the women at that time were not only cooped up in small cells, three or four in each, overlooking the rotunda, where the male prisoners were exercised twice daily, but they were allowed no exercise, were in the sole charge of men, and were often put in the dungeon, sometimes for eighteen hours, once at least for the horri-fying period of three weeks. Where there are women confined there should be a woman in charge, is one of the plain principles enunciated by the club. It has been carried into effect gradually at the jail; first by getting a law passed authorizing a day woman guard, later, one authorizing a night guard, and quite recently by causing these laws to be obeyed, so that now all the women are under the care of a woman guard continuously all the twenty-four hours. This was not accomplished save by persistent determination, with the aid of the press, and in spite of much opposition. The result proved, however, that the club's reliance on a deep-seated sense of fairness in the majority of legislators and in the mind of the people at large was a secure foundation. New day quarters, airy and sunny, were built for the women, and a bath room and out-of-door exercise ground were provided. With a woman guard present no abuses were allowed, and she maintains discipline continuously, so that punishment is less often needed and less severe when given. Of course, no adequate classification is possible so long as men and women are where they can see and hear each other, and where those possibly innocent and those adjudged guilty are confined together, even in the same cell. This is true of men, as well as of women

and children also. The more decent of those under arrest are without protection from those hardened in crime, used to filth and often diseased. Great improvement might be made even with the present wretched conditions. The House of Refuge was next undertaken. Here criminals, vagrants and those simply thrown upon the city for support were mixed up together, and still are, though some measure of classification has now been adopted. The club arranged with several charitable institutions of different religious denominations to take, free of charge, any unoffending children without support, but this did not prove practicable, as parents or guardians prefer the House of Refuge. Two of the members of the club were appointed by the mayor as members of the board of managers of this institution, and under their supervision, with the aid of their colleagues, there have been provided greater cleanliness, improvement of dormitories, a woman teacher, a trained nurse, a kindergarten and a training school for girls in domestic work. The Woman's (Female) Hospital was next taken up. Here and at the Insane Asylum the club was instrumental in getting good superintendents appointed when the quadrennial change was made; also in helping to put through bills providing a supervisor of nurses, a trained nurse in each department and a separate lying-in ward. This latter cost endless efforts, and when finally completed was so badly built that it was adjudged unsafe and has stood unoccupied, therefore, many months, with a badly overcrowded hospital alongside. The Workhouse came next on the programme. The first object was to get women guards in charge of women sentenced there. The bill introduced into the municipal assembly to accomplish this was defeated once, but the club does not give up easily, and when reintroduced, the bill was supported by incessant efforts and finally became a law. The mayor appointed the candidates recommended by the club, and they were installed early in 1897. No small part of the club's work is in selecting suitable women for these new and trying occupations. They have to meet many prejudices working against them, as well as to do the work adequately, and the first trial has not always been successful; but the mayor, Mr. Walbridge, constantly supported the club, and while he was in office the reforms instituted

by it were left largely in its hands to carry out. The City Hospital and the Poorhouse are frequently visited by the club's committees, but owing to the fact that the whole hospital system, including the Poorhouse, where there are more insane than paupers, was given over for four years to a hospital commission, created especially to construct it, the club has made little effort in regard to them, except in minor matters. The Insane Asylum is well built and admirably conducted, and is justly a pride to the city. The Poorhouse is also well and humanely conducted.

There is no limit to the scope of the Humanity Club save such as is set from time to time by expediency and tact. Perhaps the chief object the club has gained is in establishing itself as a recognized body, which the public knows and officials have acknowledged to be disinterested and earnest in its aims, and whose judgment is considered worthy of attention. The efficient co-operation of a mayor desirous of having the city benefit by the efforts of the club, and the assistance of a majority of the Municipal Assembly, have been incalculable aids to its work, but it relies chiefly, as all good work must, on the fundamental integrity of public opinion. It is in voicing this and in thus convincing those who have the power that it should be used in the right direction that the club's reason for being lies. Mrs. Noble, the first president, died soon after founding the club, and it was continued with increased activity as a memorial to her undying public spirit. Mrs. E. C. Cushman succeeded her, Miss Beeson and Mrs. Henry C. Pierce were made vice presidents, and Miss Leonora B. Halsted, secretary and treasurer. At the end of two years these officers were unanimously re-elected, but Mrs. Pierce resigning, Mrs. Edwin Harrison was made vice president in her stead. The chairmen of committees have changed from time to time; among those who have rendered efficient services in that capacity are Mrs. John A. Allen, Mrs. Dwight Tredway, Mrs. Henry Eliot, Mrs. Anthony H. Blaisdell and Mrs. Hugh McKittrick.

LEONORA B. HALSTED.

Humansville.—A fourth-class city in Polk County, on Brush Creek, and on the Kansas City, Clinton & Southern Railway, eighteen miles northwest of Bolivar, the

county seat. It has a graded school; churches of the Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Southern Methodist denominations; a Republican newspaper, the "Star-Leader;" two banks, a steam flourmill, a cannery, a woolen mill, a broom factory and two elevators. In 1899 the population was 1,500. The town takes its name from James Human, who in 1834 located upon its site, near the "big spring." He was a man of sterling qualities, and served in the General Assembly and as a county justice. Humansville was incorporated in 1873, and in 1886 became a city of the fourth class, with J. H. Washburn as first mayor.

Humansville, Capture of.—On the occasion of the Shelby raid into Missouri in October, 1863, the Confederates, after capturing Greenfield and Stockton, and burning their courthouses, appeared before Humansville and surrounded it so suddenly that the garrison of 150 Union soldiers found it impossible to retreat. They did not surrender, however, until after a spirited fight in which seventeen of their number were killed and wounded.

Humboldt Medical College.—This institution was organized as a German Medical College in 1859, in St. Louis, under the name of "Humboldt Institut oder Deutsche." Its founder was Dr. Adam Hammer, and two classes were graduated before the Civil War. Its sessions were then discontinued until 1866, when the institution was reorganized and the first faculty was composed of the following named physicians: Dr. F. G. Bernays, Dr. G. Bernays, Dr. D. Goebel, Dr. Adam Hammer, Dr. F. W. Hauck, Dr. T. C. Hilgard, Dr. C. Roesch and Dr. E. Schmidt. The first course of lectures was given during the winter of 1866-7, and the ambition of the promoters of this enterprise was to make Humboldt Medical College an institution which would compare favorably with the far-famed medical institutions of Germany. After the reopening in 1866 the institution gave promise of success and graduated some physicians who have since become eminent in their profession, but it failed to meet the expectations of its promoters, and in 1869 most of the members of the faculty resigned and the existence of the college terminated with the end of its third course of lectures.

Hume.—A village in Bates County, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railways, twenty-three miles southwest of Butler, the county seat. It has a public school, a Baptist Church and a Methodist Church, an independent newspaper, the "Border Telephone;" a bank, and a steam flourmill. In 1899 the population was 600. It was platted in 1880 by Noah Little.

Hume, John Y., physician, is a native of Howard County, Missouri, where he has achieved distinction in the practice of his profession and won high esteem and regard as a citizen. His parents were Reuben Y. and Frances A. (Payton) Hume, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, and who immigrated to Missouri and settled on a farm in Howard County, Missouri, in 1844. Dr. J. Y. Hume was born November 13, 1851. He was educated at Central College, at Fayette, and became a student of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. F. M. Scroggin, of Howard County. After two years of private instruction and study he entered St. Louis Medical College in 1876, and graduated from that institution with honors in 1879. He located at once in Armstrong, in his native county, being among the first settlers there. His success is best attested by the fact that he never found it advisable to make a change, but kept pace with the growth, progress and prosperity of the town, until, at the present (1900) he is one of its leading citizens, with a beautiful home in the heart of the city and ten acres of ground attached, thus giving ample evidence of his material prosperity, all of which has been based upon and acquired by his success in his profession. Dr. Hume was at one time a member of the drug firm of Fugate & Hume, but the demands for his professional services became so great that it left him no time for consideration of outside affairs, and he withdrew from the firm. He is a Democrat in politics, feeling and sympathy, but has never taken an active part in campaign work, and never held an office except as a member of the board of pension examiners for Howard County, under appointment from Grover Cleveland. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Christian Church. Dr. Hume was married, November

13, 1879, to Miss Fannie Walker, daughter of Dr. J. M. Walker, of Howard County. They have two children, Leslie W. and Ada L. Hume.

Humphreys.—An incorporated village in Sullivan County, on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railway, fifteen miles southwest of Milan, 264 miles from St. Louis and 120 miles from Quincy, Illinois. It was founded in 1881. It has a college, Baptist, Christian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, an operahouse, a bank, hotel and steam flouring mill. There are about twenty-five stores and miscellaneous business places in the town. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

Hundley, Harry Marvin, wholesale merchant, was born January 30, 1868, at St. Joseph, Missouri, son of John Boring and Tabitha (Witten) Hundley. He was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph, completing the prescribed course in the high school. Early in life, and soon after leaving the study desk, the young man entered the wholesale dry goods house of McKinney, Hundley & Walker, of which firm his father was a member. He was a faithful employe and mastered the wholesale business step by step. In 1893 the firm was succeeded by Kemper, Hundley & McDonald, and of this company Harry M. Hundley was elected president and treasurer in 1896. The following year the style of the firm was changed to Hundley, Frazer & Co., and it so remains at this day, with Mr. Hundley at its head. He is recognized as one of the business men upon whom the business world can safely rely. The success of the firm with which he is connected is largely due to his untiring faithfulness to the work he has before him. The interests of St. Joseph have always been his own interests and he has worked faithfully to uphold them. As a member of the Commercial Club of that city, and one of its most enterprising officers, he has demonstrated his public spirit on many occasions when loyalty to the city was in demand. He was one of the most active workers in the formulation and perfection of plans for St. Joseph's first jubilee, held in 1898, and his services were again demanded and rendered when the organization was effected preparatory to a repetition of the festivities in 1899. Mr. Hundley is an active

member of the Commercial Club, of St. Joseph, and is invariably relied upon as one of its most liberal and progressive members. The wholesale dry goods establishment of which he is president recently moved into more commodious quarters than the building formerly occupied by it, which was itself among the largest structures devoted to jobbing in St. Joseph. The company has not only secured more floor space for an increased stock of goods, but the business has been enlarged in the increased number of traveling representatives, as well as additions to the working force, that are evidences of the steady advancement that has been made by the company during the time Mr. Hundley has been at the head of the corporation. Mr. Hundley is a member of the Hundley Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the stewards of this organization. This church was named for his father, John B. Hundley, whose generous donations to the cause at the time the erection of the church was contemplated made it possible for the prayers of the faithful flock to be speedily realized. He gave the ground on which the church is located and subscribed a large portion of the sum necessary for the construction of the handsome edifice that stands upon it. Mr. Hundley was married, October 21, 1891, to Miss Mary Esther Pindell, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Hundley, John Boring, wholesale merchant, was born December 19, 1819, in Washington County, Tennessee, and died August 31, 1896, at his home in St. Joseph, Missouri. His parents were John Simms and Mary (Boring) Hundley. The son took advantage of a thorough common school education at Greenville, Tennessee, and although his studies were limited to the branches taught in a modest institution of that kind John imbibed knowledge rapidly and at an early age was well prepared, after a few years of close mental application, to take his place in the ranks of business life and to enter into competition with the army of young men who were struggling for places, fame and fortune at that early day. At the age of twenty years John Hundley left his native State and removed to Missouri, locating in Ray County. There he found that the training through which he had just passed faithfully and with credit to himself

proved of double value, for there came an opportunity to engage in the work of teaching school. In that he was successful during the school months of two years. Economy was practiced and at the close of his experience as a pedagogue the young man found that he had saved an amount of money that would enable him to engage in business, an ambition that he had fondly entertained and cherished for several years. He went to Gentry County, Missouri, and opened a country store of the familiar type, receiving a liberal trade at the hands of those who were in that immediate neighborhood, as well as of those who, in the pioneer days, were obliged to travel long distances in order to dispose of their produce and buy the articles which the merchant had to sell. Then followed a successful business career in Gentry County, during which time Mr. Hundley won the esteem and confidence of the people of the county to such an extent that he was elected to the office of county treasurer by a majority that attested the high regard in which he was held. The office of treasurer was filled by him twelve years. Retiring from public life voluntarily, he acted upon a decision to seek a new location and accordingly, in 1864, he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he engaged in mercantile business along various lines. His largest interest was in the wholesale boot and shoe trade. A few years later he became one of the leading jobbers in dry goods, and the firm which he established has grown to be one of the principal mercantile establishments of St. Joseph. In 1886 Mr. Hundley retired from active business on account of failing health. In 1869 he was converted to the creed of Methodism and became an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. To every good and charitable cause he was a liberal giver, and he was one of the most open-hearted contributors to church work, as well as to the various organizations and movements that appealed to him for financial assistance. In 1848 he married Miss Tabitha A. Witten, of Tazewell County, Virginia. Eight children who blessed this marriage survived the father on the day of his death. On August 31, 1896, John B. Hundley died at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, his demise resulting from a complication of diseases which had laid claim to him for several months before his death.

In his death St. Joseph lost one of her most liberal and progressive citizens. His name was synonymous with success and was invariably linked with that which was wholesome and good.

The name of John Boring Hundley will live longest in memory through its association with the Hundley Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of St. Joseph, Missouri. His generous donations made it possible for this edifice to be erected, and a grateful people gave to it the name of Hundley as a tribute of gratitude for the immortal beneficence of this noble man.

Hunnnewell.—A city of the fourth class, in the southeast corner of Shelby County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph division of the Burlington Railroad, ten miles south of Shelbyna, and thirty-seven miles from Hannibal. It was laid out by the railroad company in 1857. It has a good public school, three churches, a bank, hotel, a weekly paper, the "Graphic," and fourteen stores in different branches of trade, and a few miscellaneous shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 600.

Hunt, Theodore, United States naval officer, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1779. His father was Abraham Hunt, an eminent merchant of Trenton, New Jersey, and the personal friend of General Washington. His mother's maiden name was Theodosia Pearson. He was carefully educated in his youth and on the 2d of September, 1798, was appointed to the United States ship "Ganges" as midshipman. April 23d in the year 1800, he was ordered to join the United States ship "New York." March 4, 1802, he was promoted to lieutenant in the navy, and May 24, 1803, he was attached to the ship "Philadelphia." When this ship struck on a reef off Tripoli in the autumn of 1803 and was captured, he was taken prisoner by the Tripolitans. He was held in captivity during the war which followed between the United States and Tripoli, but was liberated June 3, 1805, when peace was concluded. In July of 1806 he returned to the United States as commander of the "Spitfire." January 31, 1807, he was given permission to make a voyage to India from which he returned in 1808. May 20, 1809, he was ordered to relieve Captain Dent in command of the ship "Hornet,"

and he was appointed master commandant July 7, 1810. May 11, 1811, he resigned from the navy and retired to private life. Later he came to St. Louis, where he became a favorite in the social circles of the pioneers, and some years afterward married Miss Ann Lucas, the only daughter of Judge Jean B. C. Lucas. He died in St. Louis January 21, 1832. The children of Captain and Mrs. Hunt were Theodosia, who married Henry Potter; Charles Hunt, and Julia, who married Major Henry S. Turner, of the United States Army.

Hunt's Expedition.—An account of the disastrous expedition of Wilson P. Hunt in 1810 belongs properly to the history of St. Louis, because, although conceived in New York and started in Montreal, it had its second and final starting from St. Louis, and the person who commanded it had been a citizen of St. Louis before the expedition and was a citizen afterward. The affair grew out of the great enterprise of John Jacob Astor, of New York, to establish a post on the Pacific Coast as the center of a vast fur trade in the Columbia River region, which he proposed to build up in imitation of what the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company of Montreal had done and were doing in the country further north and in the whole of British America. Mr. Astor knew that the fur trade was a mine of wealth, and he was anxious to embark in it. President Jefferson, to whom he presented his scheme, approved and encouraged it, and promised for it the favor and protection of the government. The inauguration of the enterprise consisted of two parts, the dispatch of a ship from New York round Cape Horn to the mouth of the Columbia River, with a body of men and a supply of Indian goods; and the sending of an expedition from St. Louis across the country to meet it at the point of destination. It was a noble scheme and worthy of the great trader who planned it, and if its history proved a succession of blunders, mishaps and disasters, it was not his fault. The ship chosen for the ocean part of the enterprise was the "Tonquin," a good vessel of 290 tons burden, which sailed from New York on the 8th of September, 1810, armed with ten guns, carrying a crew of twenty men and having on board four of Mr. Astor's partners in the American Fur Company, twelve clerks, several of whom were Canadians familiar with

the fur trade, several artisans and thirteen Canadian voyageurs for service in such expeditions by water as might be found necessary after establishing the post. On the 22d of March following, after a short stay at the Sandwich Islands, the vessel arrived at the mouth of the Columbia; on the 12th of April a landing was effected and the post of Astoria was established. The subsequent history of the "Tonquin" is a tragic one. After remaining at Astoria for two months she sailed up the coast to gather furs and peltries from the Indians, but at the first landing she made, on the coast of Vancouver, her captain provoked the hostility of the Indians in some trading arrangements, and the savages treacherously murdered him and the greater part of the crew. Mr. Lewis, the ship's clerk, after being mortally wounded, managed to reach the magazine, to which he applied a match, and the ship, with more than a hundred Indians on her, was blown to pieces.

The land expedition was entrusted to Wilson P. Hunt, of New Jersey, one of the partners in the company, who had been engaged in the Indian trade at St. Louis, with Donald McKenzie, another partner, as lieutenant. In July, 1810, two months before the sailing of the "Tonquin," they repaired to Montreal, Canada, and there secured an outfit for the expedition, a large birch-bark canoe between thirty and forty feet long and several feet wide, with a capacity of four tons, and along with it a company of Canadian voyageurs. A supply of ammunition, provisions and Indian goods was purchased, and with everything in good order they started up the Ottawa River and made their way by the ancient route of the fur traders along a succession of small lakes and rivers to Michilimackinac, now called Mackinaw. Here Mr. Hunt remained for a time to complete his assortment of Indian goods and to engage additional voyageurs, the journey from Montreal having shown that those who started out with him were inefficient and unreliable. It was not until near the middle of August that he left Mackinaw, coming by Green Bay, Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to Prairie du Chien, and from there down the Mississippi to St. Louis, where he arrived on the 3d of September. Here it was necessary to engage additional men, and in this task Mr. Hunt made the mistake of provoking the opposition of the St. Louis traders by enlisting in his

service persons who were in the retinue of the Missouri Fur Company. All arrangements being completed, the expedition departed October 21st from St. Louis in three boats, two barges and a keelboat. On the 16th of November they reached the mouth of the Nodaway River, and as game was abundant, they went into camp. Two days afterward the river was closed by ice and they resolved to make their camp winter quarters. Mr. Hunt returned to St. Louis to procure additional hunters and secure a Sioux interpreter. He arrived at St. Louis on the 20th of January. The Missouri Fur Company was preparing to send out an expedition under Manuel Lisa, a resolute and enterprising member, to look for Mr. Henry, who had been forced by the hostility of the Blackfeet tribe to abandon his fort on the upper Missouri, and of whom no tidings could be obtained; and as Mr. Hunt was acting in the domain of the American Fur Company, wisdom would have dictated, if not a union of interests with them, at least a punctilious avoidance of anything they could complain of. On his first arrival at St. Louis he had persuaded into his employ some of the Canadians and others who were accustomed to the service of the Missouri Fur Company, and now, on his second visit, he went further and enticed away Pierre Dorion, a half-breed, to act as interpreter, who was attached to the Missouri Fur Company in that capacity. When he was about ready to start back to the camp on the Nodaway with his additional employes, Mr. Hunt was surprised by the sudden appearance in St. Louis of five of his hunters from Nodaway, who gave as an explanation of their desertion that they had been badly treated by those in command. Their statements discouraged the new hunters who had taken service under Mr. Hunt, and in spite of all his persuasions and expostulations, they, too, abandoned him. Only one hunter remained with him, and, at the last moment, Pierre Dorion refused to go until it was agreed that his squaw and two children should go along, too. Finally, however, his additional arrangements were completed, and Mr. Hunt started on his return to the camp, accompanied by two Englishmen, Mr. John Bradbury, who had been sent out by the Linnaean Society of Liverpool to make a collection of American plants, and Mr. Nutall, a botanist, traveler and author.

On the 17th of April the party reached the camp on the Nodaway, and, after a little waiting for the rains to subside, took up their journey, thus inauspiciously begun, and destined to a more unfortunate ending. There were nearly sixty persons in the expedition, five of them partners, one clerk, forty Canadians, several hunters and two English guests, all embarked in four boats, one of them mounting a swivel and two howitzers. On the 2d of May, shortly after passing the mouth of the Platte, two of the hunters announced their determination to abandon the expedition, and in spite of all that could be said to dissuade them, they stalked off. Their loss was regarded as a great misfortune, for the party was approaching the Sioux country, where their assistance might be needed. However, two weeks later this loss found something like a compensation in the acquisition of two additional men, Benjamin Jones and Alexander Carson, who were met descending the river in a canoe. They had been hunting and trapping on the upper Missouri and were now on their way back to the settlements, but were easily persuaded to join the expedition. A few days afterward three hunters were met descending the river in canoes. They had been associated with Captain Henry, and after passing several years in the wilderness, were on their return to the homes they had left in Kentucky; but they gladly accepted Mr. Hunt's invitation and cast in their lots with the expedition. On the 3d of June they were overtaken by the expedition sent out from St. Louis by the Missouri Fur Company to look after Captain Henry. It consisted of a barge, mounting a swivel, rowed by twenty oarsmen, and five other employes, the whole in charge of Manuel Lisa, who was accompanied by his friend, the pioneer author, Henry M. Brackenridge. The meeting between the two parties was anything but cordial, for there was ill-feeling between a man named McClellan, of the Hunt party, and Lisa; and Lisa still resented Hunt's unbusinesslike act of enticing away his Sioux interpreter, Dorion. Indeed, the two parties had not traveled together three days before a quarrel occurred between Lisa and Dorion, followed by one between Lisa and Hunt, which, but for the interference of the two authors, Brackenridge and Bradbury, who acted as peacemakers, would have ended in bloodshed. From this time the two expedi-

tions kept the width of the river between them, each taking its own side. The ill-feeling was partially dissipated a short time afterward, however, when the two expeditions reached the village of the Arrickarees, from whom Mr. Hunt expected trouble; for, when in the general council between the whites and Indians, Lisa, who knew the Arrickarees well and had great influence with them, told them that the Hunt party were his friends and must be permitted to pass through the country unmolested, as he would make their cause his own, the Hunt party could not but appreciate this manly and chivalrous spirit, and matters between the two expeditions from this time went on harmoniously. The Arrickaree village was the point at which Mr. Hunt had determined to abandon the river and make his journey across the country, and to facilitate this purpose, Lisa offered to take his boats, which he no longer needed, and supply him with horses, which he did need, the horses to be obtained from the nearest fort in the Mandan country belonging to the Missouri Fur Company. This was not only a very profitable bargain and a most valuable advantage to Mr. Hunt, but an act of good will on the part of Lisa which proved that so far from being hostile to the Hunt expedition, he was ready to assist and further it in the true Western spirit. On the 18th of July the expedition, consisting now of a cavalcade of eighty-two horses, most of them heavily laden with Indian goods, ammunition, beaver traps, corn, meal and other necessaries, left the Arrickaree village and took their way toward the still far distant Pacific in a march that was destined to be fruitful only of trials, hardships and disaster. The guide was Edward Rose, who had lived among the Crow tribe and married a Crow squaw. He turned out to be faithless, a better friend to the thieving Crows than to the whites, and had to be constantly watched to prevent him from betraying the whole party. Journeying westward and encountering at times bands of Indians of various tribes, against whom they were compelled to be on their guard, they came on the 24th of September to a small stream flowing west, which proved to be an affluent of the Columbia; and now they thought they had nothing to do but to construct canoes and entrust them with their goods to a current that would bear them peacefully to the point of their des-

tinuation. But an exploring party sent out to examine the stream returned with the report that it was unnavigable and dangerous, and the floating scheme had to be abandoned. They pursued their journey on foot, therefore, and on the 8th of October arrived at several deserted log huts, which proved to be a post of the Missouri Fur Company that had been occupied by Captain Henry and abandoned. Two weeks before, Mr. Hunt had detached four trappers to pursue their vocation on the head waters of the Columbia, and now another small detachment of hunters and trappers was left behind to occupy the deserted post, Mr. Miller, one of the partners of the company, resolving to take his chances with them in spite of all that Mr. Hunt could do to dissuade him. As the stream at this point was wide and deep, the party decided to entrust themselves to its current, and on the 18th of October embarked in fifteen canoes, which they had constructed. On the 28th, in passing a rapids, one of the boats was wrecked and Antoine Clappine, the steersman, drowned. Next day two more canoes were lost, together with the weapons and effects of the four men in it. Hardships and privations were now encountered, two of the party, Crooks and LeClerc, became so sick and weak that Mr. Hunt had to travel slowly for fear of exhausting them, and the other members of the party, growing impatient at the delay, left him and pushed forward on their own account, leaving Mr. Hunt with only five men to bear him company. There was no game in the country through which they were traveling, and they were on the point of starving when they came unexpectedly upon a Shoshone lodge with several horses grazing round it. These they captured, without leave or license, and killed one on the spot and devoured it. In an attempt to cross a stream another man, Jean Baptiste Prevost, was drowned. On the 29th of December the squaw of Pierre Dorion, the only female in the party, was brought to confinement, and gave birth to a child amid the bleak surroundings of midwinter in a wild and inhospitable land, where there were no comforts and not even a sufficient supply of food. The child lived only a week. Shortly afterward, at the end of a painful and difficult journey over a mountain pass, where the snow was knee-deep and sometimes up to their waists, they emerged into a beautiful region, where were

thirty-four Indian lodges, round which 2,000 horses were grazing in rich pastures. Provisions were now to be had in abundance, and the party remained in this inviting region for several days, until the sick were recovered and all refreshed and rested. On the 21st of January the eyes of the travelers were gladdened with a view of the Columbia River, after two hundred and forty miles of toilsome marching through wintry wastes and rugged mountains after leaving Snake river, and six months after their separation from the Lisa expedition at the Arrickaree village on the east of the mountains. Their entire route by land and water from the Arrickaree village had been, according to their reckoning, 1,751 miles, and it had been an experience of toil, uncertainty, disappointment and disaster, in which their spirit was broken, and they were brought at times to the verge of despair. Ten days after their first sight of the Columbia they arrived at the falls. The party were weary of land traveling, and gladly took the canoes, which were borne peacefully on the bosom of the great river to the west, and on the 15th of February, 1812, as they swept around a point they came in sight of the long-sought-for object of their eleven months' wanderings, and Astoria stood before them, with its magazines, habitations and picketed bulwarks, overlooking a beautiful bay, in which a shallow was quietly riding at anchor. A shout of delight burst forth from each canoe in the fleet at the sight, they pulled rapidly and joyfully across the bay and were soon on shore, warmly greeted by friends, the first among them being Reed, McClellan, McKenzie and eight Canadians, who had become separated from the expedition at Caldron Linn in November, and after almost incredible sufferings had succeeded in making their way to Lewis River, where they fell in with a friendly tribe of Indians, who ministered to their necessities, and from whom they procured two canoes in which they floated down to Astoria, reaching that place haggard, emaciated and in rags, a month before the arrival of Mr. Hunt. The joy that attended the arrival of the Hunt party at Astoria was short-lived. Before arrangements for the prosecution of the fur trade were completed, Astoria was taken possession of by the British, the enterprise was broken up, and Mr. Hunt, after various wanderings, returned to

St. Louis, where he lived till the day of his death.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Hunter, David B., soldier, was born in Washington City, July 21, 1802. He graduated at West Point in 1822. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 he was appointed colonel of cavalry, and commanded the main body of Union troops in the battle of Bull Run, where he was severely wounded. In August he was made major general of volunteers in the Department of Missouri, under General Fremont, and commanded one of the five divisions of the army that marched to Springfield in October, 1861. On the arrival there General Fremont was ordered to turn the command over to General Hunter, but Hunter held it only for five days, when General Halleck succeeded him. Shortly after General Hunter was ordered to the South.

Hunter, Joseph, banker and land owner, was born March 10, 1823, in Scott County, Missouri, son of Honorable Abraham and Sarah (Ogden) Hunter. His father, who was of Kentucky parentage, was born in 1794, came to Scott County, Missouri, in his youth and attained a position of prominence in politics and public life in this State. He was a Democrat of influence in his party, served twelve years in the Missouri House of Representatives and eight years in the State Senate, giving twenty years in all to the service of the public as a legislator. He was also sheriff and probate judge of Scott County, where he held office as early as 1820. His death occurred October 25, 1869. Joseph Hunter grew up in Scott County, and when twenty years of age went to New Madrid County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife died there in 1845 and soon afterward he went to Louisiana, where he managed a sugar plantation for nine years thereafter. He returned to Scott County, Missouri, and settled on a farm there in 1855. When the Civil War overshadowed everything else and drew men from the farms and workshops into the maelstrom of strife, he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a member of the Second Missouri Cavalry Regiment. He served with this regiment through the entire war, and had the good fortune to escape being either wounded or

captured, although he was a participant in numerous engagements, among them being those at Corinth, Fort Pillow, Middleburg and Farmington. After the war he returned to New Madrid County, where he engaged in farming on a large scale, and he has ever since been identified with that interest. He is also president of the People's Bank, of New Madrid, and is widely known as one of the wealthiest citizens of New Madrid County and one of its most capable and sagacious business men. For a number of years he was interested in mercantile pursuits, but in later years farming and banking have engaged all of his time and attention. In politics he is a Democrat, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hunter has been three times married. First, in 1845, to Mary Dunklin, who died in 1846. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Russell, of Cape Girardeau County, who died in 1861, leaving two children, Sallie and Abraham Hunter. For his third wife Mr. Hunter married Emeline (Dunklin) Sherwood, a sister of his first wife, and a daughter of William Dunklin, one of the pioneers of New Madrid County. The children born of this marriage have been Robert Lee, Emma and Jennie Hunter.

Hunters and Trappers.—More than three-quarters of the male adults of early St. Louis were hunters. Some followed the chase the year round; others were engaged in it only a part of the time. The prospective profits of hunting founded, and the actual profits sustained, St. Louis. No class of its residents more actively contributed to the growth of the trading post than the hunters and trappers. Without the services of these hardy pioneers St. Louis could, at best, have attained only a tardy prosperity. It is quite probable that without their assistance the feeble life of the new-born settlement would have been terminated by an early death. The hunters furnished the peltry which, in the beginning, was almost the sole commodity in which St. Louis dealt. They supplied the furs which the boatmen transported. To the services of these complementary factors the commercial prosperity of St. Louis owes its first impulses. Spending months at a time in the forests, sleeping in the open air, exposed day and night to every inclemency of the weather, living on the precarious supplies

which the rifle provided, and subject to dangers, privations and hardships of every kind, the hunters and trappers became almost as hardy as the animals they pursued. By their tact and facility of adaptation they always preserved friendly relations with the Indians. They partially adopted the Indian style of dress and manner of living. Many had Indian wives and sweethearts. Fair dealing and a careful avoidance of every just cause of offense won the confidence of the Indians. The genial good nature of the French and their easy conformity with the aboriginal customs were more than the fortunate accidents of a happy organization. They were qualities which were at that time of historic importance. Without the conciliation which such dispositions effected an extensive trade with the Indians would have been impossible. Amity and peace were the essential conditions of mercantile success. An austere race, haughtily disregarding the traditions and tastes of the savages, would have provoked hostilities and prevented the possibility of commercial intercourse. The effect of national character upon public policy is conspicuously shown by the examples of France and England. The French were wont to conciliate their foreign subjects by personal kindness; the English were accustomed to hold theirs by the strong arm of military power. The two systems of treatment produced their natural effect upon the Indians. With a few exceptions, attributable chiefly to bribery and intrigue, the savages were friendly to the French and hostile to the English. The Indian trade, which French suavity won, fostered the growth of early St. Louis.

The garb of the hunters was picturesque. It combined the styles of civilized and savage life in proportions which varied according to the tastes and needs of the wearers. The description which tradition has transmitted depicts the various fashions which prevailed in different sections of the West. As it portrays the combined peculiarities of a vast region, its detail is not wholly applicable to any one locality. The garb here described is a representative type, rather than the exact dress of the St. Louis hunter. In the summer the hunter usually wore a light handkerchief on the head. It served as a protection against heat and insects. Adjusted in the style of a turban, and rich in gaiety of color,

it formed an attractive head-dress. In winter the head was covered with a fur cap or heavy woolen hood. The hood was generally attached to the blanket cloak, which was used as an overcoat. In the warm season a light, loose shirt of coarse cotton, linen or linsey was worn. The trousers were commonly made of buckskin, but sometimes the material was domestic linsey or tow linen. They were cut so as to fit closely. Occasionally, instead of trousers, breeches and long deer-skin leggings were worn. In this case the thighs and hips were bare. A leather belt encircled the waist and buckled behind. The cloth which was folded around the loins was held in place by the girdle. The hanging ends were often gaily embroidered. A hunting shirt, with a large cape and loose sleeves, reached nearly to the knees. For winter use this frock was often made of dressed deer-skin. The edge of the cape, the bottom of the skirt and the shoulder and wrist bands of the sleeves were adorned with colored tassels and fringes. The shirt opened in front like a coat, and was made so large as to lap at least a foot across the breast. The folds of the bosom served the purpose of a pocket. In this capacious receptacle were carried the food and other indispensable articles of a hunter's outfit. The equipment always included slices of game, wads for the rifle, an awl and strips of buckskin for the repair of torn moccasins. In the neighborhood of settlements it was possible for the hunter to procure dried meat and cornbread, but the available supply was limited to the capacity of the folds of the frock. This food the hunter carried with him in the chase. When it was exhausted and when the fare which the rifle purveyed became distasteful, the wood ranger went for a fresh supply to an Indian village or returned to the stock which had been deposited in a temporary hovel, erected as a shelter from storms and a storehouse for provisions and peltries. But many hunters exclusively depended for a subsistence upon the catering of their rifles. The moccasin was made of a single piece of heavy dressed buckskin. A plain seam ran from the heel to the ankle, but the upper part, from the toes to the instep, was gathered. The shoe-thread was the sinews of deer or strings cut out of buckskin. For winter service the top of the moccasin was made with long folds which wrapped around the

ankle. In cold weather the shoes were lined with wool or deer hair. The hunter never set out on a trip without an ample supply of material for mending his moccasins. The flaps, or insteps, were sometimes embellished with beaded embroidery. In cold weather the hunter wore a hooded cloak made of heavy blanketing. It was called a capote. The belt, which held the powder horn and shot bag, passed across from the left shoulder to the right side. The hunter's outfit was never complete without a hatchet and a strong knife. These were carried in leather cases attached to the girdle. Some rangers, when their hunting grounds were far from Indian villages, were accustomed to build a rude hut, in which they stored provisions and the skins of the animals which they captured. The frequency of their return to their headquarters depended upon their success with the rifle and the trap. They were occasionally absent for weeks at a time. If game was abundant the hut would be retained throughout the hunting season, otherwise another shelter was erected in wilds where the trophies of the chase were richer. The hunters were brave adventurers; no dangers or hardships daunted the spirit of these intrepid pioneers. Traversing the vast solitudes of the wilderness and penetrating the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, they were the first to make known to civilization the physical features of the far West. The enterprise of hunters anticipated the explorations of the government. Lewis and Clark were not the first to unlock the gates of the mountains. Indeed, the early expeditions which the government sent to explore the far West owed much of their success to the co-operation and practical guidance of huntsmen. James Pursley was a typical hunter. Animated with a spirit of daring adventure, he set out on a hunting excursion, and, after roaming over the plains for three years, finally, in 1802, reached Santa Fe. To him has been ascribed the honor of being the first American that ever made this journey. In the service of the fur companies, or in the independent pursuit of game, the hunters traced the great Western rivers to their sources, traversed the basin between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada ranges, and ultimately crossed the continent. Their camping grounds were chosen with a keen appreciation of local advantages. The spots

which their trained judgment selected often became the sites of prosperous villages. Their choice of a situation was of itself a strong presumptive evidence of its excellence. The valuable consignments of furs which they annually sent to St. Louis were the sources of its commercial success. For the tact and just dealing with which they maintained friendly relations with the Indians, for the contributions which they made to physical knowledge, and for the services which they rendered in the extension of trade, the Western hunters deserve a tribute of historic praise. St. Louis, which owes so much to their adventurous hardihood, will ever cherish a spirit of gratitude toward the humble founders of its early prosperity.

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE.

Huntsville.—A city of the fourth class, in Randolph County, on the Wabash Railroad, seven miles west of the city of Moberly. The site of the town was settled in 1823 by Nathan and Daniel Hunt, William Goggin, Gideon Wright, Blandermin Smith and Henry Winburn. In 1829 the County of Randolph was organized and in 1831 the county seat was located at Huntsville. The courthouse was located in the exact center of the original town, which was a perfect square, consisting of four donations of twelve and one-half acres each, contributed by Daniel Hunt, William Goggin, Gideon Wright and Henry Winburn. The present city of Huntsville covers more than 1,000 acres. It was named for Daniel Hunt, who was the first settler among the above named pioneers, though the others came very shortly after he located. At the sale of town lots which occurred in the spring of 1831, all the original town lots were sold except those reserved for the courthouse, jail and markethouse. The lots sold for prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$115. The following order appears on the records of the county court, made when the town was located:

"Ordered, that all persons cutting timber in the streets of Huntsville are required to leave the stumps not more than one foot in height, and to clear all timber so cut, together with the brush."

The city is delightfully located on elevated land about half a mile distant from the railroad, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural district. It has a good modern courthouse,

six churches—Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, South, Christian and Methodist Episcopal and Baptist, the last two for colored people. A few years ago a fine high school building was erected. This building was burned in January, 1900, but the enterprising citizens of the town at once began the erection of another, even finer, which is now completed and may be numbered among the best high school buildings in the State. For a number of years Huntsville was the seat of Mount Pleasant College, which was under the control of the Baptist denomination of the State. The charter for this institution was obtained February, 1855, and the college was opened shortly afterward. It became the *alma mater* of many men and women afterward prominent in the history of Missouri. Its presidents were as follows, and their terms of service: Rev. William Thompson, LL. D., one year; Rev. W. R. Rothwell, D. D., twelve years; Rev. J. W. Terrill, seven years; Rev. M. J. Breaker, three years; Rev. A. S. Worrell, one year, and Rev. J. B. Weber, one year. The college occupied buildings costing over \$50,000. They were destroyed by fire in 1880 and have never been rebuilt.

The present business of the city of Huntsville is represented by two good banks, a large medicine company, a flour and gristmill, lumber mill, rake and stacker factory, handle factory, two hotels, and about forty other business houses representing all branches of trade. The "Herald," published by Balthis & Dameron, is a progressive and money-making weekly paper published in the city, and a religious periodical is also published. There are numerous large coal mines in and near the city, which employ a great number of miners and annually produce a large tonnage of good coal. There are also extensive coke works located near the city limits, and a fine grade of the best quality of coke is produced. Population in 1899 (estimated), 2,000.

Hurdland.—An incorporated village in Knox County, on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, eight miles west of Edina. It has a public school, two churches, a bank, flouring mill, sawmill, weekly newspaper, the "News," and about twenty other business places, including stores and shops in differ-

ent lines of trade. Population 1899 (estimated), 500.

Hurt, Peyton Leonidas, physician, was born August 26, 1845, in Chariton County, Missouri, son of Martin C. and Parmelia (Philpott) Hurt. His father was a Virginian and his mother a Kentuckian, and both came to Missouri in 1837. Dr. Hurt was reared in Chariton County and obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of that county. He then entered Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, which he attended for three years. At the end of that time, having determined to make the practice of medicine his vocation in life, he went to Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one of the oldest and most widely known institutions of its kind in the United States, and there entered upon a course of study which was completed in 1867, when he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine. Returning to Missouri immediately after his graduation from the medical college, he began practicing at Lisbon, in Howard County, and continued there until 1870. He then removed to Arrow Rock, in Saline County, and practiced there until 1873, when he established his home in Boonville, Cooper County. In this larger and more satisfactory field of practice he has since continued his professional labors, gathering about him a large clientele as a result of his skillful treatment of those who came under his care, and his conscientious discharge of every responsibility which rests upon the general practitioner of medicine. His superior attainments and high character have received deserved recognition from his professional brethren as well as the general public, and during the year 1890 he served as president of the Central Medical Association of Missouri. He has also served three terms as coroner of Cooper County, an official position in the line of his profession. Affiliating with the Democratic party politically, he has frequently served as a delegate to State and other conventions, and also as a member of the central committee of his county, but has had little inclination to office-holding, and has held no position of this character, aside from that of coroner, except the position of city councilman at Boonville. For several years Dr. Hurt has taken much interest in keeping up the fish

supply of the streams of Missouri, and during the year 1898 he served as president of the State Board of Fish Commissioners. He is still a member of this board and has rendered services of great value to the public in this connection. June 29, 1887, he married Miss Cora Kinney, daughter of Captain Joseph Kinney, a noted old-time steamer-boat owner and a prominent man of affairs, whose home was in Howard County. A daughter, Mary Hurt, is the only child of Dr. and Mrs. Hurt.

Huse, William L., merchant, was born in Danville, Vermont, March 9, 1835. He received an English and commercial education in Chicago. When seventeen years old he became clerk in a grocery house. He then became connected with the forwarding and commission house of Isaac D. Harmon & Co., of Peru, Illinois, and was given charge of a steamer in the Illinois River trade, and in 1858 his earnings enabled him to purchase the boat and enter into the transportation business on his own account. When twenty-five years of age he owned three steamers plying on the Illinois River, and a year later he went to St. Louis and organized the firm of Huse, Loomis & Co., which engaged in the ice and transportation business in that city, later incorporated as the Huse & Loomis Ice and Transportation Company. Of this corporation Mr. Huse became and still continues to be president. Mr. Huse is also president of the Creve Coeur Ice Company, a stockholder and director in the Crystal Plate Glass Company, a stockholder and director in the Peru Plow & Wheel Company, president of the Union Dairy Company, a director of the Boatmen's Bank and of the St. Louis Trust Company, and a stockholder in various other financial, commercial and manufacturing enterprises. He has served as president of the St. Louis Commercial Club and has been a conspicuously active member. Mr. Huse married, in 1867, a daughter of Rev. Harvey Brown, of New York City, a well known Methodist clergyman. Both he and his wife being fond of travel, they have indulged their tastes in this direction largely, and have traveled extensively both in this country and Europe.

Huston, John Percy, banker, is descended from one of the earliest and most

prominent of the pioneers of Central Missouri. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Huston, a native of Augusta County, Virginia, married Miss Brownlee, and in 1819 moved to Saline County, settling on a farm in Arrow Rock Township. There he built a hotel, the first in the neighborhood, which he conducted for many years, later in life establishing a mercantile business there which he conducted in connection with the hotel. After his first wife died he married the widow of Bradford Lawless. He was a man of great influence in Saline County, and for many years in the early history of that place, was the only justice of the peace in his township. The reputation for probity, integrity and strength of character descended to his son Joseph, and is also the heritage of the grandson. Joseph Huston, Jr., son of the pioneer, was born and raised on the farm. In youth he entered his father's store as a clerk and for some time continued in that business. In 1859 he formed a partnership in the same business with Will H. Wood, and in 1865 they added a commission business to their joint interests. The firm was dissolved in 1869, and four years later a new partnership was organized by them, as Wood & Huston, for the purpose of engaging in the banking business in Marshall. In 1874 they opened their bank for the transaction of business, on the northeast corner of the square in Marshall, their capital being \$20,000. The institution was conducted as a private bank until 1882, when the capital was increased to \$100,000, stock issued for that amount, and incorporation under the laws of Missouri effected. Of this bank Joseph Huston served as President until his death in 1884, when he was succeeded by Will H. Wood, who continued at the head of the institution until his death in 1890. Mr. Huston was twice married, first in 1849 to Virginia Thompson, daughter of Philip Thompson, an early settler of Howard County. His second wife, to whom he was united in 1857, was Mary Smith, the daughter of G. S. Smith, who was a native of Kentucky. They had ten children, of whom six are living, namely: John Percy, Bettie, Harry L., Will S., C. Louise, wife of Charles L. Bell, of Marshall, and Arthur E. Huston. Joseph Huston was a quiet, unostentatious man, of great integrity and cast-iron business principles. He seldom made an error in

judgment, and was equally as correct in his clerical work. He was a quiet and retiring man of generous impulses, giving liberally of his means to worthy causes. He was public-spirited to a marked degree, and from every point of view a valued member of the community. JOHN PERCY HUSTON, his eldest child, was born in Saline County, Missouri, November 28, 1860. At the age of fifteen years he was graduated from Kemper Military School at Boonville, being the youngest graduate to leave that institution. The year following his graduation from the last named institution he entered his father's bank as bookkeeper, and in 1882 was made assistant cashier and in 1885 cashier. Since the death of Will H. Wood, in 1890, the management of the institution has been in his hands. So successful has his conduct of affairs been that he is recognized by the bankers of Missouri as one of the most sagacious financiers in the State, with a masterly grasp of questions pertaining to this most important interest. In 1895 he was complimented by election to the office of president of the Missouri Bankers' Association. In 1897 he was elected vice president from Missouri of the American Bankers' Association, and in 1900 was elected a member of the executive council of that association. He is the author of several papers presented before the State association. At its meeting at Cape Girardeau, in 1898, he read a carefully prepared paper on "The Banking Department of the State of Missouri and the Laws Governing the Same," which was awarded a prize of \$100 as the best paper on the new bank inspection law. At the meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Denver, Colorado, in August, 1898, he delivered an address on the "Resources and Banking Statistics of Missouri," which was applauded as the best address on a kindred subject delivered before that session. For several years he has been treasurer of the Sappington fund for the education of poor children. In 1885 he became one of the incorporators of the Ridge Park Cemetery Association, which laid out the present attractive burying grounds at Marshall. He also has large holdings and is a director in the Marshall Gas Light, Water and Ice Companies. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar in Masonry. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he is president of the board of stewards, and was elected in 1900 a trustee

of Central College at Fayette, Missouri. Mr. Huston married, November 14, 1889, Nellie Cary, a native of Kansas City, and a daughter of the late Judge Lucius and Martha (Stone) Cary. They are the parents of two children, Lucius Cary and John Percy Huston, Jr. Politically Mr. Huston is a Democrat, and he was a member of the military staff of Governor Stephens, with the rank of brigadier general.

Hutchinson, E., Carter, clergyman and educator, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, December 25, 1804, and died at Saratoga, New York, July 27, 1876. He completed his education at Brown University, graduating with high honors. He studied theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Thereafter he was in charge of churches, successively, at Petersburg, Shepherdstown and Alexandria, Virginia, until 1840, when he took orders in the Episcopal Church. He came west the same year in order to accept the presidency of Kemper College, and he was at the head of this institution until 1845, when he accepted a call to St. George's Church, of St. Louis, of which he was the first rector. Subsequently he founded Trinity Episcopal Church, of St. Louis, and occupied the rectorship until the close of his ministerial career. He was one of the pioneers of Episcopalianism in Missouri. Dr. Hutchinson, in 1829, married Lucy Burwell Randolph, at Carter Hall, Clark County, Virginia, and left three surviving children, two sons and a daughter.

Hutchinson, Robert Randolph, banker and financier, was born August 28, 1837, in Petersburg, Virginia. Removing to St. Louis with his parents when he was four years of age, he grew up in that city and obtained his early education there. He was then sent to the University of Virginia, and later to the University of Berlin, Germany, where he completed his education. He was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, but had only begun practice when the Civil War began. He was a member of the Missouri Minute Men in St. Louis in 1860, and aided in raising a company of the Second Regiment of the Missouri State Guards, and was serving as first lieutenant at the time of the capture of Camp Jackson. He was made adjutant of his

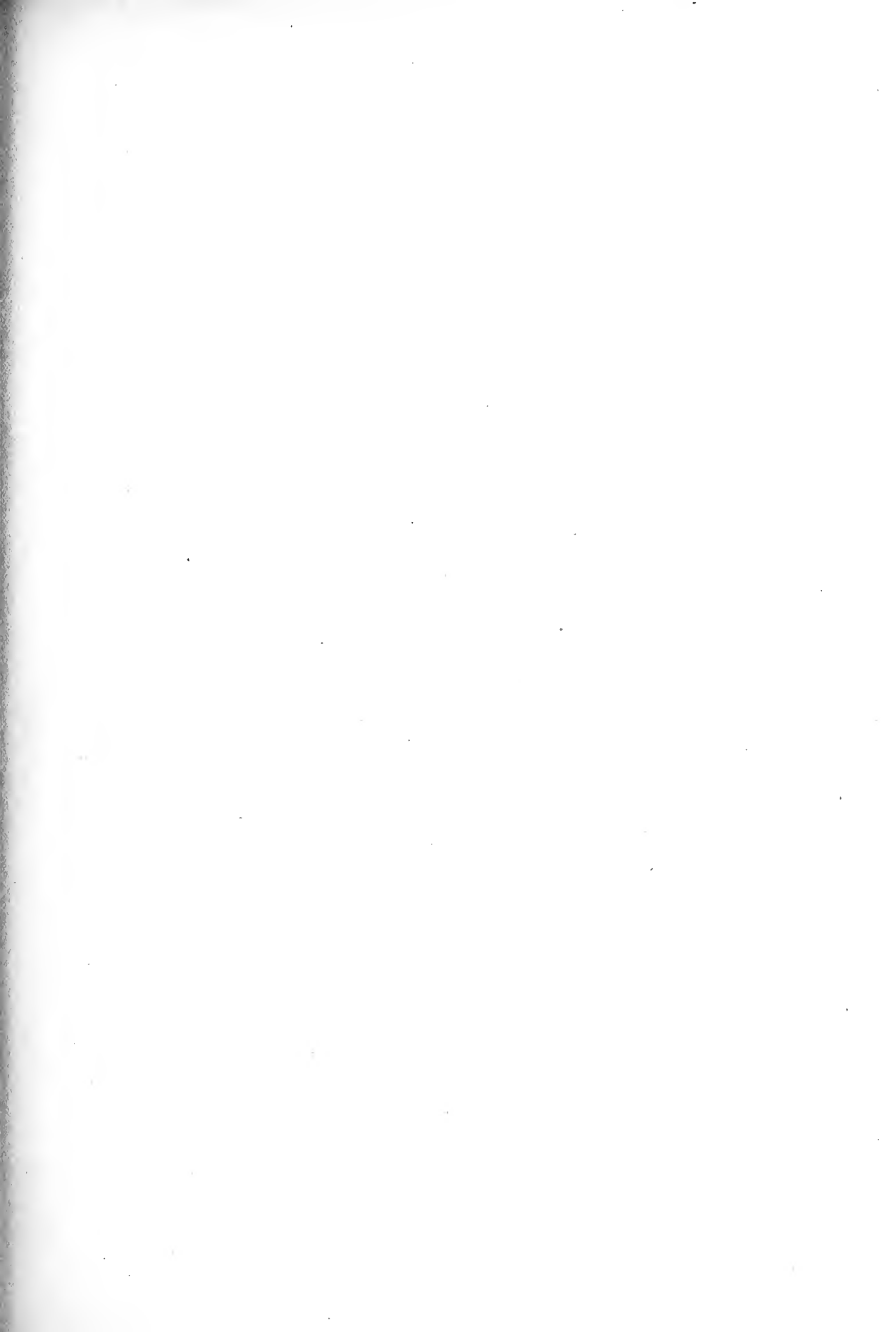
regiment and then promoted to captain and assistant adjutant general of Bowen's brigade, and later of the division. He was in active service in the field thereafter during the whole period of the Civil War. On returning to St. Louis, he found himself disbarred under the Drake Constitution, and this political disability operated to turn him away from the law, and he became identified with the banking interests of the city. He served as cashier of the Lucas Bank, and later as cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, with which he has ever since been conspicuously identified. In 1897 he succeeded to the presidency of this bank, and the same year was elected president also of the St. Louis Clearing House Association. He has interested himself especially in the upbuilding of the Mercantile Library, having served as president of the library association. Major Hutchinson married in 1865 Miss Mary Mitchell, daughter of Colonel D. D. Mitchell, a descendant of Major William Christy, a pioneer settler of St. Louis. The engagement had existed during the war, a period of total separation, excepting a visit made in February, 1865, by Miss Mitchell, by special permission of President Lincoln, to her intended husband, who was then a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware.

Hutchinson, William Tarlton, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Sedalia, is descended on the paternal side from Scotch-Irish ancestors who settled in Maryland during the early colonial period. His father, Oregon Hutchinson, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, a son of Archibald Hutchinson, and spent his entire life in the Bluegrass State, dying during our subject's childhood. He married Hettie Tarlton, a daughter of Caleb Tarlton, who was a prominent representative of the family of that name. The latter served in the Kentucky Legislature, and for many years occupied a judicial position in that State. William T. Hutchinson, son of Oregon and Hettie (Tarlton) Hutchinson, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, September 3, 1828. After attending the common schools of his native county he located at Lexington, Missouri, with his widowed mother, in 1846, where he engaged in farming. Two or three years later he removed to Georgetown, Pettis County, and upon becoming of legal age

entered government land there. From time to time thereafter he added to his possessions by taking up raw prairie land, which he improved, and some of which he still possesses. In 1885 he removed to Sedalia, and in that city he has since resided, witnessing its development into one of the leading cities of the State, and assisting in the formation of many of its important public enterprises. Since removing to Sedalia, Mr. Hutchinson has been almost continuously identified with the banking interests of the city. He was one of the organizers and for many years a director in the old Sedalia Savings Bank, now extinct, and in 1872 became one of the incorporators of the Citizens' National Bank, of which he has served as president since 1893. For many years he was identified with the Missouri Trust Company as its vice president. While a resident of Bowling Green Township he took a warm interest in educational affairs, and served on the school board there for a long time. Always a Democrat of the old school, he has never cared for public elective office. His marriage occurred September 20, 1849, and united him to Martha Porter, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Belfeel Porter, who settled in Pettis County in 1833. They are the parents of seven living children, namely: Belfeel, who is a farmer of Pettis County, and for several years proprietor of a woolen mill in Sedalia; Emma, wife of Ethelbert Lamkin, of Henry County; Hettie, wife of W. Y. Cline, of Pettis County; Sallie, wife of Lon B. Ware, of the Citizens' National Bank; Virginia, wife of Milton Cane, of Sedalia; and Martha and Nannie at home. Mrs. Hutchinson is a member of the Methodist Church, South. Mr. Hutchinson has in various ways shown himself to be a useful, helpful citizen, with the best interests of the community at heart, always ready to encourage movements intended to promote the public weal. His integrity of character has never been brought into question. As a financier he has demonstrated his prudence and sagacity, and is regarded as a safe adviser to investors.

Huttig, Charles H., manufacturer and banker, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, son of Frederick and Sophia (Snell) Huttig. He was reared and educated in his native city, quitting the high school at sixteen years of age.

His early business training was as a bookkeeper in the banking house of Cook, Musser & Co., of Muscatine. At the end of three years, and before he had attained his majority, he became a stockholder in the Huttig Brothers' Manufacturing Company, of Muscatine, and was made assistant manager. In 1885 he went to St. Louis and established the Huttig Sash and Door Company, becoming president of the corporation. This company started with a paid-up capital of \$40,000, and eleven years later its capital and surplus amounted to \$190,000, the result of accumulated profits. As Mr. Huttig has been at the head of the corporation, acting as president and chief executive officer since its formation, the growth and prosperity of the enterprise reflects upon him the greatest credit and testifies strongly to his superior abilities and high character as a business man. He has borne various other important responsibilities. After filling the office of vice president of the Third National Bank for some time he was made president in 1897, and still holds that position. He is also a director in the American Central Fire Insurance Company, a director in the St. Louis Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, vice president of the Western Sash and Door Company, of Kansas City, and has considerable lumber interests in the Northwest. He is a member of the Mercantile Club, of the Noonday Club, and of the Merchants' Exchange, and served during the first three years of its existence as secretary of the Citizens' Smoke Abatement Association. Busy as he has been in the conduct of his private affairs, he has found time to serve the public to a considerable extent, although compelled to decline some of the official positions, or at least some of the nominations for office tendered to him. Consideration of his business interests compelled him some years since to decline a proffered nomination for Congress in the old Eighth Congressional District, but a nomination to the St. Louis school board was accepted in 1891, and his popularity was evidenced by the fact that he was elected by the largest vote cast at that time. He served as a member of the school board four and a half years, acting as the chairman of the ways and means committee of the board during the last two years of his term of service. His political





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William H. H. H.

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affiliations have been with the Democratic party since he became a voter, and since divisions have arisen in the party, growing out of financial questions, he has acted with that portion of the party favoring a single monetary standard and opposed to new and dangerous innovations in our financial system. A Protestant in his religious affiliations, he is broadly liberal. He has been a director of the Ethical Culture Society and of the Self-Culture Club, and a liberal contributor to the Humane and Provident Societies and other charitable associations. He is a member also of the order of Knights Templar and other branches of the Masonic fraternity, and of the order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Huttig was married, in 1892, to Miss Annie E. Musser, daughter of Peter Musser, of Muscatine, Iowa. Her father was one of the pioneers in building up the lumber and milling industry of the upper Mississippi region, and is now one of the largest owners of white pine lands in the country. Mrs. Huttig was educated at Muscatine, Iowa, and at Highland Park Seminary, near Chicago, and is an accomplished lady, well fitted to grace the home of a successful man of affairs.

Huttig, William, founder of one of the most important manufacturing establishments in the West, and prominently identified with many of the largest financial and commercial interests of Kansas City and vicinity, was born November 26, 1859, in Muscatine, Iowa. His parents were Frederick and Sophia (Snell) Huttig. The father, a Saxon by birth, came to America when he was twenty years of age, was a stonemason by occupation, and built the abutments and bridges for the Rock Island Railway. In 1864 he established at Muscatine, Iowa, a sash and door factory, from which have sprung other like houses in St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City. He is now living in Kansas City, retired from active business. The mother, a native of Strasburg, France, is deceased. The son, William Huttig, began work in his father's factory when he was but ten years of age, receiving a daily wage of forty cents. He mastered every detail in the manufacturing department, and became particularly expert as a glazier, making a record of putting in 1,400 window lights in a ten-hour day. He attended a public school

prior to entering the factory, and while engaged in his apprenticeship took instruction in a night school. Despite his meager educational opportunities, he acquired a fund of knowledge which, supplemented by attentive reading and native ability, enabled him to give masterly direction to the management of financial and commercial enterprises. When nineteen years of age he was admitted to partnership in his father's business, and soon afterward he founded the Muscatine Oat Meal Mills, and conducted its financial affairs in addition to his factory duties. On attaining his majority in 1882 he founded the Western Sash and Door Company, of Kansas City, and began business with a plant not exceeding \$30,000 in value. The same year incorporation was effected under the name given above, with William Huttig as president, and his brother, Fred Huttig, Jr., as secretary and treasurer. In 1900 their factories had become the largest of their class in the West, if not in the United States. The value of the property is more than a half-million dollars, and the buildings and sheds at Twenty-third Street and Grand Avenue occupy five acres of ground. The number of men employed is 260, and 60,000 feet of lumber are used daily in the manufacture of artistic and plain doors, blinds, sash, moldings and fine hardwood finishings. The material includes all native woods from California and Oregon to Florida and Louisiana. The shops contain a turning lathe for porch columns which has but one counterpart in the world, and has a daily capacity of 400 complete columns. A planer in daily use is the largest in the United States. The annual output of the plant is 250,000 doors, 200,000 glazed windows and 2,000,000 feet of interior finish. So complete are the resources of the plant that all the mill work for the new Convention Hall in Kansas City was made and delivered within seven days, every sash and door being made to order, no such unusual sizes being kept in stock. An example of the elaborate interior work furnished by the company is found in the Baltimore Hotel, in which cherry, oak and hard pine predominate, and in the beautiful mahogany work for the National Bank of Commerce. The company also operates factories in St. Louis and St. Joseph, Missouri, and in Muscatine, Iowa, and maintains immense warehouses in the first named city. President

Huttig, the directing head of this great establishment, is interested in various other important concerns. He is a stockholder in the Eagle Manufacturing Company and in the Eclipse Starch Company, both of Kansas City, and in the Iola (Kansas) Cement Works, the largest of their class in the world. He is vice president of the Electrical Subway Company, of Kansas City, a director and large stockholder in the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, a director in the National Bank of Commerce, and in the United States & Mexico Trust Company, and a stockholder in the Fidelity Trust Company and in the Armourdale Bank. In all these relations, associated in some way with all the financial and commercial enterprises of the Missouri Valley, Mr. Huttig displays business qualifications of the highest order, and he is regarded by his associates as one of the most resourceful and capable of the men of large affairs in the metropolis of the Missouri Valley. He is an active member of the Commercial Club, the Kansas City Club and the Driving Park Association, and is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor. In politics he is a sound money Democrat. Mr. Huttig was married, in 1883, to Miss Ella L. Hart, daughter of Jacob A. Hart, a wealthy business man of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She died in 1892, leaving two children, Hart and Fred, who are high school students in Kansas City. In 1895 Mr. Huttig married Miss Nannie E. Holmes, daughter of James T. Holmes, a large property-owner in Kansas City. Mrs. Huttig is a highly educated lady, a graduate of Liberty Ladies' College. Born of this marriage is a daughter, Elizabeth Huttig.

Hutton, John E., Congressman and journalist, was born in Polk County, Tennessee, March 28, 1828. His father, William Hutton, was a native of Virginia. At the age of three years young Hutton, with his parents, moved to Lincoln County, Missouri, and was brought up on a farm one and a half miles from Troy. He received the benefits of such education as the common schools at that time afforded, and at the age of eighteen became a teacher, spending his spare moments reading medicine with Dr. Logan, a leading practitioner at Flynt Hill, and later attended lectures at Pope's Medical

College, St. Louis. In 1853 he went to Warrenton, Missouri, where he built up a large practice. In 1859-60 he took a second course at a medical college in St. Louis, from which he was graduated, and then entered upon his practice again in the spring of 1860. In the presidential contest of 1860 he, with Honorable J. V. Hayes, made a joint canvass of Warren County. Both were strong speakers, and the debate proved only second in interest to the celebrated canvass of the county by Rollins and Henderson a few years before. He was Democratic nominee for the State Senate in the Warren-St. Charles district in 1862, but was defeated by Honorable Frederick Muench, the district being overwhelmingly Republican. September 2, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the Fifty-ninth Regiment by Governor Willard P. Hall. He began the practice of law in 1863 and was admitted to the bar at Warrenton in 1864, having disposed of his medical practice to Dr. H. H. Middlecamp, who had entered his office as a student in 1862. On February 7, 1865, Colonel Hutton was married to Miss Euphemia Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, one of the most substantial citizens and prominent merchants of St. Louis. In the same year that he was married Colonel and Mrs. Hutton removed to Mexico. To this union there were born four sons—Nathaniel D., Dr. John E., Jr., of Mexico, Harry and William G. Hutton. Colonel Hutton followed the practice of law until 1873, part of that time being a partner of the late Judge G. B. Macfarlane. During the reconstruction period Colonel Hutton had taken an active part in organizing the shattered remnants of the Democratic party. In addition to making speeches, he wrote vigorous articles for the press, and was universally recognized as a courageous and honest leader. These articles prompted his friends to urge him to go into journalism, and in 1873, with John W. Jacks, now proprietor of the Montgomery "Standard," he purchased the "Ledger." The name of the paper was changed and the publication issued as the "Intelligencer." Subsequently Colonel Hutton purchased Mr. Jacks' interest and became sole proprietor. In 1884 Colonel Hutton made his first canvass for nomination to a political office, and announced himself for the Democratic nomination for Congress. The contest was a heated one, and





W. H. Wood

"The Southern Magazine"

Yours very truly,
William Ayde.

after a deadlock of over two weeks Hutton was nominated, and later elected to the office. In 1888, after another spirited contest and a like deadlock, he was again nominated and re-elected to this office. After serving through the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congress he decided not to become a candidate for a third term, and practically retired from public life. After his retirement he prepared a very excellent lecture, entitled, "The March of Fifty Years," which he delivered in a number of places in this State. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an earnest Sabbath school worker. Colonel Hutton died at his home, in Mexico, December 28, 1893, after an illness of one week. His widow and three youngest sons reside in Mexico. The eldest son is dead.

Hyde, Ira B., lawyer, soldier and Congressman, was born at Guildford, New York, January 18, 1838. He was raised on a farm and educated in Oberlin College, Ohio, and after studying law located at St. Paul, Minnesota in 1861. In 1862 he entered the Union Army as a private in a cavalry regiment, and served to the end of the war. In 1866 he came to Missouri and resumed the practice of law at Princeton, and served a term as prosecuting attorney. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican by a vote of 13,953 to 12,318 for C. H. Mansur, Democrat.

Hyde, William, was born at Lima, near Rochester, New York, August 27, 1836, and died at St. Louis, October 30, 1898. His father was Elisha Hyde, a native of Connecticut, a well educated and accomplished man, who had removed to New York and become a teacher in Genesee College; and his mother was Amanda N. Gregory, of Ithaca, New York. She is still living at Belleville, Illinois, at an advanced age. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Uriah Gregory, was brevetted colonel at the battle of Saratoga, where Burgoyne was captured, and the sword he won on this field he afterward presented to his son, William R. Gregory, who, during the War of 1812, served on the Canadian border. He was fortunate in both his parents, for both were proficient and accomplished scholars and educators, and it was directly from them that he received an education and training in

letters, which was singularly accurate and thorough. During his early manhood Mr. Hyde himself showed the bent of his training by teaching for a short time, after an attendance of two years at McKendree College. But this vocation was too tame for him; his active, aggressive spirit, not less than his robust, active body, demanded a less tranquil field of usefulness, and, with the purpose of fitting himself for it, he went to Kentucky and attended the law school of Transylvania University, at Lexington, where Robertson, Marshall and Wickliffe, jurists of renown the country over, were the teachers. When he left the university he had a law practice license, signed by Judge Marshall. Although he never entered upon the practice, the instruction he received at Transylvania was worth, in the vocation he did choose and follow, all that it had cost him in time, study and expense; for, while the proficient and successful journalist is expected to know, and should know, no little on all subjects, a severe and accurate discipline in the principles and workings of the law must constitute, in this country, an essential qualification for his tasks. Mr. Hyde conceived a high admiration for Stephen A. Douglas, the famous Democratic champion of Illinois from 1845 to 1860, and his first newspaper writing, published in the Belleville "Tribune," was in support of Douglas' position on the Kansas-Nebraska question. For a time he was editor of the "Tribune," and later of the Sterling (Illinois) "Times." The proprietors of the St. Louis "Republican" discovered his talents for writing, and in 1857 engaged him as Springfield (Ill.) correspondent for that paper during the sitting of the Legislature. This was the beginning of a connection with the "Republican" which was maintained for twenty-eight years. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Nathaniel Paschall, editor of the paper, asked him to take a position as local reporter. He accepted it, and three years later became assistant editor under Mr. Paschall, the most cordial and confidential relations existing between them until the day of Mr. Paschall's death, in 1866, when Mr. Hyde became editor-in-chief. He managed the paper through the five presidential campaigns that followed, and it may be fairly said, so directed its editorial policy and managed its entire course as to largely increase its influence and usefulness—an influence and usefulness

which received signal recognition in 1872, when, through the "passive policy," of which he was the author, and the "Republican" the organ, the Democrats of Missouri abstained from State nominations and supported and elected B. Gratz Brown, the Liberal Republican candidate, Governor, and by this means overthrew the Republican ascendancy which had been maintained for six years. In 1885 he made a visit to Europe, taking his family with him, and shortly after his return was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of St. Louis—a position whose duties he discharged with the conscientious diligence that marked all his tasks of trust and responsibility, and in a spirit of fairness and liberality that gained for him the respect of his political opponents. The fast mail, which has been of so great advantage to St. Louis and the West, is one of the achievements brought about by his personal efforts. After the expiration of his term of service he went to St. Joseph, and started a daily morning paper called "The Ballot," but the enterprise was not financially successful. He was next called to Salt Lake City to assume the editorship of the Salt Lake "Herald," and under his guidance the Democratic party of Utah was organized and won its first signal victory. At the close of this ably conducted campaign he resigned the editorship of the "Herald," and returning to St. Louis, accepted a position in the post-office under Postmaster Carlisle, continuing literary work at the same time. It was while holding this place that he fell into the ill health which grew worse until it ended in his death. At the beginning of the year 1897 he was called upon to undertake another work, which, in the nature of things, is destined to live longer than any other labor of his life, and which will well round out his useful and honorable career. At that time he was asked by a well known publishing house to take the position of editor-in-chief of the "Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis," a work which, it was proposed, should be compiled on the same plan as Appleton's "Encyclopedia," but dealing only with the history of that city and its environments. It was an ambitious project, but one which at once commended itself to the practical, experienced journalist. He had never seen the history of a great city put into cyclopedic form, because no such thing had ever been attempted in any American city; but he had sat at his desk

many times wishing for just such a work, and he knew that other busy men had felt the same want. The practicability and desirability of putting the local history of St. Louis into this form was evident to him, and realizing that, in the closing years of the first century of its existence as an American city, the time was opportune for the compilation of such a compendium of history, he entered upon the task. The extent of his influence and the strong hold which he had upon the confidence of the people of St. Louis was demonstrated by the fact that within a comparatively short time he had called to his assistance as contributors and advisory editors fully one hundred leading citizens from various walks of life, whose eminent fitness to write on the special topics assigned to them was apparent to everyone having any knowledge of city affairs. The closing weeks of his life witnessed the gathering in and editing of these contributions, the revision of most of his own manuscripts and the practical completion of the laborious task upon which he had entered nearly two years earlier. Mr. Hyde was robust and vigorous both in body and mind, his stalwart and massive frame presenting a fair indication of his character, which was strong, aggressive and unbending, and yet fair, generous and kind. His writing was marked by strength, accuracy and careful reflection. He never used Latin or French phrases, and few persons could use simple Anglo-Saxon words with greater skill and effect. In his young days, when acting as reporter on the "Republican," he was addicted to making sportive and ludicrous combinations of words for the amusement of hearers and readers, but when he became chief editor he lost much of this habit in the serious responsibilities of the position. His friends were accustomed to say that he was absolutely fearless and never blanched before man or condition; and his daring balloon adventure with two companions, on the 1st of July, 1859—when he made a voyage from St. Louis to Jefferson County, New York, passing over Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, in twenty hours—was certainly an illustration of this admirable quality. Those who were intimate with him knew that beneath his strong, robust appearance he was the gentlest of men, and while he was absolutely incorruptible and savagely intolerant to anyone who approached him with a propo-

sition involving in the slightest degree faithlessness to duty or honor, he was patient and considerate to all who fairly claimed his attention, sweet as summer to those whom he numbered as his friends, and warm-hearted and affectionate to the few who were enshrined in his heart. For twenty years he was a leader of the Democracy of the Mississippi Valley, influencing men both by his forcefulness and tact in personal contact, and through the press by his masterly editorials. In those days there was hardly an editor in the United States whose utterances commanded to a greater extent the attention of the public, and being widely copied, they made him known in journalistic and political circles from one end of the country to the other. In politics he was a Warwick, shaping the policies of his party and influencing its nominations to high office, but holding himself always in the background and asking for himself neither honors nor emoluments. He was marvelously accurate in his judgment of men, easily discerning the far-reaching effect of the act of a public man, and this was one of the secrets of his success in both politics and journalism. Concerning matters of public moment his views were statesmanlike, his convictions sincere, and his impulses always patriotic. He was deeply sensitive, modest as a woman, and had an air of reserve which made him seem unapproachable to those not intimately acquainted with him. His friends knew him, however, as one of the most charmingly companionable of men, with boundless generosity and warmth of heart. His nature was full of poetry and tender sentiment, and no friendship could be truer than was his. His knowledge of literature was broad, and his apt quotations delighted his friends hardly less than his rare wit and humor, always mirth-provoking, and yet always without a sting. His home life was one of enviable happiness. Sympathetic, kindly, considerate and indulgent, he seemed to live for those who loved him, and found the sweetest joys of life at his own fireside.

It may well be said of him, as has been said of another, that when he ceased to live "a brilliant light went out; a sweet, deep-toned

bell was hushed; honor and dignity were deprived of a courtly devotee. Loved for himself in life, he shall be revered for his graces in death." Mr. Hyde was married at Toronto, Canada, June 4, 1866, to Miss Haille Benson, daughter of James L. Benson, an estimable citizen of St. Louis, and flour inspector for the Merchants' Exchange. Mrs. Hyde is a native-born Missourian, and has lived in the State all her life, with the exception of two years spent with her parents in Canada. They had two daughters, both living—Chaille F., now Mrs. Howard Payne, of Webster, Missouri, and Miss Amy, living with her mother.

Hypes, Benjamin Murray, physician, was born July 31, 1846, in Lebanon, Illinois. He was educated at McKendree College, graduating with the degree of bachelor of arts, and taking the degree of master of arts in 1869. He was for a time a professor in Arcadia Seminary, in Arcadia, Missouri, and at the German Methodist College, of Warrenton, Missouri. He then began the study of medicine and attended lectures, first at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois. After that he attended lectures at St. Louis Medical College, and graduated in 1872. Upon competitive examination he was appointed assistant physician at the St. Louis City Hospital, and served in that capacity for two years. After leaving the hospital he engaged in private practice in St. Louis. He has contributed to medical literature, many of the monographs written by him having been published in foreign as well as in American medical journals. He has acted with the Republican party in campaigns involving economic and other political issues. He has adhered to the faith of his father and mother, given freely of his time and means to advance the interests of the Methodist Church, contributed liberally to institutions of a philanthropic character, and has been one of the benefactors of McKendree College. He was one of the founders of Marion Sims Medical College, has been identified with it since as lecturer and professor, and is now vice dean of that institution.

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Iatan, a village on the Missouri River, in Marshall Township, Platte County, fourteen miles northwest of Platte City, the county seat, was laid out in 1841, by Dougherty, Swords and Schultz, and in 1859 was incorporated for school purposes. It has a Cumberland Presbyterian Church and two stores. Population, 100.

Iberia.—An incorporated village in Miller County, sixteen miles southeast of Tusculumbia, and eleven miles from Crocker, the nearest railroad point. The village occupies land that was entered by Reuben Short in 1838, who built a log house upon it. The first frame house was erected in 1859 by Henry Dockson, who, with one Noyes, ran a store. Large rocks surround the place and it became known as "Rock Town." The place assumed no considerable proportions until after the war, when it became known as Iberia. It has three churches, a good public school, a private institute (the Iberia Normal School), a large flouring mill, two sawmills, a newspaper, the "Intelligencer," published by W. F. B. Goforth, two hotels and a number of stores in different branches of trade. Population in 1899, 400.

Iberia Normal School.—A private academy founded at Iberia, Miller County, in 1887. It has a high school, academic and normal courses, each grade providing for a two years' course of study.

Iberville, Pierre le Moyne, the founder of Louisiana, was born in Montreal, Canada, July 16, 1661, and died in Havana, Cuba, July 9, 1706. He entered the French Navy as a midshipman in 1675, accompanied De Troye on his overland expedition from Canada against the English forts on Hudson Bay, and in 1690 was one of the leaders in the retaliatory expedition against Quebec. In 1692 he was given command of a frigate, and in 1697 had become recognized as the most skillful naval officer in the French service. In 1698 he obtained a commission for establishing direct intercourse between France and the Mississippi, and arrived in

Mobile Bay with an expedition having that object in view, January 31, 1699. In March following he entered the mouth of the Mississippi River, ascending and exploring the river to the mouth of Red River. Soon afterward he built old Fort Biloxi, the first post on the Mississippi, at the head of Biloxi Bay. In May following he sailed for France, but returned the following year in command of another expedition, and built another fort on the Mississippi River, establishing a post also at the copper mines on the Mankato. He was again in Louisiana in 1701, and began the colonization of Alabama and Mobile. He was made captain of a French line-of-battle ship in 1702, and was preparing for a cruise off the coast of North Carolina when he died.

Icarian Settlement.—A settlement founded at Cheltenham, St. Louis County, in 1857, by followers of the celebrated French communist, Etienne Cabet, who died in St. Louis in 1856. Antecedent to their coming here the founders of this community had formed a part of the Icarian community at Nauvoo, Illinois. Dissensions had caused them to separate from the Illinois community, and accompanied by its founder, Cabet, they came to St. Louis and began making preparations for the founding of a new Icarian settlement. For a time they lived in North St. Louis, and there Cabet died. It had been his purpose to obtain for the new colony a large tract of land remote from any city, but in February of 1857, soon after his death, those who had succeeded him in the conduct of the enterprise purchased a comparatively small tract of land at what was known as Sulphur Springs, in St. Louis County, for which they contracted to pay \$25,000, paying \$8,000 in cash. The land was purchased from Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, and was adjacent to the Missouri Pacific Railroad station, which had been named Cheltenham Station. A spacious building and several small cottages had been erected on this tract of land some years earlier by William Sublette, who had occupied it as a summer resort, and these and such additional struct-

ures as were needed were occupied by the Icarians to the number of about 150 persons. The society was governed by a president and advisory council, all had the same interest in the property holdings and funds of the community, and all lived and labored alike, their employment being directed by the president and his advisers. They had blacksmith, carpenter, shoemaker, tailor, cabinet and cooper shops, and the products of these shops were either utilized in the colony or sold in the city. All the earnings went into the common treasury, and about \$15,000 was expended for improvements, a fine garden and a reservoir, which supplied the place with water, being improvements which attracted special attention. All the affairs of the colony were conducted with military precision, a trumpet-call summoning the members of the community to their meals in the great dining-hall, hours for labor and recreation being prescribed, and strict regularity observed in everything. Besides their schools for the training of children, they had schools for the study of practical and economic questions, and were an unusually intelligent and well informed body of people. In matters religious all were left free to follow their own inclinations, and while some members of the community were Catholics others were inclined to atheism, and a majority prided themselves on being "Free-thinkers." Meetings were held regularly for the purpose of promoting culture and intellectual development, but public religious ceremonies of every kind were eschewed. Family life and its obligations were sacredly regarded. For a time the community prospered and seemed to realize a large measure of the expectations of its founders in the betterment of social, moral and economic conditions. Then the Civil War came on and many of the men enlisted in the Union Army. Others drew away from the community, and the president—M. Mercardier—proposed that its affairs should be settled up and the experiment abandoned. This was not agreed to, but the burden of debt caused the society to reconvey the property to Mr. Allen. After that it was rented for some years from Mr. Allen, but the affairs of the colony became still further embarrassed by dissensions among the Icarians. President Mercardier retired from the government of the colony, and Messrs. Mesnier, Laura and

Vinsot were appointed to take charge of its affairs. Finally all consented to the breaking up of the community, and in 1864 Henry Vinsot was authorized to dispose of its property and liquidate its indebtedness. This was done, and a balance of \$400 remaining to the credit of the colony was distributed among the poorest of the Icarians. Thus ended the community experiment at Cheltenham, which has since become a part of the city of St. Louis. A considerable number of those who were members of the community were still living in St. Louis in 1898. The old Sublette mansion, which was the community headquarters, was destroyed by fire in 1875. Besides laying the foundation of the settlement at Cheltenham, Cabot founded during his lifetime co-operative communities in Icaria, Texas, Nauvoo, Illinois, and in Adams County, Iowa, none of which were in existence in 1898.

Illinois Central Railroad.—The Illinois Central is one of the few great roads that began great. When it was chartered, in 1851, as a road from Cairo to Chicago, with a branch from Centralia to Galena, over 700 miles in extent, it was regarded as an enterprise so vast and so far beyond the needs and capabilities of the State that it would require nearly a generation for the State to grow up to it. But when Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois, managed to get a bill through Congress—the second of the kind—granting to the road alternate sections of public lands along the route, it put a different face on the matter. The line ran through one of the best farming regions in the country, and as there was at the time a fair immigration into the State, it was thought that a large share of it might be attracted to the line of the road to locate on its lands. This hope was more than fulfilled, for the enterprise very largely increased the immigration into the State, and the company found itself busy disposing of its lands to actual settlers locating along the road as it advanced, or along the defined route. The work was prosecuted with an energy unusual at that day. In May, 1853, the first portion of the road was completed and opened between La Salle and Bloomington; in June, 1855, the branch to Galena and Dubuque was finished, and in September, 1856, the road was opened through from Chicago and Ga-

lena to Cairo, St. Louis having a connection with it by the Ohio & Mississippi at Sandoval. It was recognized as a strong road as soon as it was completed, and the gradual acquisition and control of subsidiary roads already built, and the construction of branches and extensions was an easy task. It leased the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad and secured the Cairo Short Line, thus perfecting a system of connections with the South which already embraced Memphis, Jackson and New Orleans. It controls a line from Dubuque, on the Mississippi, across the State of Iowa, to Sioux City, on the Missouri, and a line, also, north through Iowa to the Minnesota boundary. Its total mileage is 2,888 miles. In granting the charter in 1851 the Legislature of Illinois exempted the road from taxation, but it required it, in return for this exemption, to pay into the State treasury the sum of 7 per cent. of the gross earnings of the original line of 705 miles, year by year. These payments, from 1855 to 1895, inclusive, amounted to \$15,198,581. During the same period it paid to its stockholders in dividends \$75,542,361.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company was chartered by the State of Illinois in 1851. That part of the system of 4,706 miles of railroad now controlled by that company which extends from Cairo to Dubuque, and from Centralia to Chicago, comprising in all some 705 miles in Illinois, which was built under the original charter, was the outgrowth of repeated efforts on the part of that State to establish, as a part of its scheme of internal improvements, a central railroad, which should develop its prairie lands.

As early as 1823 the State of Illinois had already appointed commissioners to devise means for connecting, by canal, the navigable waters of the Illinois River and of Lake Michigan, and in 1827, John Quincy Adams being President of the United States, a grant of lands was made by Congress to the State in aid of this project.

In 1836 the State chartered a private company to build a railroad across the prairies from Cairo to the terminus of that canal, near La Salle. This scheme having failed, the State itself, in 1837, undertook the work and appropriated \$3,500,000 therefor.

The ambition of the State exceeded its ability to carry on the projected improvements, and it soon found itself unable to pay

the interest on the bonds issued therefor. Later on private capital more than once undertook the construction of the projected railroad, without success, although aided by liberal charters.

In 1850 Congress granted to the States of Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, in trust for the sole purpose of aiding the construction of a chain of interstate railroads from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, the right of way through public lands and in addition six square miles of land for each mile of railroad built.

The State of Illinois, in chartering its railroad company, prudently reserved to itself forever, in lieu of taxes, 7 per cent of the gross receipts of the railroad built thereunder, while the more lavish Southern States are believed to have granted to their companies an exemption from taxation.

These payments enabled the State of Illinois, which in 1851 was in arrears for interest on some \$16,000,000 of its bonds, to extinguish all of its debt in 1880. In the year ended June 30, 1898, the State's 7 per cent. share of the gross receipts of the original 705 miles of railroad so built amounted to \$658,723, which if capitalized at 3½ per cent., would give \$18,820,657 as the State's proprietary interest in the railroad.

The wisdom of the State in making its grant to the railroad company is at once apparent when it is considered that the lands thus granted could then be bought for cash at about fifty cents per acre. The State was sparsely settled, and while the early settlers were a thrifty, hardy people, they had moved from timber growing portions of the older and more developed States east and south of Illinois, along the water courses, and, naturally settled in the timber districts. It, therefore, fell to the lot of the Illinois Central Railroad to become the great developer of the inaccessible interior of the State, and demonstrate the value and productiveness of the prairie lands. During the time of this early development it experienced the usual hardships of the pioneers, especially in financial matters. Results, however, show how well and efficiently it did the work. The original line of railroad of this company traversed 29 of the 102 counties of the State. In 1850 those 29 counties, mostly prairie, had a population of only 216,196, or about one-fourth of the entire population of the State. In 1850

their population was 2,005,684, or over one-half of the population of the entire State.

This phenomenal growth is further emphasized by the fact that in 1898 the total value of assessed property in the State was \$778,474,910, or about six and one-half times as much as it was in 1850.

For fully thirty years the company devoted itself to the development of its original lines, and the country contiguous thereto. Then began its policy of expansion, and since that time it has acquired many branches upon which the same policy of development has been energetically carried on.

In 1883 the Illinois Central Railroad Company acquired by lease the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans railroad, extending from Cairo to New Orleans, thus giving it a direct line from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, since which time its progressive influence has been felt throughout the lower Mississippi Valley.

It has contributed very largely to the building up of New Orleans as a seaport. This growth has received an impetus by the wonderful development of the company's facilities in that city within recent years, notably by the construction, at New Orleans, of the Stuyvesant docks, extensive shed-covered wharves, and a million bushel grain elevator. The company now has under contemplation a further increase in its facilities at that point by the construction of a modern sorting yard, containing about seventy-five miles of side tracks, and another million bushel grain elevator.

It is a matter worthy of note that there are now over forty steamship schedules in force between New Orleans, Central America, the West Indies and Europe, and in addition to this arrangements are practically completed for direct service to Asiatic points.

In 1896 the Illinois Central Company acquired the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute railroad, or what was commonly known as the "Cairo Short Line," thus giving it a direct entrance into the city of St. Louis, with extensive terminals at East St. Louis.

Subsequently it also acquired the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad, giving it entrance to the city of Louisville, and at the same time, in connection with its main line, a direct and short route from St. Louis to Memphis.

In August, 1896, the Illinois Central

opened up its St. Louis-Chicago line, with service second to none in both passenger and freight.

Westward the Illinois Central has a line extending through Dubuque, across the State of Iowa to Sioux City, Iowa, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota. From Tara, in Iowa, a point on this western line, there is being built a line to Omaha, Nebraska, where connection will be made with the Union Pacific, thereby creating a trans-continental line from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean.

The Illinois Central was the first of the large railroads of the country to adopt a plan for encouraging employes of the company to become stockholders on a fair and equitable basis. On June 30, 1898, the number of officers and employes, other than directors of the corporation, registered on the books of the company as stockholders, was 733, and their holdings amounted to 2,536 shares, or \$253,600.

By giving to each stockholder the privilege of free transportation to Chicago at the time of the annual meeting, in September, the company is also encouraging the purchase of shares by patrons living on the line of road. In each of the ten States in which the company is operating railways, there are a number of stockholders, varying from four in Indiana to 732 in Illinois. The total number of stockholders in the ten States traversed by the system was, in June, 1898, 1,115, and the number of shares held by them, 26,630, or \$2,663,000. There were then, resident in the United States, 3,365 stockholders, owning 237,709 shares; in Great Britain, 2,896, owning 229,252 shares; elsewhere, 120, owning 57,983 shares.

The aforementioned figures are given to show what the Illinois Central is doing in the solution of one of the greatest problems that is now engaging the attention of thoughtful men; that is the establishment, or re-establishment, of harmony between labor and capital. One of our leading journals has presented the matter in the following language, viz.:

"It is questionable whether there be another big corporation in the United States whose management treats the employes with as much justice and common sense as the Illinois Central road.

"It was only a year or so ago that we had the pleasure of directing attention in these

columns to the encouragement which President Fish was holding out to employes to become stockholders in the corporation, and to the success of his liberal efforts in that direction, as seen in the fact that several thousands of employes were owners of stock in the road, and now again we have to chronicle a further common-sense extension of privilege to the employes of this same road by the same sagacious management. The employes of the Illinois Central are no longer subject to the rough and autocratic discipline which would send them from their employment for any minor fault of omission or commission, or at the mere caprice or whim of an offended superior officer.

"Their faults, whether of omission or commission, are all jotted down in a book, in which book also are duly written whatever unusually meritorious services they may have performed for the road, such as working heartily spells of overtime under stress of circumstances, preventing accidents, saving life, etc. It is a sort of debtor and creditor account, so to speak, between the employes and the corporation, in which the employes may work off any demerit marks written against them by doing meritorious acts and showing zeal and interest in the road's affairs.

"This surely is the *ne plus ultra* of good management on the part of a corporation. There is in it what has hitherto been wanting in the relations of capital and labor, a recognition on the part of capital that it is dependent on labor, just as labor is dependent on it, and that labor is not likely to take the hearty interest toward its (capital's) advancement, unless capital return the compliment and show a corresponding good will and interest in labor's advancement.

"The Illinois Central management is entitled to the warmest congratulations for its wise treatment of its employes. It is the sort of action that will bind the employes to the road, and make them more of co-operators with it than mere mercenary workers. And it is a magnificent precedent to set to less thoughtlul and less liberal corporations, which may be induced, by the Illinois Central's example to 'go and do likewise.'"

As going to show that railroads, when built, as the Illinois Central has been, with a capital stock actually and fully paid up in cash, are, in some cases at least, profitable, we may add, in closing, that ever since the

shares became full paid, in 1863, a cash dividend thereon has been paid every six months. Such dividends have averaged \$2,270,543, or nearly 6¾ per cent per annum on the stock outstanding at the time they were paid. The capital now outstanding is \$52,500,000, and dividends have, since 1890, been uniformly paid at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Illinois Society of St. Louis.—One of the societies in St. Louis composed, respectively, of citizens of Missouri born in other States, associated together to keep alive the recollections of their native States. It was organized at a meeting held at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, November 26, 1900, at which the first officers were chosen: Richard M. Johnson, president; Thomas E. Mulvihill, first vice president; Charles J. Maurer, second vice president; M. R. Linn, third vice president; B. F. Copeland, treasurer; E. C. Dodge, secretary, and Charles P. Wise, Honorable John E. McKeighan, Ford Smith, Sterling P. Bond and F. S. Bach for the board of directors. Its first banquet was given December 3, 1900, in commemoration of the seventy-second anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union as a State, December 3, 1818.

Immigration, State Board of.—This is a board consisting of three commissioners appointed by the Governor, who in turn are authorized to appoint one in each congressional district in the State to collect information about the price of lands and farms for sale, and assist the board in other ways to prepare a handbook for circulation in other States and in Europe showing the advantages offered by Missouri to persons seeking homes. When first established the board was greatly favored by the Legislature, and a biennial appropriation of \$20,000 was usually made to assist in the preparation and distribution of the Missouri Handbook. After the establishment of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1878, it took in hand much of the work that had been performed by the Board of Immigration, and the latter was neglected. The appropriations ceased and the Governor forebore to make appointments of commissioners. This condition prevailed down to 1899, when Governor Stephens revived the board by appointing Joseph W. Folk, of St. Louis, presi-

dent, and Thomas R. Ballard, of St. Louis, and W. D. McRoberts, of Lewis County, members. The State Senate confirmed the appointments, but no appropriation was made. The president of the board receives a salary of \$1,800 a year, and the other two commissioners their traveling expenses, when there is an appropriation to pay with.

Impeachment.—The method of proceeding against the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Schools, and judges of the supreme, circuit and criminal courts, and the courts of appeals, for high crimes or misdemeanors, and for misconduct, habits of drunkenness, or oppression in office. The lower house of the Legislature, or House of Representatives, has the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments are tried by the Senate, or upper house. When the Governor of the State is impeached or put on trial the chief justice of the Supreme Court must preside.

Implement and Vehicle Board of Trade.—This body was first organized in St. Louis under the name of Farm Implement & Vehicle Association, January 31, 1887. In 1896 it was incorporated and took the name of the Implement & Vehicle Board of Trade. The first officers were: A. Mansur, president; D. W. Haydock, vice-president; William Koenig, second vice president; H. L. Whitman, third vice president; George K. Oyler, secretary; W. T. Haydock, treasurer. Its objects are social intercourse, the communication of useful knowledge connected with the style, construction and workmanship of implements and vehicles, information affecting trade and commerce in and traffic upon vehicles, "and measures calculated to advance the implement, machinery and vehicle trade of St. Louis."

Independence.—The county seat of Jackson County. The General Assembly appointed David Ward and Julius Emmons, of Lafayette County, and John Bartleson, of Clay County, to select the seat of justice for Jackson County. They pre-empted 160 acres (the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 2, Township 49, Range 32), had John Dunston survey it, and made their final report to the circuit court

March 29, 1827. George W. Rhodes made a plat of it, which was approved by the county court June 1, 1827. S. C. Owens, Garrett M. Hensley, John R. Swearington and John Smith were authorized to sell the lots, which was done July 9, 10, 11, 1827. The lots were sold partly on time, the cash payments amounting to \$374.57. The General Assembly added eighty acres in 1831 and fifteen additions containing 240 acres have since been added. A courthouse and jail were built and occupied as soon as practicable. About sixty persons bought lots and the work of building a town began. In 1831, the Santa Fe trade began and a landing was established at Blue Mills, six miles away. The trade had been carried on from Old Franklin opposite Boonville, Lexington, Sibley and Liberty, pack mules being used. The goods had to be brought from Philadelphia in wagons over the mountains and by water from Pittsburg to Independence Landing, and conveyed thence 800 miles in wagons to Santa Fe. Samuel C. Owens was the first trader at Independence, and others were engaged in the business. The trade prospered and a customhouse was established for the accommodation of these frontier merchants. Several persons engaged in the industry of manufacturing wagons and harness. Westport having the better landing only four miles away, at once became a rival. From 1831 to 1834 the Mormon troubles interfered with the prosperity of the town. The Baptists, Methodists, Christians and Presbyterians organized churches, and some of them built edifices for worship, the Christian Church in 1836, the Methodists in 1837, the Cumberland Presbyterians in 1832, and the Presbyterians in 1852. The Baptists built their first church at "Six-mile." The Catholics built their first church in 1849. The Masons organized Independence Lodge October 14, 1846, and Independence Chapter October 13, 1848. The Odd Fellows instituted Chosen Friends Lodge March 12, 1847, and Occidental Encampment June 1, 1857. The Knights of Pythias established Independence Lodge, No. 3, in February, 1871. The Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen, the Heptasophs and the Chosen Friends have since instituted lodges. The business of Independence suffered a severe blow when the flood of 1844 washed away the landing of Wayne City, although it remained a great frontier

town. In 1850, through mails from Independence were dispatched to Santa Fe and to Salt Lake City. In 1857, Turner & Thornton organized the Independence Savings Bank, which has lived and prospered under various names ever since. In 1858 a branch of the Southern Bank of St. Louis was established there. This became a national bank after the Civil War, but liquidated in 1878. No Independence bank has ever failed on account of hard times. Independence was the scene of several conflicts during the Civil War. It was raided by Union cavalry in 1861, and occupied by Union troops in 1862. Quantrell made a dash into the town in the spring, and on the 10th of August Col. Buell was surprised by 1,500 Confederates, who captured the town and 350 prisoners. The Federals reoccupied it and built Fort Pennock. On August 24, 1863, Southern sympathizers were expelled, and in 1863 home guards were organized to protect the people. Price occupied the town October 20, 1864, but General Pleasanton retook it four days afterward. The surrender of Lee in 1865 did not bring peace to this distracted community. The Confederates returning to their old homes in the county had to go to Independence and subscribe to an oath containing eighty conditions. Neighbor would challenge his neighbor's oath, which often led to fresh bloodshed. A Law and Order Association was formed July 14, 1866, and citizens of diverse opinions were finally able to suppress violence and banish discord and commotion. In 1867 churches were rebuilt and schools established, but soon some of the courts were removed to Kansas City, and the further growth of Independence, except as an inland town, was checked. With five public schools and three institutions for higher education, the city, organized in 1849, has become quite an educational center. For nearly sixty years Independence has had good private schools. In 1841 Professor H. D. Woodworth established Independence Academy, which flourished for three years. In 1846 Mrs. Gertrude Buchanan opened a school for young ladies. In 1847 Professor D. I. Caldwell, still living, bought property and established a school, which prospered and was continued by Rev. R. P. Symington, a Presbyterian minister, and then Dr. Bruner conducted it. In 1853 Rev. W. H. Lewis, a Southern Methodist minister, opened

a school for which a stock company provided a suitable building. The school continued till the war caused Mr. Lewis to leave, and the building was occupied as a barracks and hospital. Miss Bettie T. Tillery opened a school in 1847, with which a boarding department was connected. This school prospered until the war drove its head away. In 1857 the Independence high school was organized by H. W. Miller, who has been principal of the Webster School in St. Louis since 1862. George S. Bryant continued this school from 1862 till 1871, when he became a professor in Christian College, at Columbia, for twelve years. In 1869 W. A. and W. Buckner invested \$17,000 in a school which proved a great educational success, the patronage and teachers of Independence high school becoming a part of this school in 1871. A decade after its founding, a stock company was formed and the school became Woodland College, at the head of which Mr. George S. Bryant has been since 1883. Independence Female College was founded in 1871 and closed December, 1898. In 1878 Father Fitzgerald established St. Mary's Academy, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Independence now has good public schools. There are four ward schools of modern structure and equipment, in which twenty-six teachers are employed, and a high school enrolling 150 students, with five teachers besides the superintendent. A new high school building costing \$30,000 was erected in 1898, with class rooms and a large assembly hall. The school offices and the public library, containing 1,700 volumes, are in this building. Independence contains twelve churches, three banks, three hotels, four newspapers, three colleges, three railroads, a large flouring mill, planing mill, novelty works, canning factory, seventy-three stores, several restaurants, etc. The temple lot, containing 163 acres, belongs to the Hendrickites, one of the Mormon Churches, which claims to be the true successor of Joseph Smith. The city has a mayor, eight aldermen, a marshal, etc., with modern improvements. The population in 1900 was 6,974.

THOMAS R. VICKROY.

Independence Banks.—The history of banking in Independence dates back to a time seven years before the Civil War, when Ulysses Turner and James T. Thorn-

ton established a business of this kind. This was prior to the time of the organization of the pioneer bank in Kansas City, when the latter was but a growing infant and her people dependent upon the banks of Lexington, Independence and other localities that were so fortunate as to be provided with financial institutions. The Turner & Thornton Bank discontinued business shortly before the beginning of the war, suffering the fate of so many like establishments during those days of disturbance and commercial unrest.

About three years later than the organization of the Turner & Thornton Bank, in 1856, a branch of the Southern Bank of Missouri was established at Independence. There was a similar branch of this bank, which had its headquarters at St. Louis, located in Liberty, Missouri. The Independence branch was succeeded by the old First National Bank, which was in existence until 1879, when its assets were turned over to the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank and the business liquidated over the latter's counters. In 1880 McCoy & Son took the building which had been occupied by the First National and continued until 1898, when its affairs were liquidated. The McCoy Bank was first a private concern, under the name of McCoy & Son, and with a capital of \$25,000. In 1886 it became the McCoy Banking Company, with William McCoy as president, John T. Smith, vice president, and A. L. McCoy as cashier. The capital stock was increased to \$50,000. P. Roberts was president of the old First National Bank and William McCoy was cashier.

The Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company is the outgrowth of the Independence Savings Institution, and is, therefore, one of the oldest banking houses now in existence in Missouri. It was the only Jackson County bank that went through the trying experiences of the panic of 1873 without succumbing to the financial stringency of that well remembered time. The Independence Savings Institution was founded in 1856 by William Chrisman, William S. Stone, William McCoy, Miles W. Burford, George W. Buchanan and John Parker. This company of capitalists opened their banking office in the old courthouse, and after a short time, under the requirements of a law governing such organizations, its name was changed

to the Independence Savings Association. It was succeeded by Stone, McCoy & Co., and just after the war the business was taken by Stone, Sawyer & Co. Two years later William S. Stone died, and the firm name became Chrisman, Sawyer & Co., with William Chrisman and Samuel L. Sawyer and John Wilson as members. Under that name the business was profitably continued until 1877, when incorporation papers were secured for the Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company. Since that time it has been a State bank, and its solidity has been frequently proved. Samuel L. Sawyer, the vice president, died in 1890, and his son, A. F. Sawyer, who was then cashier, was promoted to the vice presidency. Previous to this time I. U. Rogers was assistant cashier. In 1897 William Chrisman died and A. F. Sawyer was made president. At the same time Judge G. Lee Chrisman, a son of William Chrisman, was elected vice president, and still holds that position. I. N. Rogers, the present cashier, was chosen for that place in 1890, when A. F. Sawyer was made vice president. This bank has a capital of \$100,000, a surplus of \$100,000 and deposits amounting to \$300,000. Its directors are L. O. Swope, G. L. Chrisman, William S. Flournoy, W. L. Bryant, I. N. Rogers, A. F. Sawyer and W. A. Cunningham.

The present First National Bank of Independence is the outgrowth of the banking house of Brown, Hughes & Co., an early private institution capitalized at \$15,000. Dr. J. T. Brown, William Hughes and H. C. Clair, all of whom are now deceased, were actively interested in this bank, and M. W. Anderson, who is now the president of the First National Bank, was a silent partner. This bank was incorporated later as the Anderson-Chiles Banking Company, with a capital stock of \$80,000, and in 1881 moved to its present handsome building, which was rebuilt and remodeled. C. C. Chiles and Joseph W. Mercer were admitted to the business and operations were carried on under a State charter until November, 1889, when it became a national bank. The capital was increased to \$100,000. A short time before the bank was nationalized C. C. Chiles, Judge E. P. Gates and W. H. Wallace withdrew and became interested in the Bank of Independence, which had increased its capital stock for this purpose a short time before. The

first president of the First National Bank was M. W. Anderson, the first vice president was Joseph W. Mercer, and the cashier was W. A. Symington. These substantial men still hold the positions named, and the bank is one of the most prosperous in the State. T. N. Smith was the first assistant cashier this bank had. Since March, 1899, Frank C. Wyatt has filled this position. The First National has a surplus of \$20,000, undivided profits of about \$9,000 and a line of deposits averaging about \$250,000. The directors are M. W. Anderson, Joseph W. Mercer, S. H. Chiles, W. S. Furnish, W. A. Symington, F. C. Wyatt, J. G. Paxton, M. L. Hall, W. B. C. Brown and Dr. T. J. Watson.

The Bank of Independence was founded by Dr. J. D. Wood, John A. Sea and L. P. Muir (deceased), and opened its doors January 2, 1887. Since that time it has enjoyed an increasing business, and is regarded as one of the stable financial institutions of western Missouri. Dr. Wood was the first president, and he still serves in that capacity. Jacob Gossett was the first vice president, and he was succeeded by Jonathan Hill. W. S. Wells was the first cashier. C. C. Chiles, who sold his interest in the First National Bank, is now the vice president of the Bank of Independence, and M. G. Wood is the cashier, coming from Odessa, Missouri, where he was the cashier of the National Bank of Odessa. Mr. Wood has been in the banking business for twenty years. For the first five years of this bank's existence the capital was \$80,000. It was increased to its present standing, \$125,000. There is a surplus of \$25,000, undivided profits amounting to \$14,000 and deposits of about \$230,000. This bank is incorporated as a State institution. Jacob Gossett, the first vice president, who was succeeded by Jonathan Hill, is now dead. The directors are J. D. Wood, C. C. Chiles, William M. Hill, Judge E. P. Gates, Fleming Pendleton, John A. Sea, J. P. Jones and William H. Waggoner.

Independence, Battle of.—On the 11th of August, 1862, the Unionist garrison at Independence, Jackson County, consisting of 450 men, under Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Buell, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, was attacked by a Confederate force estimated at 600 to 800 men, under General John T. Hughes, author of "Doniphan's Expedition."

The attack was made before daybreak, the Confederates entering by the Harrisonville and Big Spring roads, and securing possession of the commanding positions of the town before the garrison was aware of their presence. Colonel Buell's headquarters were surrounded so that he could not communicate with his officers, and the provost guard around the jail was attacked and forced to flee. The Confederates having thus secured possession of the town and of positions commanding the Unionist camp, the garrison, after making a desperate stand in the streets, and fighting under great disadvantage and against superior numbers, was forced to retreat to Woodson's pasture, where they maintained the fight for a time behind a stone wall. General Hughes, in leading his men in a charge against this defense, was shot and fell dead from his horse, but the Federals were overpowered and Colonel Buell, seeing the hopelessness of the contest, displayed a white flag and surrendered.

Independence Female College.—See "Kansas City Ladies' College."

Independent Evangelical Protestant Church.—A liberal Christian Church established originally in St. Louis in 1856, and having then, as now, a membership exclusively German. In 1868 a church edifice was erected at the corner of Thirteenth and Tyler Streets, which has ever since been occupied by the congregation, numbering, in 1898, 208 families. In connection with the church a Sunday school and day school are maintained, and excellent educational advantages are afforded to the children of the parish. The teachings of the church are ethical, rather than dogmatic, and its name is significant of its independent attitude.

Indiana Judges.—Thomas T. Davis, Henry Vandenberg and John Griffin, three judges of Indiana Territory, acted with General William Henry Harrison in framing a civil government for the "District of Louisiana" immediately after the cession of the Territory to the United States. October 1, 1804, these judges went with General Harrison to St. Louis and opened the first United States court held there, and participated in the installation of General Wilkinson as Governor.

Indiana Society.—A social organization, composed of native Indianians and descendants of persons born in Indiana, organized in St. Louis January 28, 1889. T. B. Glazebrook, D. D. Fisher, W. A. Rannels, Charles M. Reeves, G. H. Sallee, W. H. Cotton, W. M. Dunn and others were the founders and first officers of the society. The first public reception was given by the society on the evening of February 9, 1898, James Whitcomb Riley, "the Hoosier poet," being the guest of honor on that occasion.

Indian Burial.—The burial customs of the Osage Indians are better known than those of other Western tribes. When death had occurred the corpse was wrapped in a blanket, taken to a mound or other conspicuous spot, and covered with earth and stones. The grave was then fenced in with crossed stakes to protect it from wolves. It was customary to sacrifice at the tomb all the horses belonging to the deceased, and to there destroy his hunting implements and other property, in the belief that these immolations would supply his wants during his journey to his new hunting ground. In some instances the corpse was conveyed to the grave upon his favorite horse, which was then killed and interred with him. Only the nearest relatives attended the funeral. The male mourners wore their most shabby garments, covered their faces with dirt and allowed their hair to grow. The women also dressed in their poorest clothing, but clipped their hair closely. They displayed these evidences of mourning until some offering had been made to the spirit of the deceased, and often weeks or months elapsed before this was accomplished. The offering, which differed according to the character and achievements of him who was commemorated, might be the stealing of a horse, burning the lodge of an enemy, the performance of a valorous deed, the sacrifice of a favorite animal, or the taking of a human life. The latter act was of frequent occurrence, and at times the victim was a near relative or close friend. The wife retained her mourning for a year, and its laying aside was observed with a final ceremony in honor of the deceased. At this time those whose lamentations were the loudest were esteemed as paying the sincerest tributes to the dead, and were recompensed by the family. The death of a female was

regarded more lightly, but there were instances where young braves or young white men were slain in order that the deceased might have a spirit companion on her journey from earth.

Indian Legend.—The Lenni Lenape, or Delawares, have a tradition handed down to them by their ancestors that many hundred years ago they resided in a distant country in the western part of America, but desired to migrate eastwardly. After a long journey they at length arrived at the Namaesi-Siptu, where they met the Mengwe, who had also come from a distance northwardly, and both were journeying with the same object in view—to settle in a better country. The Mengwe had previously sent out spies, who reported that the country east of the Mississippi was inhabited by a powerful nation who had many towns built along great rivers and had fortified places, and were known as Allegewi. They also reported that the men of this nation were tall and large like giants. The Lenape then sent messengers to these people, asking permission to settle near them. This they refused, but agreed that the Lenape might pass through their territory and go beyond. The Lenape crossed over, but an attack was made upon them. The Mengwe and Lenape then united, and a very severe battle was fought. The Allegewi were defeated and fled down the Mississippi never to return. The others divided the country, the Lenape going south and eastwardly, the Mengwe toward the great lakes. (D. S. Brinton, in "Lenni Lenape," etc.)

G. C. BROADHEAD.

Indian Massacre at St. Louis.—Early histories give much space to the invasion of the settlements near St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, in May, 1780. This was a raid by the savages inhabiting the northern lake country, incited by "guerrillas," probably for plunder, though some writers have essayed to connect it with the design of aiding the plans of the British government. Governor Reynolds, in his "History of Illinois," is positive it was organized at Mackinaw. There is no evidence worthy of the word that the Indians on this side were parties to it. Whatever the object, it was frustrated by the precautions of General George Rogers Clark, then in military

possession of the villages on the eastern shore. Learning, through their scouts, of the defensive attitude of the Americans, the design of attacking Cahokia was abandoned when near the scene. According to the best authority the numbers of the raiders estimated in the sensational reports at the time were greatly exaggerated. Instead of there being eight or ten hundred, as many scores would probably cover the Indian force. On dispersing, some of these lurked in the woods of the vicinity, and on the 26th day of May crossed over, landing near Bissell's Point. Finding some of the farmers ploughing in their fields, situated from one to four miles northwest of the village, and between it and the site of the present Fair Grounds, a most ferocious and murderous assault was made upon them. It does not appear that the savages were moving *en masse*, but had separated into little parties. Of the seven unsuspecting victims thus surprised and slain, the one found nearest the village was on his forty-arpens field, where Cass Avenue now is, between Jefferson Avenue and Broadway. Another was killed east of the site of the Fair Grounds, about three miles northeast of the courthouse. Localities are given, of course, as they are known at present. The body of one was found about a mile further north. Billon's "Annals" gives the names of the victims. The Indians escaped without loss. They carried away no booty, and the only explanation of the horrible butchery is that they must have been actuated by revenge for the disappointment their band had met with in not being allowed to pillage the Cahokians. Apprehensions of a new attack terrified the villagers for several days, adult males being kept on duty, while the women and children took refuge on the premises of Auguste and Pierre Chouteau. But all anxiety shortly disappeared and the customary quietude prevailed. There is a record that an English family named Kerr was massacred by marauding Indians, June 21, 1788. Kerr, with his wife, two sons and daughters, settled on a farm six and a half miles north of the village on the Bellefontaine Road, having come over from the Illinois side. One of the sons, a lad of fifteen or sixteen, escaped with his two-year-old sister. All the others were slain.

Indian Medicine Men.—Few diseases were known among the Indians prior to the

coming of the white man. For ordinary ailments they treated themselves with simple remedies. The Osages used certain roots for the cure of snake bites, but the remedy failed as often as it succeeded. In some diseases vapor baths were used, taken in temporary lodges put up for that purpose. In local affections attended with pain, dry and wet cups were applied, the cups being made of buffalo horn. The Medicine Man was only called in serious cases, and while in discharge of his duties he was treated with the highest honor. An example of his treatment is given in the case of a little girl, the daughter of a chief, who was threatened with the loss of an arm from injury by a blow. The wound had occasioned an abundant secretion of pus and the child had suffered intensely for many days. The Medicine Man was sent for and came grotesquely dressed, with his face and arms painted red and green. He was received with great deference, and all the family withdrew, leaving a white trader as the only spectator of what followed. The Medicine Man began with a solemn exorcism. With hands uplifted he called upon the evil spirit to leave the child. He then lay down at her side, and putting his lips and teeth to the most painful spot, he pulled the skin violently from one side to the other, meantime keeping up a peculiar nasal noise, and at times uttering threatening exclamations against the cause of the hurt. After thus continuing for about fifteen minutes his exclamations became more excited and he pulled the girl's flesh more violently with his teeth, then sprang to his feet and spat from his mouth a small frog which he had brought with him and had kept concealed. Pointing to the frog, the Medicine Man exultingly cried that the girl had been relieved of the cause of her agony. He then threw upon the fire a quantity of aromatic root, and with its smoke was supposed to ascend the remaining causes of the sufferer's illness. A similar ceremony was observed by the Medicine Man in nearly all cases of sickness or injury, the evil spirit being a frog, a grasshopper, a pebble or whatever object he might think to use.

Indian Mounds.—To the Indian mounds in existence on the site of St. Louis before the touch of civilization changed its topography, the city is indebted for the title of "Mound City." Henry M. Bracken-

ridge, the distinguished jurist and author, who visited St. Louis in 1810 and made an intelligent examination of these mounds before their effacement began, said of them: "They are situated on the second bank just above the town and are disposed in a singular manner; there are nine in all, and form three sides of a parallelogram, the open side toward the country being protected, however, by three smaller mounds placed in a circular manner. The space enclosed is about 400 yards in length and 200 in breadth. About 600 yards above there is a single mound, with a broad stage on the river side; it is thirty feet in height and 150 in length; the top is a mere ridge, five or six feet wide. Below the first mound there is a curious work, called the 'Falling Garden.' Advantage is taken of the second bank, nearly fifty feet in height at this place, and three regular stages, or steps, are formed by earth brought from a distance. This work is much admired. It suggests the idea of a place of assembly for the purpose of counseling on public occasions." What was known as the "Big Mound," to which reference is made in the above, did not disappear until 1869, when it was cut down and carted away to make a "railroad fill." It was at one time occupied by the residences of a considerable number of the old French settlers, and a movement was once set on foot to secure the donation of the property to the city and convert it into a public garden. The plan failed on account of the indisposition of some of the residents there to give up their homes, and the opportunity was lost of preserving to St. Louis a wonderfully interesting and attractive relic of antiquity. In the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis, the Indian mounds were large and numerous, presenting, according to one writer, the appearance of "a city of mounds, a vast and mysterious collection of monumental remains." This system is repeated and continued on a scale almost equally as large at New Madrid. (See also "Archaeology," and "Aboriginal Antiquities.")

Indian Museum.—Governor Meriwether Lewis and Governor William Clark interested themselves during their travels, explorations and residence in the West, in the collection of an Indian museum, which was for many years one of the chief attrac-

tions of St. Louis. During the later years of Governor Clark's life it had grown to large proportions, and visitors to the city seldom failed to inspect this remarkable collection of Indian relics and curios.

Indian Schools.—The first effort in the direction of educating the Indians west of the Mississippi of which we have any record was made in 1824. Early in the preceding year Rt. Rev. William Louis Dubourg, who, in 1815, at Rome, was consecrated Bishop of Upper and Lower Louisiana, consulted the Monroe administration in Washington on the subject of educating the children of the Indian tribes in his diocese. The good bishop provided a farm near Florissant, and Rev. Charles Van Quickenborne, a Belgian priest, was selected as the head of the Jesuit community to be established there. Father Van Quickenborne was accompanied from Maryland by six young Belgians, enthusiastic with the idea of civilizing the savages in the far West. As the government was to allow a money compensation for each Indian boy boarded and taught, this fund, though small, aided the novitiates in their preparations for the greater work before them. Two Indian boys were received from St. Louis in 1824, and three others from the wild tribes somewhat later. In 1827 there were fourteen Indian children at the boys' seminary, and as many Indian girls in charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart at Florissant, the majority of whom, however, were Cherokee half-breeds. The seminary in 1828 was attended also by some fifteen sons of the most respectable white families, as affording better educational facilities than were elsewhere obtainable at that period. The first of these recorded is "Charles P. Chouteau, aged eight years." But though similar Indian school establishments were made among the Osages and Pottawottomies, further west, the results of these educational efforts were far from encouraging. The Indian character was intractable. Priests went among the tribes and exercised a humanizing and peaceful influence, but the savages were entirely indifferent to books. In 1830 the Indian schools had been discontinued.

Indian Slaves.—Before negro slavery was introduced into Louisiana it was the custom of the Spaniards to make slaves of

the Indians whenever any act of the natives afforded them a pretext for doing so. This action was given royal sanction by Ferdinand and Isabella, who heard that some Spaniards had been killed by natives of the West Indies, and ordered that all those who should be found guilty of that crime should be sent to Spain as slaves. Bartholomew Columbus, who had been left in command at Santo Domingo by his brother, Christopher, gave the order so broad an interpretation that he sent back to Spain Indian slaves to the number of 300. These were the first Indian slaves sent to Europe.

Indian Springs.—A village in McDonald County, ten miles northeast of Pineville, the county seat, and seven miles from Donohue, its shipping point. It contains a hotel, a public school, lodges of Odd Fellows and Knights of Labor, a Grand Army Post, and saw, grist and carding mills. The town is beautifully situated on high ground overlooking Lake McNatt, a large body of water formed by damming Indian Creek. The stream is largely fed by the "Four Great Medicine Springs," of known medicinal value. The springs were an Indian rendezvous, sought for their healing properties. A man named Friend was, in 1833, the first white man to visit them. They were rediscovered in 1871 by Drury Wilkerson. The town was formerly known as Baladan, the post office name, changed to Indian Springs when it was platted, July 7, 1881. It was governed by a committee until September 9, when it was incorporated, with R. W. Williams, Thomas McGuire, David Fiscus, W. J. Adkins and W. O. Blanchard as trustees. In 1890 the population was 131.

Indian Territory.—During the first quarter of the last century the government of the United States formulated the policy of concentrating all the scattered Indian tribes into one nation, which should be confined to territory west of the Mississippi River. Treaties were made with the Osage and Kansas Indians extinguishing their titles to lands west of the Mississippi, and this territory was set aside for the proposed Indian commonwealth. This idea was kept in mind when the boundaries of the State of Missouri were fixed, and the lands north and west of the domain included in

the present State were reserved to the Indians. In 1834 an act of Congress declared that "all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi River—and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas—shall be considered the Indian country," and during the early years of its existence as a State, Missouri was bounded both on the north and west by the Indian Territory. This original Indian Territory has been reduced in area by the creation of new States and Territories until only a corner of it borders on Missouri, and its other boundaries are Arkansas on the east, Texas on the south, Oklahoma on the west, and Kansas on the north.

Indian Trade and Early Traffic at Westport.—Prior to the settlement of the whites in Jackson County, the western part of Missouri was occupied by the Osage Indians, and the western part of Jackson County by a branch of that tribe, known as the Kansas, Kanzas or Kansau Indians, the remnant of which tribe was removed to the Indian country in 1836 and located on the Kaw River, about seventy-five miles west of Kansas City. About the year 1826 immigrants commenced locating west of the Big Blue River, and later came a number of Mormons, between whom and the other settlers contentions arose which resulted in the Mormons being expelled from the county in 1833.

In 1833 the town of Westport was founded, and became the headquarters of the Indian trade for all the tribes then located in what is now the eastern part of the State of Kansas. Across the State line from Westport were the Shawnee Indians. The Delawares and Kickapoos were between the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. The Kaws occupied the country on the Kaw River, about where Topeka is now situated. South of the Shawnees were the Weas, Peorias, Piankishaws, Ottawas and Chippewas, and further south were the Osages, Senecas and another branch of the Shawnee tribe. In southern Nebraska were the Pawnees, Otoes and other tribes. A branch of the Pottawottomie tribe was located on the western branch of the Osage River, near where the town of Garnet is now located, about the year 1838. At the same time the Miamis were located along the State line, west of Bates County, Missouri. In 1843 the Wyandottes purchased land of the

Delawares and located in what afterward became Wyandotte County, Kansas. The Sac and Fox tribes located in what afterward became Franklin County, Kansas, about 1846. The status of these tribes remained about the same until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska law in 1854, after which the government purchased parts of the reservation from the various tribes, and white settlers began to occupy these lands. Now there is hardly a trace of the red man in all this region. In those days the American Fur Company had branches, or, as the company called them, "outfits," such as "Delaware outfits," "Shawnee outfits," etc., for the different tribes. Its immense trade with the Indians led that company to seek a depot for the landing of supplies nearer to the trading country, and at an early date Francis Chouteau located a warehouse in what is known as the "East Bottoms," about three miles east of the present location of Main Street, Kansas City. There supplies were landed, not only for the tribes mentioned, but also for other "outfits," extending across the plains as far as the Rocky Mountains. This was the original Westport landing. As the territory west of Missouri filled up with Indians, they were followed by their traders, most of whom made their headquarters at Westport. Among these early traders were W. G. and G. W. Ewing, who went to Westport from Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there became lively competitors of the American Fur Company, establishing branch trading houses or trading outfits among all the tribes in the region which is now tributary to Kansas City. For some time the goods and peltries handled by this firm passed through the Chouteau warehouse, but realizing that this gave their competitors an insight into their business, the Ewings established a warehouse about half a mile west of the Chouteau warehouse, at which all their goods were afterward landed from the Missouri River boats. These two warehouses were the centers of an Indian trade which aggregated a large amount annually. In 1838 the town company of Kansas was formed and a small log warehouse was built at what is now the foot of Main Street, Kansas City. This warehouse became the receiving place for goods delivered to Westport merchants. In 1844 the warehouses of the Ewings and Chouteau were

swept away by a disastrous flood, and after that the Indian trade centered at what later became Kansas City and contributed largely toward laying the foundation of its commerce. Vast quantities of furs and peltries were received from the Upper Missouri and Platte River countries. These peltries were mainly brought down to Kansas City in what were called "Mackinaw boats," and there were usually twenty to thirty of these boats in a fleet. The wagon trains which crossed the plains also helped to swell the Indian trade with Kansas City, and the foundations of the present metropolis may be said to have been laid by those engaged in this branch of commerce.

Indian Treaties.—During August, 1804, treaties were made by General W. H. Harrison, at Vincennes, by which the claims of several Indian nations to tracts of land in Indiana and Illinois were relinquished to the United States.

In November, 1804, Governor Harrison, at St. Louis, also negotiated with chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes for their claim to a tract lying between the Mississippi, Illinois, Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the United States to protect them and also to deliver goods and an annuity to them. But the Sacs and Foxes really had no right to this land.

November, 1808, a treaty was made with the Osages by Pierre Chouteau, Commissioner of the United States at Fort Clark (afterward called Fort Osage, and now Sibley, Jackson County, Missouri,) by which the Indians relinquished all rights to land east of a line beginning on the Missouri River two miles east of Fort Clark and extending due south to the Arkansas River. The Osages also by same treaty relinquished title to all lands in north Missouri to which they may have laid claim. In 1814 General W. H. Harrison and Lewis Cass executed treaties at Greenville, Ohio, with the Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawnees and Senecas, portions of the Pottawottomies and of the Ottawas, and they all promised to aid the United States in wars with Great Britain.

In July, 1815, a large number of Indians assembled at Portage des Sioux, Missouri, to negotiate treaties of peace. The United States commissioners were William Clark, Governor of Missouri and superintendent of Indian affairs west of the Mississippi; Gov-

ernor Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, and Auguste Chouteau, of St. Louis. Robert Wash was secretary to the commission, and General Henry Dodge was at hand to prevent trouble. Those who took part were the Potawottomies, Kickapoos, Great and Little Osages, Iowas and Kansas; also the Sacs and Foxes, who reaffirmed the treaty of 1804, and would still continue separate from the Sacs of Rock River. The Osages reconfirmed the treaty of 1808.

A party led by Black Hawk even now refused to sign the treaty, proclaimed themselves British subjects and went to Canada. In 1812 Black Hawk had been granted a military title by the British, and this puffed up his vanity very much. The same commissioners finished up the Indian treaties at St. Louis in May, 1816. In September, 1819, General Cass concluded a treaty with the Chippewas at Saginaw. July 30, 1819, Auguste Chouteau and Benjamin Stephenson, at Edwardsville, Illinois, bought of the Kickapoos all of their claims upon the Wabash, and other lands reaching west to the Illinois River. August, 1821, a treaty was made at Chicago between Lewis Cass and Solomon Sibley, commissioner of the United States, and the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawottomie Indians.

A treaty was made by Governor Harrison, at St. Louis, Missouri, November 3, 1804, with the Sac and Fox Indians, by which they relinquished all title to a part of northeast Missouri lying east of a line running due north from the Missouri River opposite the mouth of Gasconade River to the Geoffrian (Salt River.) The title to the remainder of north Missouri was acquired through the diplomacy of Governor Clark, not by making a new treaty, but by explaining an old treaty, viz.: By the treaty of 1808 the Osages relinquished all right to any lands north of the Missouri River, but did not say where those lands lay. Governor Clark caused a strict examination to be made, with the following result:

"By William Clark, Governor of the Territory of Missouri, etc.: Whereas, by the treaty with the Osages, entered into at Fort Clark, November 10, 1808, the said nation did cede and transfer to the United States (together with other lands) all that portion of territory which, previous to that time, had been in their possession, which should be found

to the northward of the Missouri River; and, whereas, the said claim and possession of the Great and Little Osages northward of the Missouri is now ascertained to be immemorially bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kansas River and running northwardly 140 miles, thence eastwardly to the waters of the river Au-Ha-Ha, which empties into the Mississippi River; thence to a point on the left bank of the Missouri River opposite the mouth of the Gasconade; thence up the Missouri with its meanders to the beginning. The pretension of other Indians to lands within these limits is of recent date and utterly unsupported.

"In exercise, therefore, of that authority with which I am invested by the laws, I do hereby declare and make known that all that portion of country northward of the Missouri River acquired by the treaty of Fort Clark, the boundaries of which are set forth above, is hereby annexed to and made a part of the County of St. Charles for all purposes of civil government whatsoever, the proprietary as well as sovereign rights to the same having been regularly acquired by the United States by the treaty above mentioned. Of this annexation all officers, civil and military, are requested to take due notice.

"In testimony whereof, etc., given, etc., at St. Louis, the 9th of March, 1815.

"WILLIAM CLARK."

The above proclamation was the first assertion by any public authority of the rights of the United States to the country north and west of the old County of St. Charles, and has since been admitted by all the Indians having claims to that country, also by the General Assembly of the Territory and by the government of the United States. The Great and Little Osages recognized and confirmed the treaty of 1808 as understood by the Governor's proclamation, in council at Portage des Sioux, the 12th of September, 1815 (Land Laws, United States, page 78). Governor Clark was the presiding commissioner in the council, and took great interest in seeing that the various tribes were satisfied. A few months after the treaty the Legislature met, and in January, 1816, established the County of Howard and gave for its boundary a line running north 140

miles from the mouth of the Kansas River, as described in Governor's proclamation (Acts 1816, page 82.) The general government afterward ordered the line to be surveyed, which was done by John Sullivan, to the extent of 100 miles, the western boundary of Missouri.

Thus, by the prudence of Governor Clark and his influence with the Indians in explaining the old treaty, the people were relieved from the charge of being intruders upon the Indian lands, and all of this without any expense. No man but Governor Clark could have done this. His influence with the Indians was very great as long as he lived.

The title of the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas to this portion of north Missouri was relinquished at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), September 3, 1822, where the treaty of 1804 was also ratified, in August, 1824. Ten delegated head chiefs of these tribes met with Governor Clark at Washington and agreed, for a valuable consideration, to relinquish all their title in north Missouri from the Mississippi to the western boundary of the State. In 1825 a treaty was entered into at Prairie du Chien for the purpose of settling hostilities among the Northern and North-western Indians.

November 7, 1825, a treaty was effected between Governor Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Shawnee Indians, concerning their reservations west of Missouri. The Shawnees held a tract of land in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, settled under permission of the Spanish government, given to the Shawnees and Delawares by the Baron de Carondelet July 4, 1793, and recorded in the office of recorder of land titles of St. Louis, containing twenty-five square miles. This tract was abandoned by the Delawares in 1815, and the Shawnees, under an assurance of receiving other lands, removed therefrom after making valuable and lasting improvements thereon, which were taken possession of by citizens of the United States. For this Governor Clark agreed, on the part of the United States, to give to the Shawnees in Missouri and also in Ohio, who might desire to emigrate west of the Mississippi, a tract equal to fifty miles square west of the State of Missouri, within the purchase then recently made from the Osages by treaty of date June 2, 1825, bounded

as follows: Commencing at a point two miles north of the southwest corner of the State of Missouri, thence north twenty-five miles, west 100 miles, south twenty-five miles, east 100 miles to place of beginning; also, in consideration of their improvements and cost of moving, the United States agreed to pay \$14,000 to those emigrating.

If said tract should not be acceptable they were then to select lands on Kansas River west of the western line of Missouri. The friendship between the Shawnees and the government of the United States was renewed.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

Indian Wars.—At the beginning of the eighteenth century the Iowa Indians lived in North Missouri. The Missouris lived on the Missouri, in Missouri and Kansas. About the year 1720 the Spanish of New Mexico, wishing to check the French in their attempts to treat with the Indians and settle among those west of the Mississippi, started an expedition against the Missouri Indians, who were in alliance with the French. The Pawnees and the Missouris were not then at peace with each other.

The Spaniards after many days' journey reached what they supposed to be a Pawnee village, but they were among the Missouris without knowing it. They freely spoke of their designs and, thinking themselves among friends, were not undeceived. But during the night the Indians attacked them and killed all save one priest.

About this time the French sent out De Bourgmont, who established a fort on an island in the Missouri, about 240 miles from its mouth and called it Fort Orleans. This would place it about five miles below the mouth of Grand River. It is stated that De Bourgmont established his fort near the tribe of the Missouris, as they were friendly and might be of assistance in trading. It is also said that the Missouris had a village on the river opposite the island, and on the northern side of the river.

De Bourgmont established peace among the various tribes near by. In 1724 the Padoucahs (Comanches) still remaining hostile, he organized an expedition into their country, accompanied by Osages and Missouris, and effected a treaty with them. The Missouris were apparently so friendly that Captain Du Bois, of the party, took one of

the women for a wife. De Bourgmont went to France. A few years after, some traders from Kaskaskia went up the Missouri and found the fort destroyed, but no information was ever obtained concerning the fate of the garrison. Madame Du Bois had renounced Christianity, and had gone back to her own people. Not a Frenchman was saved. Several years after, this woman married a French captain named Marin, and in 1757 their daughter was living in Kaskaskia.

The Missouri Indians at that time seemed to be friendly with the Osages, but some years later the Missouris were attacked by the Sauks and Iowas and a severe fight took place, in which 200 Missouris were killed and they were driven across the Missouri River. Afterward they were attacked by the Osages, and the remnant took refuge with the Little Osages and Ottoes. In Saline County, four miles southwest of Miami, there is evidence of an ancient fortified place. Probably ten acres are encompassed by two or three ditches and as many earthen walls or ridges, the latter being formed of the dirt thrown out of the ditches, the ditches at present being nearly filled up and walls washed down, but in 1872 the tops of the ridges were about three feet above the bottom of the ditches. Large oaks, three feet in diameter, were abundant on the grounds. Outside flint fragments abounded and one was found sticking in a part of a human skull.

The Miami Indians resided here until 1814, when General Dodge removed them to their nation on the Wabash. In 1775 settlements were formed in Jefferson County. In 1780 the Indians forced them to leave, but other settlements were made. Soon after, and in 1790, the Indians were again troublesome. After 1795 more whites moved in.

In 1780 St. Louis was threatened with an attack by the Indians. Governor Clark and Colonel Todd, who commanded at Kaskaskia, offered to send assistance, but De Leyba, Lieutenant Governor, refused aid. Captain Charles Valle with sixty men from Ste. Genevieve then marched to the relief. De Leyba would not furnish Captain Valle with ammunition, but Valle secured it. De Leyba then ordered the men to spike their guns and retreat to the garret, but Valle refused, replying, "My post is near my

cannon and not in the garret." The danger passed and the company returned home.* This year was afterward referred to as "l'annee du coup" (the year of the attack). The Indians included Winnebagoes, Ojibways, Menomonies and Sacs, and they lost seven killed.

The population of St. Louis in 1780 was eight or nine hundred. In 1800, the Osages and Kickapoos were numerous and troublesome in Missouri.

In 1804 roving bands of Creek Indians committed depredations in

Wars—1800-1815.

New Madrid County. Governor Delassus called out the militia and several Indians were arrested and put to death. In 1808, John Ruffy was fired on and * killed by Indians six miles above Fort Osage. In 1809 there were hostilities between the Osages and Iowa Indians, and a battle took place near where is now the town of Liberty, Clay County. In 1810, the Indians stole horses at Loutre Island. A party followed and overtook them near Salt River. The Indians fled, and the whites went into camp, but about midnight were surprised. Stephen Cole, although wounded, killed four Indians. His brother, W. T. Cole, and two others were killed.

In 1812 Captain Heath, of the United States Army, had a bloody fight with Indians near where the town of Mayview, Lafayette County now is.

About 1812 Isaac Best had a horse mill in the northwest part of Gasconade County. One day a few Shawnees shot and wounded one Callahan, who was at the mill. Best shot at the Indians; nevertheless, they made off with the horses. The mill was then abandoned.

June 26, 1812, Tecumseh and the prophet held a council with the Winnebagoes, Pottawottomies, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Miamis, Sioux, Ottoes, Sacs and Foxes and Iowas, and a majority of them favored war, and some of them soon after began active hostilities and were very troublesome from 1812 to 1815. In this they were encouraged by British emissaries. Many skirmishes took place in Lincoln and St. Charles Counties between 1812 and 1815. In 1814 a severe fight took place near Cap-au-Gris in which many persons were killed. There was also a severe

* Rozier's History.

* Rozier.

fight near Chain of Rocks on Cuivre River; Woods Fort (Troy) was in almost constant siege. A party under Black Hawk had a severe fight with rangers at Sulphur Lick. Four Indians and three of the whites were killed. In 1813 Captain Nathan Boone had a fight with Indians between the Illinois and Mississippi, and later another skirmish near the same place. During the War of 1812 there were the following forts in St. Charles and neighboring counties: Boone's Fort, on Darst's Bottom; Howell's Fort, on Howell's Prairie; Castlio's Fort, near Howell's Prairie; White's Fort, on Dog Prairie; Pond Fort, on Dardenne Prairie; Zumwalt's Fort near where is the present town of O'Fallon; Kennedy's Fort, near Wright City; Callaway's Fort, near Marthasville; Wood's Fort at Troy; Clark's Fort four miles southeast; Howard's Fort at Chain of Rocks; Stout's Fort, at Auburn; Fort Clemson, on Loutre Island, and a fort at Cote Sans Dessein, with four forts in Howard County near Franklin.

May 18, 1815, the Indians attacked the Ramsey family, who lived two miles northwest from where the town of Marthasville, Warren County, now stands. Three children were tomahawked and scalped, and Mrs. Ramsey, being in a delicate condition, was frightened so that she died a few days after. Mr. Ramsey, who walked with one wooden leg, was shot but not killed, and he managed to reach the horn used to signal with and gave a blast which caused the Indians to retreat. Thirty scouts soon after pursued them and a fight took place the next day near Fort Howard with the now reinforced Indians. *En route* the whites were deceived by the Indians' imitating the call of turkeys, and several men were killed. The next day three men were killed near Old Monroe. About the same time the Indians attacked the fort, but were repulsed and pursued. Black Hawk with eighteen men took refuge in a sinkhole on the bluffs near Cap-au-Gris. An irregular fire was kept up until dark, but during the night the Indians escaped. One white man and one Indian were killed at the sinkhole.

In 1813 the Sacs and Foxes shot a man named Massey while plowing near Loutre Island. His sister, hearing the report of the gun, blew a horn which the Indians mistook for that of rangers and left. The French at

Cote Sans Dessein firmly withstood a severe attack of the Indians.

In the spring of 1814, the Sacs and Foxes stole horses near Loutre Island. Captain James Callaway with fifteen rangers pursued and found their camp near the head of Loutre River. The Indians were absent, and Callaway started on the return with the horses. Near where the Prairie Fork joins Loutre, Captain Callaway asked Lieutenant Riggs to take command while he assisted in driving the horses. In crossing the creek Captain Callaway, being some distance in the rear, was fired on by Indians from ambush. The men ran, Callaway attempted to rally them, but was intercepted and fell into the creek mortally wounded. His body and the bodies of three others who were killed were buried on the bank of the stream and their graves can yet be seen.*

The Cheyennes, Crows and Arickarees of the Upper Missouri were supposed to be hostile to the Americans in 1813. A dozen or more men were shot down in Howard County between 1812 and 1814. During the war with Great Britain a party of Sauk** Indians lived on the Moniteau, south of the Missouri River. After the war they were ordered off and removed to Grand River, remaining there for a while and then removed to Rock River, Illinois, and joined others of their tribe.

The Pottawottomies caused the greatest trouble to the Boone's Lick settlements, and stole from the whites as many as three hundred horses. The Sacs and Foxes, Iowas and Kickapoos, caused much trouble for two years. There were four stockade forts erected in the southern part of Howard County; Cooper's Fort, near Boone's Lick; Kincaid's one mile east and Fort Hempstead one mile north of Franklin; Head's Fort was on the Moniteau at the crossing of the St. Charles Road. Cole's Fort was erected about two miles below Boonville, but was soon abandoned. Captain Benjamin Cooper had command of the forts. The plowman worked with his rifle slung over his shoulder, and sentinels were often placed outside of the field. In 1812, while out hunting in Cooper County, Smith and Savage were fired on by Indians and Smith was wounded. In the

*Callaway County was named after Captain Callaway.

** "Sac" or "Sauk"—many early writers spelled it "Sauk."

spring of 1812 Jonathan Todd and Thomas Smith were killed near the line of Howard and Boone Counties. A party of men pursued the Indians and one Indian was shot. Several skirmishes also took place soon after. Late in the summer of 1812 a fight took place four miles west of Franklin in which four Indians were killed and one white man wounded.

The settlers manufactured their salt, saltpeter and gun powder. Several attacks were made by the Indians on men at work at the Burckhart salt lick, and a negro boy was killed. In one attack the Indians shot at Mr. Austin, who quickly wheeled his horse, with the result that he was missed but his horse was shot. A Frenchman having a pistol in his belt and a double-barreled gun, was shot at by Indians. The Frenchman quickly fired both gun barrels and the pistol and shot three Indians. The fourth yelled and ran off and reported that the man shot twice without loading, and drew his knife and shot, and he then ran for fear the man would shoot him with his pipe. For two years this gallant people, unaided by government and surrounded by numbers of warlike savages, sustained the conflict and defended their firesides with Spartan fortitude.* General Dodge at last came to their relief with a detachment of rangers and some Shawnees and Delawares. The Indians were routed and there was no further trouble.

In 1817, Martin Palmer built a cabin on Lick Branch, in Carroll County, to shelter him while trapping. In the spring, the Indians appearing hostile, he vacated it.

July 29, 1820, nine Sac Indians came to the house of Mr. Mackelwee, on Fishing River, Clay County, drove off his horses and surrounded the house. A boy escaped through the chimney during the night and alarmed the neighbors. Ten men headed by Captain Martin Palmer went to the rescue. The Indians gave up the shot bags, but leveled their guns. Palmer ordered his men to fire and five Indians were killed. The other Indians entered the house and cut off a child's hand. One Indian wheeled and was about to shoot, but was shot himself.

In 1828 citizens of Howard County moved about eighty miles up Grand Chariton for the

purpose of raising stock and formed a settlement near where is now the town of Kirksville. This was long known as the "Cabin of White Folks." Indians, Iowas and Sacs were hunting in that neighborhood in the spring of 1829 and ordered the settlers off, pretending that the land belonged to them. James Myers settled in this neighborhood March 15, 1829. On the 20th of June, while he was absent, three Indians came and asked his wife for a meal. It was refused. They then made signs of scalping and took hold of a child and drew a knife around its head as if scalping. They then left and told her if the family did not leave by 12 o'clock next day thirty men would come and kill them all. A messenger had already gone to Randolph County for aid. The messenger reached the house of William Blackwell the night of July 24th, and by next evening a company of twenty-eight men, commanded by Mr. Trammel, marched to the "Narrows" (in Macon County). They camped here at night and next day sought the Indians. The citizens rode peaceably into the Indian camp, but the Indians acted as if hostile. John Myers began to talk with them. His son John, seeing the Indian who had insulted his wife draw a tomahawk and cock his gun, shot him. The chief was also shot, but the troops were compelled to retreat, the Indians pursuing. Three whites were killed and several wounded, including Captain Trammel. They returned to "The Cabin" for the women and children, and getting them, did not stop until within five miles of Huntsville. Sixty others under Captain Sconce returned to the battlefield and buried the bodies of Winn, Owenby and Myers. Information was received that other Indians were concentrating near the scene. Winn was burned by the Indians after being wounded. Governor Miller called for one thousand volunteers. Brigadier General J. P. Owen, who was on the ground soon after, said that the Indians moved toward the Des Moines, from which he supposed them to be Sacs. By August 7, 1829, all the militia who had been ordered to the frontier were dismissed. August 28th there were further reports of large bodies of Indians near the same region, and Captain Goggin, of Randolph, with one hundred men, went to the district, but the Indians had fled. Colonel H. T. Williams, of Fayette, with eight companies, visited Grand Chariton and

* Wetmore's Gazetteer.

Salt Rivers, but no Indians were found. General Leavenworth, of the United States Army, came up to Fayette, investigated the affair and went west. Volunteers were offered by companies from Boone, Howard, Callaway, Cooper, Randolph, Clay and Chariton Counties. Concerning Indian wars in Missouri and the Black Hawk War, information is chiefly derived from articles in the "Missouri Intelligencer," Fayette and Columbia, published at the time.

The Sacs and Foxes had no original title in Illinois. They intruded on the country of the Iowas and others. A **Black Hawk War.** A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, including Black Hawk, were never friendly to the whites of the United States, and they opposed all treaties entered into by the other tribes. Black Hawk called himself "Chief," but he was only a "brave" or leading warrior. He held a commission as an officer from the British, and drew a regular annuity from them up to 1827. His men refused to attend the conference of 1816, and announcing themselves as British subjects, went to Canada. By the treaty of 1804 the Sacs and Foxes were permitted to hunt upon the lands sold as long as they belonged to the United States. In July, 1827, Keokuk was appointed a chief of the Sacs, but Black Hawk refused to recognize him. Keokuk was always the white man's friend. Black Hawk then gathered together the young and restless spirits and set himself up as chief. He had not the talent or influence of Tecumseh, yet he sent out his emissaries and attempted to unite all the Indians of the West, from Rock River to Mexico, in a war against the United States. On July 15, 1830, another treaty was entered into with the Sacs and Foxes, in which former treaties were confirmed, and they promised to move west of the Mississippi River. Black Hawk refused to move. An arrangement was also made between the Americans who had purchased land and the Indians to live as neighbors to each other. Indians returning with Black Hawk from their winter hunt in the spring of 1831 committed depredations on the frontier settlements. He, the leader, was cunning enough to prevent any killing, but trained his party to do other acts, so as to force the Americans to attack them and then to fight in defense of Indian rights. On

April 28, 1831, Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, called for troops. Twelve hundred men under General Joseph Duncan, and the United States troops under General E. P. Gaines, marched to the scene. Black Hawk became frightened and recrossed the Mississippi. General Gaines conferred with the Sacs. They disavowed any intention of hostilities, but insisted that they had never sold the lands in dispute and would occupy them. They were told that they must move west of the Mississippi River. Next morning General Gaines heard that the Sacs had invited the Winnebagoes and Kickapoos to join them. General Gaines then called on Governor Reynolds for a battalion of mounted men. In August, 1831, a band of Menomonies were surprised in sight of Prairie du Chien by the Foxes, and twenty-four of them were massacred, one-half of them being women and children. The others escaped for protection into the fort. On May 14, 1832, 275 mounted men under Major Stillman met a party of Indians on Sycamore Creek, killing two and taking two prisoners. The militia then advanced and encountered a large party of Indians in ambush. Major Stillman ordered a retreat, and the Indians followed for several miles. About this time the militia under General Whiteside united with the regulars under General Atkinson at Dixon's Ferry. The next day after Stillman's fight, General Whiteside marched to the scene, finding the bodies very much mutilated, and buried the dead, eleven in number. On May 21, 1832, a party buried fifteen women and children on Indian Creek, La Salle County, Illinois, who were killed by Sac and Fox Indians. Two women were taken prisoners and carried off, but were afterward rescued by the Winnebagoes and brought to Prairie du Chien, their rescue costing the government \$2,000 in goods. A scouting party under F. Stahl were attacked about fifty miles from Galena and one man was killed. The scouts returned to Galena.

The Sioux, Menomonies, Kaskaskias and Winnebagoes joined the whites. The people of Fulton, Tazewell and Peoria Counties in Illinois were great sufferers. On the 15th of June five men were killed in sight of Fort Hamilton, on Peeketo Lake. Next day General Dodge pursued and killed eleven Indians. Soon after the Menomonies under Colonel Hamilton came up and commenced

an inhuman butchery of the bodies. This was in revenge for the massacre of some of their tribe a year before at Prairie du Chien. Indians stole some horses near Galena; their trail was followed by four men, and the Indians were overtaken at breakfast. The Indians fled, then made a circuit and got in the rear of the men and killed all four.

General Atkinson's entire army consisted of 3,000 militia and 500 regular soldiers. June 24th, Major Dement repulsed Black Hawk and his 200 warriors at Kellogg's Grove, between Rock River and Galena. A detachment under General Henry had a hard fight with the Indians near Blue Mounds. In this fifty-two Indians and one American were killed. On June 11th Captain Stephenson's company from Galena, on a scout, were fired upon and two men killed and Captain Stephenson severely wounded. The army under General Atkinson marched up to the White Water. On their approach the Indians changed their position. General Dodge marched to intercept the Indians and endeavor to cut them off from reaching the Mississippi. The whole army under General Atkinson crossed the Wisconsin at Helena on the 28th and 29th of July and took up a line of march to intercept the Indian trail. When the trail was discovered leading northwest toward the Mississippi, the troops moved rapidly, leaving baggage and incumbrances. The trail led between the Wisconsin and Kickapoo Rivers, across hills and deep valleys, and through heavy timber. The army gained, and on the fourth night from Helena the spies found that the main body had that day gone to the Mississippi. A rest was made for a few hours. General Dodge and the United States troops occupied the center and front, Generals Posey and Alexander the right, and General Henry the left. In this order the troops descended these steep hills. In five miles the enemy's picket guard was seen. General Henry was the first to reach the enemy and open fire. The Indians were driven from hill to hill, but kept up a brisk fire, and being routed they retreated to their main body on the river. General Alexander and General Posey, marching down the river, fell in with another part of the enemy's army and killed and routed all that opposed them. The battle lasted three hours. Fifty women and children were taken prisoners, and the Indian loss in

killed was about 150; that of the whites twenty-seven. A prisoner said during the heat of battle Black Hawk stole off up the east side of the river. His papers, certificates of good character and of having fought bravely against the United States in the last war, signed by British officers, were found upon the battle ground. General Atkinson and his officers arrived at Prairie du Chien on the 4th of September. On that day a party of fifteen men under Captain Price overtook a party of Sacs and killed three and took twelve prisoners. General Scott and staff soon after reached Prairie du Chien, and on the 16th of September concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, by which they ceded to the United States all lands south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers and Green Bay, for which they received \$10,000 annually for twenty-seven years, a school to be established, and also oxen and agricultural implements supplied to them. The United States granted to the Winnebagoes part of a tract west of the Mississippi and running back seventy-six miles. The Sacs and Foxes also ceded to the United States part of the country extending along the Mississippi 300 miles and extending back thirty-five miles west. A reservation of twenty-five miles square was made in favor of the Indians, to include the principal villages on the Iowa, with other grants of property. Black Hawk and his two sons were to be kept as hostages during the pleasure of the President. No chief of Black Hawk's party was to exercise any authority whatever. Black Hawk was allowed and surprised by a party of Winnebagoes and delivered up at Prairie du Chien. With this Black Hawk's power was broken. He was sent as a prisoner to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where he remained until June, 1833. He died a few years later. Keokuk and his party, on account of their friendly attitude, were given a reservation of forty square miles of territory.

Governor Miller, of Missouri, called for 1,000 volunteers for the Black Hawk War, and authorized Major General Richard Gentry to enlist them. Two regiments of 500 men each were organized. Austin A. King was elected colonel of the first regiment, J. B. Dale, lieutenant colonel, and Thomas Conyers, major. Companies were formed in Howard, Boone, Callaway, Mont-

gomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Ralls, Marion and Monroe Counties. Some of these companies marched toward the frontier, but peace was made too soon for them to take an active part.

Nearly all Indians are naturally disposed to be warlike. In their wild condition warfare was frequent between the different tribes. In their intercourse with the whites they were easily offended and always ready to spring to arms. Very few were permanently friendly. The hunters and trappers had to be always vigilant, and with the best watchfulness were sometimes surprised. Some whites were killed by the Indians prior to 1820. From 1820 to 1835 many lost their lives at the hands of the savages. An old pioneer (William Waldo) says that "the soil of the plains and the Rocky Mountains has been fertilized by the blood of the sons of many of the best families of St. Louis and Missouri." Nearly all the trappers and traders of the vast region of the plains and mountains west were Missourians and chiefly of St. Louis. For that reason it is proper to briefly mention some of the conflicts in which they engaged.

On July 26, 1806, Captain Meriwether Lewis on his return trip from the mountains and beyond, met eight Indians near the Forks of Marias River. They were Minnitarées. They shook hands, smoked, and Captain Lewis gave them presents, and they camped together. As a precaution, R. Fields acted as sentinel during the night. Very early in the morning the Indians crowded near him, and one of them snatched up Fields' gun and the others picked up those of Captain Lewis and one of the men and started off with them. Fields called loudly to awake the others and ran after the Indian who had his gun. He overtook him and stabbed him. A gun was wrenched from another Indian. Captain Lewis awakened to find his gun gone, and drew his pistol, and the Indian dropped his gun. The Indians then attempted to drive off the horses; Captain Lewis and his men pursued and shot at them. Two horses were lost, but Captain Lewis took four of the Indians' horses, and then moved on rapidly down the river, for fear the Indians would return with reinforcements.

John Colter left the company of Lewis and

Clark soon after leaving the mountains, and stayed there alone for the purpose of trapping. He afterward met a man named Potts, with whom he trapped. While trapping in the country of the Blackfeet, on Jefferson's Fork, they were surprised by Indians who came from each side of the stream. They took Potts' rifle. Colter jerked it away from the Indian and gave it back to Potts. Potts then shot an Indian, and the next moment fell pierced with many arrows. The Indians then caught Colter and stripped him of all his clothing and told him to run. He started, the Indians after him, but he ran faster than they did. He ran so that the blood issued from his mouth and nostrils. One savage was ahead of the others and gaining on him. Colter turned, the savage raised his spear to hurl at him and it broke. Colter picked up the broken part and pinned the Indian to the ground. The Indians as they reached him stopped to howl, and Colter ran ahead into the stream and hid in a mass of drift wood. The Indians came up, but after a long search left. In the night Colter came out of the raft and swam down the stream and escaped. For days he traveled, having nothing to protect his feet from gravel and innumerable cacti; his body burned by the sun during the day and chilled at night, and with nothing to subsist on except berries and roots. Finally, after many days he reached a trading post. On this trip he certainly passed in view of the geysers of the Yellowstone Park, but what he told seemed so wonderful that no one would believe him. Wilson P. Hunt's party, in 1810, saw him not far from St. Louis. The Blackfeet were nearly always hostile to the Americans. About 1809-10 a St. Louis company attempted to form a trading post at the Three Forks, but the Indians were so troublesome that it had to be abandoned. After that no Americans attempted anything in that vicinity until 1823. The American Fur Company, in 1822, fitted out an expedition under Immel and Jones to endeavor to extend their business to the head of the Missouri, and also to trap beaver. In the spring of 1823 the party penetrated as far as the Three Forks. No Blackfeet were seen until the middle of May, when the party concluded to return to the Yellowstone. While descending the Jefferson they met, for the first time, a party of Blackfeet. The Indians were kept at a

distance. Finally one of them exhibited a letter. They were then invited to approach. It was superscribed (the letter) in the English language, "God save the King." The paper contained a recommendation stating that the Indians were well disposed toward the whites and had furs for sale. The Indians were invited to remain with the party during the night, which they did, making great professions of friendship and apparently gratified at the prospect of trading posts in their country. Presents were given to the Indians in the morning and they left, apparently well pleased. The whites being suspicious, moved rapidly and reached the Yellowstone, but found there three or four hundred Blackfeet, who attacked the party, killing Immel and Jones and five others, and carried away all the property in their possession, amounting to over \$12,000 in value. About the same time a party of Blackfeet attacked a party of trappers headed by Major Henry, about the mouth of the Yellowstone, killed four or five and drove the others off.

In March, 1823, a party of Arickarees descended the Missouri about 200 miles below their village to a trading house of the Missouri Fur Company, and stripped six men on the prairie, robbing them of clothes and three horses. They then attacked the house, but it was well defended by ten men, and the Indians finally were repulsed, losing two killed. The following is derived chiefly from letters from Colonel Ashley and official reports of Colonel Leavenworth, all published in the "Missouri Intelligencer," at Franklin, Missouri, 1823 and 1824.

The losing of some of their men in various outrages attempted on traders was thought to be one reason for the attack made by the Arickarees on General Ashley's party in 1823.

About 1823, General W. H. Ashley, of St. Louis, did an extensive business as a fur trader on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries. He had a post on the Missouri above the Yellowstone, which was in charge of Major Henry, who had been engaged in the fur trade for over ten years. General Ashley discovered the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and in 1824 extended his trade to Salt Lake, and between 1824 and 1827 his men sent to St. Louis furs to the amount of \$180,000. General Ashley sold

out to the Rocky Mountain Company, composed of Robert Campbell, W. L. Sublette, J. S. Smith and David E. Jackson. In the latter part of March, 1823, keelboats of General Ashley left St. Louis, bound for their trading post at the mouth of the Yellowstone. Three boats with 100 men on board passed Franklin, Missouri, on the 1st and 2d days of April. The arms and equipments carried by the men were similar to those carried by all Indian traders, and no more. It was necessary to be prepared for any hostile demonstrations as well as to have guns with which to shoot game, which was not new to the Indians.

At ten and fourteen miles above the mouth of Grand River there were at that time two Arickaree villages. The mouth of Grand River is 653 miles above Council Bluffs and 444 miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone. There is an island in the Missouri a few miles above the mouth of Grand River called Ashley Island, and the portion of the shore above on the left bank is called Arickaree Point. The Indian villages were on the right bank of the river and in the northern part of what is now South Dakota. The following is from General Ashley's report:

"Some days before reaching the Indian villages, some of the Arickarees came to the boats and demanded remuneration for two warriors who were killed in a skirmish the winter before with a party of the Missouri Fur Company. General Ashley gave them powder and twenty-five muskets, which at first, seemed to satisfy them. But they were not satisfied and demanded more with threats of an attack if refused. General Ashley coolly told them to attack if they chose to. Ashley moved up the river cautiously as he approached the Arickaree towns. On the 30th of May, while the boat was in the middle of the river, he took several men and went ashore. He was met by the chiefs, who appeared to be friendly and asked him to land some goods. Ashley proposed to exchange goods for horses so as to be able to send a party of forty men overland to the Yellowstone. The principal chiefs met him on the beach. Ashley spoke to them of their previous conduct and of the impropriety of repeating it. They professed to regret it and confessed that they had been much displeased with Ashley's men, but now all those angry feelings had left them; that they con-

sidered the Americans their friends. The next morning General Ashley proceeded to purchase the horses, and on the evening of the 30th was ready to proceed, intending to start the next morning. In the evening, by invitation, he visited the lodge of the principal chief (The Bear), and was treated with great apparent friendship. At 3:30 o'clock next morning he heard that one of the men had been killed by the Indians, and that the boats would be attacked. The boats were in the stream ninety feet from the shore. Forty men who expected to go by land were encamped on the shore between the two boats. About sunrise the Indians began firing from along a line 600 yards in length, aiming chiefly at the men on shore. The fire was returned. An attempt was made to land the boats, but the men were too panic-stricken to do anything. Two skiffs were launched to bring the men from shore, but the oarsman of one was shot and the skiff went adrift. Some swam to the boat, others were shot down at the edge of the water. From the time the firing began until the survivors embarked was about fifteen minutes. Thirteen Americans were killed and eleven wounded. The Indians' loss was probably not over six or eight. The Arickarees had 600 warriors, three-fourths of whom were armed with guns, the others had bows and arrows. They had two villages at this place about 300 yards apart. General Ashley immediately started down the river with his men and sent a messenger to Colonel Leavenworth, at Fort Atkinson, for aid. The letter was received by Colonel Leavenworth on the 18th of June, and on the 22d six companies of the Sixth Regiment left on three keelboats laden with subsistence, ammunition and two six-pound cannon. Among the officers were Major Ketchum, Captain Armstrong, Captain Bennett Riley and Captain Morris. The river was high, navigation difficult, and boats had to be cordelled, and men were continually in mud and water. On the 27th Joshua Pilcher, of the Missouri Fur Company, and special Indian subagent, with two boats, overtook Colonel Leavenworth. He had on his boat a 5 1-2 inch howitzer. On the 3d of July one of the boats was lost by striking on a concealed tree and breaking in two. Seven men were drowned and fifty-seven muskets and some pork were lost. The other property was

saved, and Mr. Pilcher took part of it on his boat. Early next morning the boats were under way again. At 10 p. m., July 8th, the boats were struck by a severe gale. Its roaring was heard as it approached; the largest boat was driven from her moorings, the anchor was cast, but it dragged, and the boat was driven with great violence on a bar and the mast and deck carried overboard and broken. Dr. Gale took a party and saved most of the cargo, although the swells were rough and gale very severe. After a long time the boat was cleaned of mud and water and found to be uninjured. There was a good deal of powder and many cartridges on the boat, and its loss would have compelled a return. On the 11th it was under way again. On the 19th it passed Fort Recovery, a trading post. The Yankton and Teton Sioux were found here, and part of them joined the expedition. On the 26th of July they passed friendly Cheyenne camps. On August 1st they obtained 2,000 pounds of buffalo meat for ten gallons of whisky. Colonel Leavenworth met General Ashley some distance below the Arickaree camp, and Ashley tendered his services and eighty men. The riflemen were placed under command of Captain Riley, the artillery under Lieutenant Morris. When within twenty-five miles of the Arickarees a party of Sioux were sent in advance. The Indian allies of the United States Army here amounted to nearly 750. On the 8th of August the troops were fifteen miles from the Arickarees, and moved forward early on the 9th. Many contradictory accounts were received and reported by the Sioux. After crossing Grand River on the afternoon of the 9th, the troops were ordered to move forward, the Sioux to remain on the flank, but they moved on ahead. Colonel Leavenworth then moved on to check the advance in order to move more compactly. The Indians then went to the rear, but soon made to the front and returned with captured horses. The United States troops then moved rapidly forward with Captain Riley and General Ashley. The Arickarees came out from their hiding place; the Sioux fired on them, and the Arickarees entered their towns. The troops advanced to within 400 yards of them and halted to wait for the artillery, Captain Riley in the meantime advancing so as to keep the Indians within their towns. The artillery was disembarked be-

fore sundown. Sergeant Perkins with a six-pounder and a detachment of men was sent against the upper village. The attack was commenced early on the 10th by Lieutenant Morris and the artillery. His first shot killed Chief Grey Eyes. Major Ketchum advanced toward the lower village. The first cannon shots were from a hill too high to be effectual. They then descended to the plains and the shots did their work. In the meantime the Sioux had discovered the cornfields and busied themselves gathering corn. It was discovered that the town was surrounded with deep ditches and picketed entrenchments. Some of the Arickarees who had taken position in a ravine were dislodged by Major Ketchum. Lieutenant Morris and Sergeant Lathrop continued an artillery fire into the village. Later an Arickaree messenger appeared and was asked what he wanted. He said that the Arickarees wished the troops to have pity on their women and children and not to fire upon them any more; that the man who had done all the mischief and had caused both the whites and themselves so much trouble had been killed. Colonel Leavenworth told the man to go back and inform his chiefs that the whites were for peace, and would meet them and arrange terms. Colonel Leavenworth and staff met the chiefs, who seemed terrified. They repeated what the others had said, and added "do with us what you please, but do not fire any more guns at us; we are all in tears." Leavenworth told them that they must make up the losses to General Ashley and behave well in future, and give five hostages of their principal men as security. They replied that they would restore what they could, but their horses had been taken by the Sioux and many of them killed; they would return all the guns they could find. On the 11th it was found that the Sioux had all gone and carried off six mules belonging to the quartermaster and six of General Ashley's horses. There was much trouble afterward in endeavoring to get the Indians near, as Campbell, the interpreter, made them believe that Colonel Leavenworth would get them in his power and kill them, and Dr. Gale was made to believe by Mr. Pilcher and Campbell that the Indians were going to fire on them, and then Gale and Campbell both fired. On the 11th the first chief, Little Soldier, came and asked why they were fired on. Colonel Leaven-

worth told him that it was against his orders. Little Soldier said he would try and have his people come out again and smoke, and would also be glad if some of the officers would visit them in their villages, but the Indians were very much alarmed. They were visited and found to be well disposed, and the Indians supplied the whites with corn and vegetables. Early on the 13th it was found that the Indians had left. Major Ketchum then took possession of the towns. A messenger was sent to call the Indians back, but they could not be found. Thirty-one graves were found, and each contained more than one person, so that probably over fifty were killed. No whites were killed, but two were wounded. The widow of Grey Eyes was found alone, being left by the Indians. She was furnished with plenty of provisions and water, and was left in quiet possession of the Arickaree towns, seventy-one dirt lodges in one and seventy in the other. By 10 p. m. of the 15th the troops were embarked to descend the river."

The above account of the fight is from Colonel Leavenworth's official report published soon after in the "Missouri Intelligencer."

An amicable treaty was effected with the Arickaree Indians on the 18th of July, 1825, by United States Commissioners. The treaty was signed by sundry Indians and General H. Atkinson, brigadier general, United States Army, and Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, with witnesses, among whom were Colonel Leavenworth, Major S. W. Kearney, Major D. Ketchum, Captain B. Riley, Captain Gantt, Captain Spencer, Captain Armstrong and Lieutenant W. S. Harney; and A. L. Langham, secretary. Between 1825 and 1830 two-fifths of the men employed in the trade on our western frontier and beyond were either killed by Indians or lost their lives by accidents due to the dangerous character of the country. The dangers became so great that the traders petitioned for assistance, and in 1829 Major Bennet Riley* scoured the plains and remained conveniently near the Mexican line, guarding some on their way, and so it soon became less dangerous and the traders united into strong bands. Governor M. M. Marmaduke, Governor Boggs,

* Captain Riley in the Arickaree war and General Riley of later period. He was the first military Governor of California before it was a State.

the Bents, Waldos and others, were engaged in the trade and were often in dangerous positions.

In 1832 William L. Sublette, a member of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, had fights with parties of Blackfeet on the head of the Colorado River and lost two men and some horses. But to write out and trace out all the disasters befalling our plainsmen and hunters is beyond the present scope of this article, so we will end it here.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

Indians in Missouri.—At different times Missouri was inhabited by the Osages, Missouris, Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos, Shawnees and Delawares. In the early part of the eighteenth century the Osages had possession of all of southwest Missouri, and were, no doubt, the most powerful tribe in Missouri, and their parties would go on expeditions as far as the lakes.

Billon's "Annals of St. Louis" informs us that there were estimated in 1810 to be about 20,000 Indians in Missouri, including Sacs, Foxes, Shawnees, Delawares, Osages and Iowas. The Osages occupied Bates and Vernon Counties until 1824, and continued to hunt in Henry County until 1837. They had a village seven miles northeast of Nevada and one three miles north of Balltown. In 1808 by treaty they relinquished their right to all territory east of a line running due south to the Arkansas River from a point two miles east of Fort Osage (now Sibley). In 1824 they relinquished their right to the strip lying west to the State line. Up to 1835 the Shawnees and Osages had villages in Benton County and lived peaceably with the white people. In 1794 there were two Shawnee and one Delaware village on Apple Creek, Cape Girardeau County, twenty miles from its mouth, and in 1811 one of their towns had eighty houses. The Shawnees also resided on the Meramec during the early part of the nineteenth century. Until 1824 there were 3,000 Indians in Perry County, two-thirds of them Shawnees, the other one-third Delawares.

In 1823 the Delawares built a town in Christian County; they also lived in Stone County. In 1830 they were removed to Kansas. They returned to hunt every year until 1836, but annoyed the people so much that the Governor sent a militia force to investi-

gate, and after that the Indians gave no more trouble. At one time the Osages, then the Delawares and Kickapoos, lived in Greene County. In 1840 the Delawares ceded their lands to the United States. The Sacs and Foxes lived in Carroll County until 1820.

In 1814 the Miamis had villages on the Petite Osage Plains, Saline County, and were troublesome to the settlers in Howard County. General Dodge marched to their village and took about 400 of them, men, women and children, and sent them to their nation on the Wabash, in Indiana.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

Indians, Removal of from Missouri.—Under the pressure of a constantly advancing white immigration, the Indian tribes which had originally occupied the Illinois country, or had been forced into it from the eastward, migrated west of the Mississippi River, and in greater part dispersed throughout the region between that stream and the present eastern boundary of Kansas. Several fragmentary tribes pitched their wigwams within St. Louis County, and as late as 1820 there were 1,800 Shawnees encamped within twenty miles of the town of St. Louis. Up to 1825 twenty-one tribes, numbering more than 30,000 people, had come from the north and east, and crossed the Mississippi River at and near St. Louis. A further removal from the east took place about 1833. Among the migrating tribes during these periods were the Delawares, Pottawottomies, Wyandottes, Ottawas, Peorias and remnants of others, and these were gradually pushed farther westward by the advancing whites.

By treaty made with the Osage Indians in 1808 at Fort Clark (afterward Fort Osage) was extinguished the Indian title to all territory in Missouri, excepting a strip twenty-four miles wide, extending eastward from the western boundary of the State. The Indian title to this strip, in which was contained nearly all of Jackson County, was extinguished in 1825, and the Indians retired from the greater part of this region.

In 1836-7 small bands of Osages infested Greene and adjoining counties and became obnoxious to the white settlers, who often complained of them for stealing and for endangering their safety. In 1837 Governor Boggs ordered Colonel Charles S. Yancey, commanding the Greene County militia, to

remove the Indians out of the State. Under this authority Colonel Yancey, with Lieutenant Colonel Chesley Cannefax and Captain Henry Fulbright, went to an Indian camp in the present Stone County, near the mouth of Finley Creek, and notified the Indians that they must remove. The Indians professed peaceful intentions and promised good conduct, and Colonel Yancey and his party returned to Springfield. They found the white inhabitants there in great fear of an Indian uprising, whereupon Colonel Yancey assembled about 100 armed men and returned to confront the Indians. After rendering their arms useless he escorted the band, about 100 men and as many squaws and children, beyond the Arkansas line. It was inclement winter weather, and the Indians suffered great hardships on their forced journey. After this there was no further trouble in that region.

There now remained to the Indians in what is now the State of Missouri only the territory which came to be known as the Platte Purchase, a tract unsurpassable in point of healthfulness, beauty and fertility. (See "Platte Purchase.") This territory was acquired by the State of Missouri, through an act of Congress to extend the boundaries of the State, passed June 7, 1836, and a treaty with the Sac, Fox and Iowa Indians made at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 17th, following. The occupants at the time were the tribes named, holding title under a treaty made in 1830, and fragments of the Pottawottomies, Omahas and Sioux, temporarily located there. In 1837 the Indians removed to a reservation granted them by the government, comprising 400 sections in what are now the counties of Doniphan and Brown, in Kansas. The government paid them \$7,500 in money, erected for them five buildings, provided each tribe with an interpreter and a school-master, broke up 200 acres of tillable land for each tribe and provided each with agricultural implements and a ferryboat, and furnished all with rations sufficient for one year. The vacated lands were at once taken up by white settlers, many of whom had already entered them in anticipation of their acquisition, either under arrangement with the Indians or without authority.

Indians, Why So Called.—When Columbus landed on the Island of San Salvador

he supposed that he was landing on an island at the extremity of India, and hence he called the inhabitants of the island "Indians." By that name he continued to call the natives of America, and Spanish writers from the outset gave them the same name. The English translators of these writers followed in their footsteps, and while the name applied originally only to the tribes with which the Spanish came into contact, by degrees it was extended to all the natives of the continent, and they have since been known as American Indians.

Indictment.—The formal written charge or accusation of a crime against a person, drawn up by the prosecuting attorney of the county and approved and presented by the grand jury to the court.

Indigo.—A leguminous plant of several species from which indigo is prepared. The different varieties are natives of Africa, Asia and America. The early settlers of Ste. Genevieve and other counties in southeastern Missouri cultivated the plant to a considerable extent, and as late as 1818 indigo, with other crops, was grown in the Belleview valley.

Industrial Benefit Association.—This association was organized in the city of St. Louis in July, 1883, and incorporated the same year. Its purposes are the relief of working people and their families. It pays sick and accident benefits and also a burial benefit. Its membership numbered 2,000 in 1898. The officers of the association at that time were: William Andrew Orr, president; Oliver J. Jones, vice president; J. Hamilton Jones, secretary and treasurer; Dr. Vincent J. Mueller, examining and visiting physician.

Industrial Home for Girls Fund.—This fund, devoted to the support of the institution whose name it bears, is made up of moneys collected by the treasurer from counties and individuals for care of the girls. What is lacking for the support of the girls is made up by appropriation by the General Assembly. The receipts into the fund in 1897 were \$4,794, and in 1898, \$7,111, and the disbursements were in 1897, \$4,801, and in 1898, \$6,994, with a balance January 1, 1899, of \$116.

Industrial Home for Girls, State.—

An institution designed for the education and reformation of wayward girls, located at Chillicothe. It was founded in 1887, and in 1900 had about 100 inmates. The institution is conducted on the cottage plan, and is located on a tract of forty-seven and a half acres of land. Buildings on this tract are two cottages for inmates—one known as the Missouri Cottage and the other as the Marmaduke Cottage—one chapel, including school-house and basement, two barns and other outbuildings. The chapel contains three school rooms and an auditorium. Girls sent to this institution attend school a portion of the time, and also receive instruction which is designed to make them self-supporting young women. The institution is controlled by a board of managers appointed by the Governor; and a superintendent, secretary, three teachers, two managers, two housekeepers and four other salaried officers were connected with it in 1900.

Industrial School, Sisters of Mercy's.—

This home and school was established in 1856 by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, in St. Louis. Little girls, whose parents or friends are unable to support them, are here fed, clothed and educated. The little ones from three to ten years of age are instructed all day in a warm, well lighted and well ventilated school room; those from ten to fifteen years old for one-half day. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, primary grammar and geography of the United States, besides being carefully instructed in plain sewing and every branch of domestic employment. If not removed by friends or parents, carefully selected situations are provided for them, for which they have been previously trained. Even then the watchful care of the Sisters follows them, to warn, advise, or even draw them back into the institution, should it be deemed necessary. They are always free to return to the home with or without money. The location of the school has, since 1861, been at Twenty-second and Morgan Streets.

Insane Asylum.—The St. Louis Insane Asylum was erected by the County of St. Louis in 1868, and was a county institu-

tion until 1876, when the city was separated from the county and it was given to the city. The cost of the asylum was \$700,000. It is of brick, five stories in height, with fire-proof walls, surmounted by a cupola which commands an extended view of the city and its environs. The asylum tract embraces twenty-nine acres, nearly one-half of which is under cultivation. The location is 5400 Arsenal Street, between Brannon and Sublette Streets. The institution is controlled by the city, and is intended for the city's insane, but the State makes a biennial appropriation for the partial support of it, the city doing the rest. It is under the supervision of the health commission and the board of health, with a superintendent in immediate charge. In 1898 there were 585 inmates, its capacity being taxed to the utmost, and in addition there were 800 insane persons in the poorhouse. The number of officials and employes was eighty-eight, with thirty-nine attendants in addition. The superintendent has three assistant physicians. An interesting feature of the asylum is the artesian well sunk at great expense, and a failure at last. It is the deepest boring of the kind in the world, with the possible exception of one in Belgium, being 3,850 feet. It would have been sunk further had not the sinking of the drill into the granite showed the hopelessness of the effort to find water. The only service the boring resulted in is a column showing the successive strata passed through, with specimens of the formations. The water supply for the institution comes through a pumphouse from the river.

Inspector of Grain.—An officer appointed by the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners of Missouri. The office was created in 1889, and Jasper N. Burks was the first chief inspector. He has "general supervision of the inspection of grain, under the immediate direction of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners," and names his deputies, subject to the approval of the board.

Inspector of Steam Vessels.—An officer of the government, stationed in St. Louis, known as the supervising inspector of steam vessels, has his office in the new Customhouse building. The office was es-

tablished under the law of 1852, and the appointment is made by the President. There are ten inspectorial districts in the United States. St. Louis is in the fourth district, which takes in portions of the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois Rivers, embracing about 1,700 miles of navigable waters. There is, in connection, a board, comprising two officials, a boiler inspector and a hull inspector, who report to the supervising inspector. The duties of the latter require him to inspect every boat propelled by machinery within his district. There are about 250 steam vessels in this district subject to inspection. No charge is made for inspection, except under special circumstances, and the office handles no money.

Inspectors of Petroleum Oil.—

These officers, commonly called coal oil inspectors, are State officers, four in number, one in St. Louis, one in Kansas City, one at Hannibal and one at St. Joseph—the one at St. Louis being the most important. They may be appointed for other cities and towns upon application of the local authorities. They are appointed by the Governor for two years. Their business is to inspect petroleum oil, kerosene, gasoline and all other products of petroleum used for illuminating purposes. The samples that stand a temperature of 150 degrees without igniting are branded "Approved Standard Oil," and if they do not stand this test they are marked, "Rejected for Illuminating Purposes." The inspector's fees are twelve cents a barrel or larger packages, and six cents for a smaller package. Inspections in bulk are at the rate of twelve cents a barrel.

Insurance.—Insurance is a product of advanced civilization, and the extent to which it is employed by a community is no inadequate measure of its progress in those arts of peace which produce wealth and induce its conservation. The practice of distributing the losses of individuals among the community is of ancient date, the charters of some English boroughs of the tenth century providing that on the destruction of the house of a freeholder by fire all the freeholders of his guild should contribute one penny each for its restoration, and at his death five pence each for the benefit of his family. These provisions

have by some been identified with insurance, but they lack the element of the voluntary contract for a money consideration, characteristic of modern insurance. Insurance as we understand it—the business of insuring persons against loss of life or property, in a certain sum, for a specified consideration or premium—is of comparatively recent origin, the first mutual association in this country for these purposes dating from 1752, while the oldest American insurance company was chartered as late as 1794, about twenty-five years before insurance was in demand in St. Louis. The advent of insurance into St. Louis business life seems to have been contemporaneous with the extension of trade which followed the introduction of the steamboat on Western rivers. There is no record of insurance transactions in the days of French and Spanish occupation, nor, as far as can at present be ascertained, before the year 1824, although there is little doubt that prior to that date cargoes consigned to St. Louis merchants from Ohio River towns and from New Orleans were insured at the port of shipment for the protection of the shipper. It is also probable that policies insuring against fire had ere this been obtained by residents of St. Louis from the home offices of insurance companies in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. The records accessible at the present time make no mention of life insurance. Light may be thrown on these matters when the private papers of some of the oldest St. Louis firms shall be opened to the examination of the historian.

In 1824 the first insurance agency was opened in St. Louis by Edward Tracy as agent of the Farmers' Fire Insurance & Loan Company, of

Insurance, Fire and Marine.

New York. Soon after appear the advertisements of Wilson P. Hunt, agent of the Traders' Insurance Company, of New York; H. C. Simmons & Co., agents of the Protection Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and Charles Wahrendorf, agent of the Ohio Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. These were the pioneers of insurance in St. Louis; they did an exclusive fire and cargo insurance business, and they seem to have enjoyed a monopoly of it till 1830, when the Aetna of Hartford opened an agency, of which Mr. Charles D. Drake

appears soon after as agent. The first St. Louis company, the Missouri Insurance Company, was organized in 1831. Its directors were George Collier, John Mullanphy, Peter Lindell, Henry Von Phul, W. Hill, Thomas Biddle, Bernard Pratte and James Clemens, Jr. George Collier was elected president, and John Ford secretary. At a later reorganization of the board William Glasgow was elected president, and remained at the head of the institution during the greater part of its existence. These were among the best men of their day in St. Louis. In 1836 the Hartford Insurance Company and some others of less note were attracted to the growing Western town. The wave of inflation and speculation which spread over the whole country at this time manifested itself in St. Louis by the creation of business corporations of all kinds, among them insurance companies. In the session of the Missouri Legislature of 1836-7 no less than seven St. Louis insurance companies were chartered; the Marine, Union, Citizens', St. Louis, Floating Dock, Farmers' & Mechanics' and Perpetual. The subscribed capital of these companies exceeded a million dollars, of which a considerable part was paid up, the rest being held in the notes of the stockholders, subject to assessment. The charters of these companies and of most of the St. Louis stock companies incorporated at a later period, authorized them to transact fire and marine insurance, life insurance, insurance of the payment of notes, bonds and mortgages, and such other insurance as they might deem necessary, and to loan their funds on business paper at a rate of interest not to exceed ten per cent per annum. These were very attractive privileges, but the financial panic and ruin which immediately followed their organization in 1837, rendered them for the time being unprofitable. In 1846 the St. Louis Home Mutual was incorporated, and in 1849 the Phenix and Missouri State Mutual. Companies of other States had meantime entered the field, and the "great fire" of 1849 found St. Louis a prosperous city of 70,000 inhabitants and well equipped with insurance facilities. The "great fire" deserves more than a passing notice in an article on insurance in St. Louis. This historic fire started on the steamer "White Cloud," lying near the foot of Cherry Street, and before it was ex-

tinguished had destroyed twenty-three steamboats and four barges and their cargoes, besides a large amount of merchandise on the levee, and crossing the levee, consumed the business center of the city comprising the whole or part of fifteen city blocks extending from Vine to Market streets, and from the levee to Second Street. The loss by this fire was estimated at nearly \$5,000,000. Every St. Louis fire insurance company, except the Marine, which insured cargoes only, lost its entire capital and assets in this great fire; some of the agency companies were bankrupted and others seriously crippled. Writing in 1897, the president of one of America's greatest companies states that their agency in St. Louis has never been able to make up the amount lost by it in the fire of 1849. "We are struggling to wipe out the balance against us; but it is a long and tedious work. Forty-seven years have we been trying to accomplish this, but I doubt if we will accomplish it this century. The balance against the agency at the present time is about \$40,000." The secretary of another great company writes: "The premiums received by our company in St. Louis from 1844 to 1850 amounted to \$26,838; our losses by the fire of 1849 were \$294,855." With such experience, it is not to be wondered at that many agency companies withdrew from St. Louis. Notwithstanding this tremendous disaster, the home companies replaced their capital with wonderful energy and promptness, and resumed business with ardor and hopefulness. Between 1849 and 1870 St. Louis had succeeded in establishing herself securely as the distributing point for the Mississippi Valley, the Southwest and the great Northwest. Her trade developed enormous proportions, and, as it was all carried by river, the insurance of hulls and cargoes became an important business. It was to compete for this business that the Atlantic, now the American Central, the Merchants' Mutual, the United States, the Boatmen's, the Globe, the Pacific, the Lumbermen's and Mechanics' were incorporated; and while the river trade lasted they, in common with the older companies, did a large and very profitable business. In fact, the St. Louis stock companies had for a long time a monopoly of the insurance of hulls and cargoes, the agency companies and local mutual companies preferring to seek the fire

business. The mutual plan of fire insurance had great development in St. Louis during the "sixties," the Franklin, German, Hope, Jefferson, Laclede, St. Louis and Washington mutuals all dating from that period. They were organized to write fire insurance on dwellings and business buildings, and, as these have multiplied, the local mutuals still survive in spite of the strenuous competition for the same business by the agency companies. But besides the strong and honorable companies named, many of a very different character were organized during this period. Of the thirty-five or forty companies chartered between 1855 and 1870, the majority had few of the elements of strength or permanence, and many of them lacked honesty of purpose. The laws governing insurance corporations at this time were entirely inadequate for the protection of the public. To quote from the first annual report of the insurance superintendent: "Any five or more persons could procure a license from the Secretary of State to do business on the mutual plan, without capital, bona fide notes, or any other provision for meeting their obligations; there were no police regulations governing either home or foreign companies; no reports were required nor examinations made, and it was very difficult for any person but an officer of a company to gain any information of its condition or its transactions." Frauds were openly perpetrated under the guise of insurance, until finally the Legislature interposed, and on March 4, 1869, passed "An Act to Create an Insurance Department," which went into effect immediately and cleared the State of the motley crowd of so-called insurance companies, leaving in existence only companies that could make the showing of cash capital and resources required by the new law. To Honorable Henry J. Spaunhorst, then State Senator from St. Louis, is due the credit of carrying this great reformatory measure against the most powerful and unscrupulous opposition. Since 1869 the history of insurance in Missouri is recorded in the annual reports of the department. One hundred and eleven fire and marine companies reported to the department under the law, December 31, 1870. Of these thirty-six were St. Louis companies, showing capital and assets, including stock notes, amounting to \$11,032,073. The amount of St. Louis business done in that year and the propor-

tion done by each class of companies is shown in the following table:

PREMIUMS TAKEN IN ST. LOUIS IN 1870.			
19 St. Louis Stock Companies:			
Fire premiums	\$240,281		
Cargo and hull.....	632,858		\$873,139
17 St. Louis Mutual Companies:			
Fire premiums	418,454		418,454
			\$1,291,593
75 Companies of other States:			
Fire premiums.....	620,614		
Cargo and hull.....	69,664		690,278
Total receipts in St. Louis.....			\$1,981,871

This report of 1870 marks the high tide of the business of the St. Louis local companies. Shipments by river began soon after to fall off, owing to the competition of the railroads, and with the decay of the river transportation the business of the St. Louis stock companies vanished. In 1878 their number had fallen to six, in 1882 to four, in 1892 to two. There is a historical interest connected with the destruction of this important business, which at one time employed a large amount of local capital and some of the most intelligent minds of the community. In fact, the passing of the St. Louis stock insurance companies marked an epoch in the trade of St. Louis. It marked the exit of the steamboat and the entrance of the railroad into the control of transportation; it marked the opening up of the great prairies to civilized occupation, the growth of the country town and the making of Missouri; it marked the passing of the St. Louis country store, the concentration of values into huge storehouses characteristic of modern business, and the demand for an insurance capital commensurate with modern mercantile necessities. The need of corporations of this purely local type has passed away; but while they were in existence they served the trade of the city well, and as no other class of companies could then have served it. They were the creatures of the time; their interests were all at home; the bulk of their business was furnished by their own stockholders; their capital was not locked up in bonds and stocks, withdrawn from the use of the growing community; it was loaned to the merchant and manufacturer at seasons when his business most urgently needed capital, and at rates of interest not more than one-half or two-thirds the current bank rates. These companies were an important factor in building up the trade of the city and securing its supremacy in its

proper territory. Their boards of directors were the foremost merchants of the city—the Glasgows, father and sons; Wayman Crow, John J. Roe, Carlos S. Greeley, D. A. January, Henry and Edgar Ames, Francis Whitaker, James B. Eads, and many others of equal note. They employed as their executive officers such citizens as William G. Petrus, Daniel Hough, George K. McGunnigle, Harry I. Bodley, Frank Ridgely—men of character and ability, who contributed their full share to the building up of St. Louis in all departments of its civic life. Their companies, like themselves, were honorable and reliable. But business changed its character and its methods; it flowed into other channels and demanded a wider distribution of liabilities and more available security from its insurance companies. Only two of the old-time stock companies, the American Central and the Citizens', adjusted themselves to the new conditions and equipped themselves to compete for the growing fire insurance business and to compete for the business of the United States, and these two alone survive. The American Central was speedily called upon by the great Chicago fire to prove its fitness for survival. In that fire it lost its entire capital and assets. It paid its losses in full, immediately replaced its capital and continued in business.

While the companies depending on the insurance of cargoes were winding up their affairs and retiring one by one, the fire insurance business was growing in volume and importance. For this the agency companies and the St. Louis mutual companies were now the sole competitors. The agents had always numbered strong and influential men among them, and their ranks were now recruited from the most vigorous of the officers of the dissolving stock companies, and the agencies at once rose to commanding prominence. To this pre-eminence they were entitled by the enormous capital they represented and by their superior fitness to respond to the demands of modern business. During the last fifteen years the trend of the business has been steadily toward them, and at this date 95 per cent of the fire business of St. Louis is done by agency companies, among the most energetic of which are the two St. Louis stock companies. The growth of the fire business has been commensurate with the growth of the city. One hundred

and forty-six fire and marine insurance companies, home and foreign, reported to the insurance department on December 31, 1896. The assets represented by these companies amounted to \$265,000,000. The following statement of their St. Louis business for that year shows the change that has passed over the business since 1870:

PREMIUMS TAKEN IN ST. LOUIS IN 1896.			
2 St. Louis Stock Companies:			
Fire premiums.....	\$	110,000	
Cargo.....		1,163	\$111,163
9 St. Louis Mutual Companies:			
Fire premiums.....		151,834	151,834
135 Companies of other States:			
Fire premiums.....		1,816,679	
Cargo.....		34,925	1,851,604
Total.....			\$2,114,601

The capital and assets of the eleven St. Louis fire insurance companies amounted in 1897 to \$6,140,189, and the fire premiums taken by the two St. Louis stock companies in the United States in 1896 reached the large sum of \$1,122,395, or almost as much as the entire income of the thirty-six St. Louis companies in 1870.

Life insurance had its development in St. Louis at a much later day than fire and marine insurance. Most of the fire and marine companies chartered by the State had the privilege of transacting life insurance also, and some of them engaged in that business to a small extent. The Missouri Life Insurance and Trust Company was chartered in 1837, but does not seem to have had a successful career. It was ahead of the times. The St. Louis Fire Insurance Company, as early as 1838, set forth in a well worded advertisement the arguments in favor of life insurance as an investment, and the superior facilities the company had to offer to the insuring public some time before any of the great life companies now competing for business were organized. It does not appear, however, that any of the home companies at this time did any considerable life business, although one of them kept a standing advertisement offering to insure the lives of slaves. In 1847 the Mutual Life of New York opened an agency in St. Louis, with Honorable Thomas Allen as their agent, succeeded in the following year by Mr. Samuel Copp. In 1849 the New York Life established an agency in the hands of Mr. Samuel McCartney. These were followed in the fifties by

agencies of the Connecticut Mutual, the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey, the New England Mutual and other strong companies. The success of the local fire companies at that time seems to have stimulated adventure in the field of life insurance, and numerous St. Louis life insurance companies were organized. The Covenant Mutual Life was incorporated in 1853, and the German Mutual Life in 1857. These respectable companies have been honorably managed from the beginning, and are doing a conservative and satisfactory business at the present time. In 1857 the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company was organized, and in 1866 and 1868 a group of companies destined to have a strange and disastrous connection with the St. Louis Mutual and with each other—the Atlas Mutual in 1866, the Missouri Mutual in 1867, the Mound City Mutual, DeSoto Mutual, and Life Association of America, in 1868. Of these the Life Association was launched under the most flattering auspices and with the intention and promise of success. In the light of subsequent revelations the others seem to have been organized for, or to have been early marked for plunder. The returns made to the insurance department, December 31, 1870, show the following prosperous condition of the young St. Louis companies at that date:

PREMIUMS TAKEN IN MISSOURI IN 1870.

	ASSETS.	PREM'S.
8 St. Louis Life Companies.....	\$10,446,947	\$1,784,802
52 Companies of other States.....		2,063,468
Total.....		\$3,848,270

The total premiums received by these eight St. Louis companies from their whole field in 1870 amounted to the large sum of \$3,589,611; the amount of their St. Louis premiums in that year was, approximately, a million dollars.

The first examination by the department had developed weakness in some of these organizations, and seems to have offered to their officers the opportunity and suggestion of wrecking them for the money that was in it. The progress of the scheme developed with great rapidity. The DeSoto was reinsured by the St. Louis Mutual in 1871; the Atlas was reinsured by the St. Louis Mutual in 1872; the St. Louis Mutual was reinsured by the Mound City in 1874; the name of the Mound City was changed to St. Louis Life

in 1874; the name of the St. Louis Life was changed to the Columbia in 1876; the Columbia was put into the hands of a receiver in 1877. In all these reinsurances and transfers of business from one company to another large sums were appropriated from the funds of the policy-holders by their officers and directors to their own use under the name of brokerages, and some of these men became rich by the plunder of the wrecked companies. Concerning the transactions which resulted in the bankruptcy of these five life insurance companies, the insurance commissioner, reporting on the condition of the Columbia, which then had absorbed them all, says: "The developments in the case showed the perpetration of the most barefaced frauds and systematic knavery that have ever disgraced the annals of any life insurance company." Two years before the Columbia reached the receiver's hands the directors of the Life Association of America were induced to purchase \$900,000 of the stock of the Columbia and make the stock the basis of a reinsurance of a large part of the Columbia's outstanding risks, by which operation the Life Association became involved in the common ruin, and was also turned over to the ruinous mercies of a receivership. While this transaction of the management of the Life Association was a gross business mistake, yet it has been declared free from the charge of moral delinquency, and no individual misappropriation of funds or improper personal advantage has been asserted against its directors or officers. The episode of the seven companies is one of the most remarkable and disastrous in the history of life insurance. Disgraceful failures in life insurance were not, however, confined to St. Louis in this decade (1870-1880). The extraordinary and long continued depreciation in the values of securities, together with the widespread recklessness in dealing with trusts, which were characteristic of this period, and the lack of proper qualifications and experience in those who rashly seized the helm of the corporations, produced a deep distrust of life insurance companies. In 1880 only two St. Louis life insurance companies remained, and of the fifty-two companies of other States reporting in 1870, only nineteen continued doing business in Missouri, while the premium receipts of all the companies in Missouri in 1880 had

fallen to \$1,080,000. This distrust of the regular companies encouraged the growth of all sorts of assessment and beneficiary societies, which, unfortunately, were exempt from State supervision, and to them were diverted the premiums that formerly were paid for life insurance. Assessment insurance for a time had immense development, and, as it was unconstrained and uncontrolled, great frauds marked its progress; but prosperous times, oblivion, the conservative management of the regular companies, and the frauds perpetrated by many assessment and beneficiary swindles, have turned the tide of business back into its old channels, as may be seen by the following figures from the returns of December 31, 1896:

PREMIUMS TAKEN IN MISSOURI IN 1896.

	ASSETS.	PREM'.
2 St. Louis Companies.....	\$904,853	\$ 112,689
40 Companies of other States.....		5,739,373
Total.....		\$5,852,062

Of which about 40 per cent, or \$2,340,824, is written in St. Louis.

Forty assessment associations now report to the Missouri Insurance Department. Of these two are St. Louis institutions. Their membership in Missouri numbers 33,278, and the claims paid by them in Missouri in 1896 amounted to \$693,508. There is no report of the revenues collected from Missouri or St. Louis members of these associations.

Since 1885 there has been a steady growth of insurance corporations transacting special lines of insurance. The business of the companies in these

special lines of insurance in Missouri in 1896 was as follows:

PREMIUMS TAKEN IN MISSOURI IN 1896.

Plate Glass Insurance (6).....	\$ 46,783
Steam Boiler (4).....	27,519
Safety and Trust (7).....	64,319
Fidelity Insurance (8).....	128,357
Employers' Liability (7).....	146,802
Personal Accident (12).....	443,898
Burglary Companies (3).....	10,652
Mercantile Credit Company (1).....	1,710
Automatic Sprinkler Company (1).....	625
Total.....	\$879,665

Of this amount 50 per cent, or nearly \$440,000, was taken in St. Louis. Tornado insurance is done by the fire and marine insurance companies, and is included in their receipts. The total amount paid by the citizens of St. Louis annually for insurance of all kinds is not less than \$5,000,000.

Various organizations have formed around insurance companies as auxiliary thereto or regulative of their local transactions, of which some have played an important part in the history of insurance in St. Louis. The most important is the Board of Underwriters of St. Louis. This corporation was chartered by the Missouri Legislature, January 14, 1860. The object of the corporation is the better preservation from loss or damage of property wrecked or stranded upon the navigable rivers of the State. The corporation has power and it is its duty to take into its control all property which may be recovered from any wrecked or disabled steamboat or other vessel within the jurisdiction of the State, and deliver an account to the owner for same, and to sell such as is perishable, accounting for the proceeds thereof. For these purposes the board was clothed with all the powers of port wreckers. This company has saved many millions of dollars' worth of property from wrecked vessels, delivered what was sound of it, sold what was damaged, and accounted to the owners and insurance companies for the proceeds. The St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters is a voluntary organization of the fire insurance agents of St. Louis. It was organized in 1872, and has always included in its membership the foremost and most influential underwriters of the city. Its membership has varied greatly, at times including only a few agents, at other times including every agent and company of standing and repute; but whether with many or few members, it has always controlled the fire insurance of St. Louis. The board has stood for that principle of fire underwriting which would guarantee permanent indemnity to the assured by securing an adequate premium for the company that insures him, and equal rates for equal risks to every man. It has taken an efficient part in the improvement of the construction of business buildings, procuring extensions of the city water supply, and, by strenuous efforts, to increase the efficiency of the fire department. Its work in these directions has received public recognition in the co-operation of the various departments of the city government. About \$2,000,000 of fire premiums were reported to the board in 1896. Organiza-

**Insurance, Organiza-
tions Auxiliary
Thereto.**

zations have recently been effected among the life insurance agents, the plate glass companies, and the employers' liability and casualty companies.

J. A. WATERWORTH.

Insurance Department, State.—

This department of the State government was established in 1868. The superintendent is appointed by the Governor and holds office for four years at a salary of \$3,000 a year, with a deputy at a salary of \$2,000. The superintendent issues certificates of authority to do business in this State to those companies that have fully complied with the law, and also such other certificates as may be required by law in the organization of insurance companies; and he performs all such duties as are or may be imposed on him relating to the matter of insurance. He has a general supervision over all insurance companies doing business in the State, with authority to examine into their financial condition, affairs and management, and proceed against them for violations of law. He makes annual reports to the Governor of the State. The department was first established in St. Louis, and kept there until July, 1897, when it was removed to Jefferson City. The first superintendent was Willys King, and the others in order down to 1899 have been: Miles Sells, Frank P. Blair, William S. Relfe, Alfred Carr, James R. Waddill, William Selby, Celsus Price, John F. Williams, C. P. Ellerbe, Ed T. Orear. August F. Harvey was actuary of the department from February 7, 1870, to October 1, 1898. The twenty-ninth annual report of the department, for the year 1897, by Ed T. Orear, superintendent, shows that the whole number of companies authorized to transact business in the State that year was 345, of which number 2 were stock fire insurance companies of Missouri, 108 were stock fire companies of other States, and 38 were stock fire companies of foreign countries, making altogether 148 stock fire companies. Eleven were mutual fire insurance companies of Missouri, and 3 were mutual fire insurance companies of other States. Total mutual fire companies, 14. Stock miscellaneous companies of Missouri, 5; of other States, 23; foreign, 5. Total stock miscellaneous companies, 33. Assessment life associations of Missouri, 3; of other States, 30. Total assessment life associations, 33.

Assessment casualty companies, 8; fraternal associations of Missouri, 41; of other States, 28. Total fraternal associations, 69. Regular life insurance companies of Missouri, 3; of other States, 37. Total regular life insurance companies, 40. The entire number, 345, was greater by 50 per cent than in any preceding year since the organization of the department. The total resources of the fire companies was \$291,611,318; total surplus, \$93,061,481; total income, \$149,551,587; total disbursements, \$130,474,642. The casualty and surety companies showed total resources, \$101,066,089; total surplus, \$15,833,815; total income, \$21,984,154; total disbursements, \$17,795,831. The life companies showed total resources of \$1,220,486,750; total surplus, \$163,169,363; total income, \$283,199,990; total disbursements, \$199,172,241. The fire insurance risks written in Missouri were \$395,182,858, an increase over the preceding year of \$1,357,637; marine and inland, \$10,491,703, an increase of \$4,687,794; fidelity and surety, \$89,987,647, an increase of \$44,861,323; tornado, \$17,733,373, an increase of \$1,500,206; plate glass, \$1,882,086, an increase of \$310,393; steam boiler, \$5,424,953, a decrease of \$971,338; employers' liability, \$24,299,412, an increase of \$4,850,566; personal accident, \$155,158,710, an increase of \$7,708,337; burglary, \$1,532,480, a decrease of \$73,376; credit, \$399,500, an increase of \$58,500; automatic sprinkler, \$161,500, an increase of \$111,500; title guaranty, \$262,975; assessment casualty, \$4,848,500, an increase of \$570,900. The total other than life insurance was \$707,365,697, an increase of \$65,235,417. The regular life risks written were \$31,770,573, an increase of \$2,661,727; industrial life, \$17,939,371, an increase of \$4,027,573; assessment life, \$14,172,463, a decrease of \$1,605,887—making a total of life risks of \$63,882,407, an increase of \$5,083,413, and an aggregate insurance in the State for the year of \$771,248,104, an increase of \$70,318,830. The total premiums received for fire insurance were \$4,725,962, a decrease of \$170,284; for marine and inland, \$38,804, an increase of \$2,716; for fidelity and surety, \$155,955, a decrease of \$36,722; for tornado, \$89,340, an increase of \$24,247; for plate glass, \$48,336, an increase of \$1,553; for steam boiler, \$24,202, a decrease of \$3,317; for employers' liability, \$153,240, an increase of \$6,438; for personal accident, \$455,363, an

increase of \$21,465; for burglary, \$12,875, an increase of \$2,222; for credit, \$14,034, an increase of \$2,324; for automatic sprinkler, \$2,676, an increase of \$2,051; for title guaranty, \$2,836, an increase of \$2,836; for assessment casualty, \$42,500, an increase of \$1,718—making the total premiums other than life \$5,766,123, a decrease of \$183,535. The premiums for regular life insurance were \$6,102,858, an increase of \$1,436,355; for industrial life, \$1,442,355; for assessment life, \$595,583, a decrease of \$156,020—making a total of life premiums of \$8,140,796, an increase of \$1,577,202, and an aggregate of premiums received for insurance of all kinds in the year, \$13,906,919, an increase of \$1,434,449. The losses and claims paid during the year were: For fire insurance, \$2,713,441, an increase of \$289,265; for marine and inland, \$35,728, an increase of \$6,179; for fidelity and surety, \$81,983, a decrease of \$11,073; for tornado, \$12,451, a decrease of \$47,753; for plate glass, \$12,570, a decrease of \$18,949; for steam boiler, \$1,818, a decrease of \$12,899; for employers' liability, \$88,501, a decrease of \$6,018; for personal accident, \$292,317, an increase of \$64,377; for burglary, \$4,004, an increase of \$1,558; for credit, \$628, an increase of \$628; for automatic sprinkler, \$197, an increase of \$178; for assessment casualty, \$24,754, an increase of \$7,317. The total losses and claims other than life were \$3,268,392, an increase of \$284,846, and for regular life, \$2,020,242, a decrease of \$130,599; for industrial life, \$411,592, an increase of \$46,755—making the total life losses \$2,431,836, a decrease of \$83,222, and the aggregate of losses and claims of all kinds paid during the year \$5,700,228. The amount of premiums received in Missouri in 1897 by companies of other States, and subject to taxation, was \$11,608,249, of which \$4,552,982 was received for fire insurance, \$525,603 for miscellaneous insurance, and \$6,529,663 for life insurance. The taxes on these premiums amounted to \$233,306.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Inter-Alumni Association of Missouri.—This association was organized at Pertle Springs (Warrensburg), Missouri, June 19, 1895. It is composed of the alumni full course graduates of the State Normal Schools, numbering in the year 1900 about 1,000, its objects being to promote social re-

lations between the members and promote the cause of public education.

Interest Fund, State.—This fund is constituted and carefully maintained for the payment of the interest on the State bonded debt and on the certificates of indebtedness held by the State treasurer for the State school and seminary funds, and it is composed of the proceeds of a tax of ten cents on the \$100 valuation on all taxable property in the State. The receipts in 1897 were \$969,804, and in 1898, \$1,146,971—making a total for the two years of \$2,116,776. The disbursements for payment of interest on the bonded debt for the State in 1897 were \$173,547, and in 1898, \$145,089. The transfers for payment of interest on the school certificates of indebtedness in 1897 were \$186,090, and in 1898, \$186,090; for payment of interest on seminary certificates of indebtedness in 1897, \$62,711, and in 1898, \$64,971. The law requires that whatever surplus is left over after paying the annual interest on State bonds and certificates of indebtedness shall be transferred to the State sinking fund for the reduction of the State debt. In 1897 the transfers on this account were \$547,455, and in 1898, \$750,820.

Internal Revenue, Assessor of.—

When the United States internal revenue system was first established in 1862 it provided for an assessor, as well as a collector, in each district, the duties of the first being to assess and fix the taxes, which were various and numerous, and turn over the assessment lists to the collector for collection. The first assessor under the law in St. Louis was Theophile Papin, who held the office from 1862 through the administration of President Lincoln and that of President Johnson into that of President Grant, when Colonel Alton R. Easton was appointed to the place. Colonel Easton held the office until, in the revision of the internal revenue law, it was abolished and the duties imposed on the collector. These two persons were the only ones who were United States internal revenue assessors in St. Louis.

Internal Revenue, Collector of.—

The internal revenue system is one of the products of the Civil War. Before that nearly the entire revenue of the Federal government

was derived from duties on imports and sales of public lands; but the enormous expense of the Civil War necessitated a larger revenue, and in the year 1862 Congress devised the system of taxing a number of articles and occupations, chief among which were spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, manufactures and products, gross receipts, sales, incomes, legacies, bank capital and deposits; and adhesive stamps. This list was gradually curtailed by dropping off first one thing and then another until, in 1897, the only articles left were distilled spirits, tobacco and the manufactures thereof, oleomargarine, filled cheese, bank circulation, playing cards and opium manufactured for smoking. Spirits, tobacco and beer are the leading subjects of taxation, and they yield over 90 per cent of the revenue from the system. In the year 1890 the total internal revenue taxes paid were \$142,594,696; in 1891 they were \$146,035,415; in 1892 they were \$153,857,544; in 1893 they were \$161,004,989; in 1894 they were \$147,168,000; in 1895 they were \$143,246,077; in 1896 they were \$146,830,615, and in 1897 they were \$146,619,593. The total receipts from the leading articles of taxation during the period of thirty-five years from 1863 to 1897 have been as follows: From distilled liquors, \$2,081,043,192; from tobacco, \$1,059,900,901; from fermented liquors, \$551,466,056; from oleomargarine, \$12,669,774; from bank circulation, \$5,528,775; from playing cards, \$893,562; from penalties, \$13,653,987; from filled cheese, \$18,992; from smoking opium, \$1,257; from articles formerly taxed, but now exempt, \$1,286,576,411; aggregate, \$5,011,752,910. The aggregate collections of internal revenue from all sources in the First District of Missouri, made up chiefly of the city of St. Louis, have been as follows:

1863.....	\$ 912,216	1881.....	\$5,543,333
1864.....	2,511,846	1882.....	6,186,922
1865.....	4,290,395	1883.....	6,200,677
1866.....	6,068,292	1884.....	4,995,426
1867.....	4,784,413	1885.....	5,011,585
1868.....	3,499,997	1886.....	5,636,492
1869.....	3,931,156	1887.....	6,227,290
1870.....	4,590,339	1888.....	6,583,171
1871.....	3,780,558	1889.....	6,449,977
1872.....	3,683,479	1890.....	7,263,214
1873.....	3,323,795	1891.....	7,232,265
1874.....	3,501,668	1892.....	8,048,329
1875.....	3,739,490	1893.....	8,474,026
1876.....	2,216,996	1894.....	7,187,568
1877.....	3,746,597	1895.....	7,388,495
1878.....	4,338,756	1896.....	6,469,443
1879.....	4,374,813	1897.....	6,825,961
1880.....	4,680,266	Total.....	\$179,699,263

Of the total collections in the First District of Missouri, St. Louis, in 1897 distilled liquors paid \$1,088,247; tobacco and the manufactures thereof paid \$3,822,344; fermented liquors, \$1,909,804; oleomargarine, \$2,024, and playing cards, \$12.

The first collector of internal revenue in St. Louis was A. M. Gardner, appointed in 1862, followed in order by William Taussig, appointed in 1865; Bart Able, appointed in 1867; C. W. Ford, appointed in 1869; Constantine Maguire, appointed in 1873; Isaac H. Sturgeon, appointed in 1875; Freeman Barnum, appointed in 1885; Charles F. Wencker, appointed in 1889; Charles Speck, appointed in 1893; Wayman McCreery, appointed in 1896, and Henry C. Grenner, appointed in 1898.

In the payment of taxes on tobacco of all kinds for the year 1897 Missouri ranked as the third State in the Union, next after New York and Pennsylvania, the collections in these three States being: New York, \$4,775,587; Pennsylvania, \$3,965,978, and Missouri, \$3,900,331. In collection districts on tobacco the First Missouri, St. Louis ranks first, the collections in the three leading districts being: First Missouri, \$3,822,344; Fifth Kentucky, \$2,427,615, and Third New York, \$1,660,134. In the payment of taxes on fermented liquors in 1897 Missouri ranked as the sixth State, the collections being: In New York, \$8,846,846; in Pennsylvania, \$3,671,445; in Illinois, \$3,052,081; in Wisconsin, \$2,498,341, and Missouri, \$2,100,266. Among the collection districts on fermented liquors the First Missouri ranks sixth, the order being: Third New York, \$3,456,640; First Illinois, \$2,683,052; First New York, \$2,279,449; First Wisconsin, \$2,191,479; First Pennsylvania, \$2,169,676, and First Missouri, \$1,909,804. In the aggregate payments of internal revenue of all kinds in 1897 the first seven States were: Illinois, \$32,115,443; New York, \$18,420,037; Kentucky, \$15,657,015; Ohio, \$12,748,736; Pennsylvania, \$11,445,752; Indiana, \$8,564,263, and Missouri, \$7,362,982. The first five collection districts are: The Fifth Illinois, \$15,859,659; Eighth Illinois, \$10,037,794; First Ohio, \$9,998,248; Fifth Kentucky, \$8,793,057, and First Missouri, \$6,824,670.

The 1898 Congress enacted what was called the war revenue act to meet the cost of the war with Spain. Its features were in-

creased taxes on fermented liquors and manufactured tobacco, annual special taxes on vocations, stamp taxes, excise taxes, taxes on legacies, and taxes on mixed flour. The tax on fermented liquors was placed at \$2 a barrel of thirty-one gallons; on cigars, \$1 to \$3.60 per thousand; on cigarettes, \$1.50 to \$3.60 per thousand; on manufactured tobacco and snuff, 12 cents a pound. The annual special taxes on vocations were: On bankers using a capital of \$25,000 and under, \$50, with \$2 in addition for every \$1,000 over \$25,000; brokers, \$50; pawn-brokers, \$20; commercial brokers, \$20; customhouse brokers, \$10; proprietors of theaters and other places of amusement in cities of more than 25,000 population, \$100; proprietors of circuses, \$100; proprietors of other exhibitions, \$10, and proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard tables, \$5; dealers in leaf tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, \$6 to \$24, according to the amount of sales. The stamp taxes were two cents on all bank checks, and from one to five cents on bonds, certificates, bills of exchange, agreements to sell, telephone messages and telegraphic dispatches, bills of lading and manifests; on insurance policies, one-half of one per cent; on proprietary medicines, perfumery, cosmetics and other similar articles, one-eighth to five-eighths of a cent; on chewing gum, four cents on the dollars' worth; on charters of vessels, \$3 to \$10; on conveyance deeds of realty, fifty cents for each \$500 worth; customhouse entries of merchandise, twenty-five to fifty cents; on leases, twenty-five cents to \$1; on mortgages exceeding \$1,000, twenty-five cents for every \$500 in excess of \$1,500; on life insurance policies, eight cents for each \$100 or fractional part thereof, and on policies issued on weekly payment plan, forty per cent on amount of first weekly payment; on manifests for entry or clearance of vessels for foreign ports, \$1 to \$5; on passage tickets to foreign ports, \$1 to \$5; powers of attorney, protests of notes, and warehouse receipts, twenty-five cents. The excise taxes were one-fourth of one per cent on corporations, companies, persons or firms refining petroleum or sugar, or using pipe line for transporting oil or other products, on gross amount of receipts in excess of \$250,000, and one cent on every seat sold in a palace or parlor car, and on every berth sold in a

sleeping car. The taxes on legacies and distributive shares of personal property were seventy-five cents to \$2.25 on each \$100 where the beneficiary is the lineal issue or ancestor, brother or sister of the deceased; \$1.50 to \$4.50 on each \$100 where the beneficiary is a descendant of a brother or sister; \$3 to \$9 on each \$100 where the beneficiary is a brother or sister of the father or mother or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased; \$4 to \$12 on each \$100 where the beneficiary is a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, and \$5 to \$15 on each \$100 where the beneficiary is a person of any other degree of collateral consanguinity, or a stranger in blood, or a body politic or corporation. The taxes on mixed flour were one-half of a cent on a barrel or package containing twenty-four and one-half pounds or less, up to four cents per barrel containing more than ninety-eight pounds and less than 196 pounds, with a tax of \$12 on persons or firms making or packing or repacking such flour. In addition to these internal revenue taxes, there is a tax of ten cents a pound on imported tea.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Interstate Club.—A voluntary organization composed of representatives of leading wholesale jobbing and manufacturing houses of St. Louis, together with some professional men. It was organized in 1894, and is the outgrowth of an excursion of business men over the "Cotton Belt" Railroad to Waco, Texas, taken in that year. There was a State Fair, with a cotton palace, at Waco, and the patronage of St. Louis was invited by assigning a "St. Louis Day." A large body of St. Louisans accepted the invitation, and there was accorded a cordial and pleasant interchange of courtesies, with an address by Honorable Henry T. Kent, on the part of the St. Louis delegation. The visit was prolonged for a week, and extended to other points in Texas; and on the return of the excursion the Interstate Club was formed, with E. O. Stanard as president; Henry T. Kent, vice president, and George H. Morgan, secretary. In 1895 the club visited Atlanta during the great exposition of that year, and included Nashville, Chatta-

nooga and Birmingham in the tour. The object of the club is to make such excursions as occasion may invite into the States having commercial relations with St. Louis, and also to receive similar excursions from these States. The excursions from the city are made up of the heads of houses whose names are well known throughout the West and South. The club has no constitution or by-laws, and no regular meetings are held, but it is called together by the president at his discretion, or on the suggestion of members. The railroads have warmly supported and co-operated with it.

Interstate Merchants' Association.

An association organized to attract merchants and visitors from other States to St. Louis by making known abroad the advantages and inducements which St. Louis is claimed to possess over other cities, and securing facilities in the way of low railroad rates to such merchants and visitors, and showing them personal courtesies and attentions while in the city. It is one of the largest and strongest voluntary and informal organizations in the city, and was formed in 1897 out of several smaller similar bodies of more limited scope. Its original officers were: President, Benjamin J. Strauss; first vice president, W. E. Schweppe; second vice president, O. H. Witte; third vice president, Jonathan Rice; secretary and treasurer, John A. Lee. It has, in addition to these executive officers, an advisory committee representing the various branches of business, and a railroad committee to deal with railroads in the matter of rates. Its membership is not limited to citizens of St. Louis, and merchants and business men of Missouri and other States are admitted.

Ireland, Harvey C., farmer and legislator, was born December 31, 1834, in Scott County, Kentucky, son of John J. and Martha (Glenn) Ireland. Among the early settlers of Kentucky was Colonel John Ireland, of Revolutionary fame, who was the grandfather of Harvey C. Ireland. John J. Ireland, came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1857 and settled on a fine farm near Mooresville, in Livingston County, on which he continued to reside until his death, which occurred September 10, 1876. Harvey C. Ireland was educated in the common schools

of Scott County, Kentucky, and after leaving school he engaged in the merchandising business at Cynthiana, Kentucky. After his marriage he engaged in farming there for several years, and for a time he was sheriff of Harrison County, filling out the unexpired term of his brother-in-law, Captain John Shawhan. During the Civil War he engaged quite largely in the business of supplying horses and mules to the Federal government. Disposing of his interests in Kentucky, in 1867, he came to Livingston County, Missouri, and established his home near Mooresville. There he carried on extensive farming operations and became widely known as a breeder of fancy shorthorn cattle and trotting horses. A disastrous fire destroyed at one time forty-six head of fine trotting horses belonging to him. In 1886 he removed to Chillicothe, but continued to be engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred on the 7th of January, 1896, at his home in Chillicothe. During his entire residence in Missouri he took an active part in politics as a member of the Democratic party, in the principles of which he was a firm believer. He served many times as a delegate in State and county conventions, was chairman of the Democratic county central committee for several years, and from 1874 to 1878 he was a member of the House of Representatives, ably representing Livingston County in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies. While in the Legislature he sought by every means possible to promote the agricultural interests of the State, and he also did good service for these interests in the State Board of Agriculture, of which he was a member for several years, resigning this position only a short time before his death. At the time of his death he was coal oil inspector at Chillicothe, and after his decease Governor Stone appointed Mrs. Ireland to fill out his unexpired term. So satisfactory were her services to the public that Governor Stephens reappointed her for another term. Later she was appointed superintendent of the State Industrial Home for Girls, at Chillicothe, and resigned the inspectorship to accept the superintendency of the home, which she filled for a full term. Mr. Ireland was a member of the Christian Church, and was in all respects a most exemplary and worthy citizen. A local paper paid tribute to his virtues, after



H. C. Ireland

his death, as follows: "There never lived in Chillicothe a man of more generous disposition, nor one who had more friends than Mr. Ireland. His nature knew not what it was to turn from a cry for charity, nor to refuse to help a needy friend. Many men have been started on the road to prosperity by having him help them in business." Another paper, the "Braymer Cornet," recalled an interesting incident in his career and commented upon his character as follows: "He achieved some notoriety some years ago, when in the Legislature, by introducing and warmly supporting a resolution to float the stars and stripes over the House at half-mast on March 4, 1876, when Mr. Hayes was inaugurated President. He originated the expression—referring to the electoral commission—'eight takes seven, but a sharper stocked the deck.' He never forgave the Democratic leaders for trading the Presidency for Southern State government control. While he was an intense partisan, he never forgot to be a gentleman." Governor Francis said of him: "He was one of the most popular and efficient members of the Legislature, and a hustler in getting a bill passed." February 5, 1857, Mr. Ireland married Georgia A. Rush, daughter of George and Nancy (Shawhan) Rush. Her father, who is a native of South Carolina, came from there to Kentucky, where he engaged in business as a farmer and distiller, and was one of the most prominent citizens of Bourbon County. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, two of whom died in infancy. The other, Charles I. Ireland, who was born January 26, 1860, is now a farmer residing three miles from Chillicothe.

Irish Immigrant and Corresponding Society.—A society formed in St. Louis on the 9th of February, 1818, which had for its objects the promotion of Irish immigration and extending aid to immigrants in need of assistance. John Mullanphy, Jeremiah Conner, James McGunnigle, Alexander Blackwell, Arthur McGinnis and others were the organizers of the society.

Iron.—Missouri is very rich in iron ore. There is a broad ore belt crossing the State from the Mississippi, on the east, to the Osage, in a direction nearly parallel to the

Missouri River, from southeast to northwest, between the thirtieth and fortieth township lines, and this belt may be divided into three regions, the eastern, containing the Iron Mountain specular ore district, and the southeastern limonite district; the central, containing chiefly specular ores; and the western or Osage district, with its limonites and red hematites. The specular deposits occupy the middle portion of the belt, and the limonites the ends, the latter, besides, being spread over the entire southern half of the State. There are valuable deposits of limonites in Franklin, Osage, Morgan and Benton Counties, and considerable deposits also in Greene, Christian, Douglas, Ozark, Wayne, Bollinger and Stoddard Counties. The specular ores are much more concentrated, and occur in larger masses. In a small district, comprising parts of the southern area of St. Francois County, and parts of the northern area of Iron County, there are several enormous masses which were once thought to be deposits of iron, exhaustless in quantity and of the highest quality—Iron Mountain, the first in the United States to bear the name, a mass of specular ore, the result of igneous action; Pilot Knob, six miles south of it, showing a fine grained ore, light bluish in color and submetallic lustre; and Shepherd Mountain, half a mile from Pilot Knob. But vigorous mining shows that the estimate of unlimited metal in these masses was greatly exaggerated. The best ore in Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob has already been nearly exhausted, and operations are now confined to inferior ore, which at one time was thrown away. The Scotia iron banks are in Crawford County on the Meramec River, and are remarkable formations. The specular ore is a deep steel-gray color, with a metallic lustre, the crystals fine and regular. It is found in boulders, small to immense in size, and resting in soft red hematites. The boulders contain cavities in which the ore has assumed botryoidal forms, and upon these peroxide iron crystallizations are so formed that a gorgeous show of prismatic colors is presented. The ore is found to be slightly magnetic and to yield 58 to 69 per cent of pure metallic iron. These banks have been worked for many years, supplying ore for making pig iron on the spot, and also for shipment to the East. The Iron Ridge in Crawford County, which has long been

worked, yields ores similar to those of the Scotia—chiefly specular boulders imbedded in soft red hematite, yielding about 60 per cent of metallic iron. Lewis Mountain, near Arcadia, Iron County, is a vein of hard blue specular ore, four feet thick, in porphyry. It has been but little worked. Buford Mountain, in Iron County, contains an extensive bed of decomposed specular ore, possessing manganiferous qualities. In Hogan Mountain the ore, which is found in pockets or chambers, is specular, of micaceous structure, coarsely crystalline, of good quality, yielding 50 to 60 per cent of metallic iron. The Shut-in, Russell, Ackhurst, Culberton and Big Bogy banks in Iron County show specular ore, those of Ackhurst being manganiferous, also. Cedar Hill ore is a hard grayish specular ore, with a submetallic lustre, yielding 65 per cent. The Meramec bank, six miles south of St. James, in Phelps County, has been worked for forty years. The ores are specular and red hematite, which occur in the second sandstone and yield 62 per cent. Benton Creek bank, on a creek of that name in Crawford County, shows a great amount of brown hematite and specular boulders, the ores broken up, but compacted by the central dip of the hill. Simmons Mountain, just south of Salem, in Dent County, is a hundred feet high and covers forty acres. Shafts sunk into it show a depth of more than thirty feet of solid ore, which is a splendid close, brilliant specular, hard and free from deleterious substances. It is strongly magnetic and gives a bright red streak. The deposit, which is one of the largest masses of specular ore in the State, is extensively worked. Taylor bank and Pomeroy bank, in the same county, are rich deposits. Beaver Creek bank, five miles from Rolla, is an immense body of heavy specular ore changing to red hematite. The Thurmond bank, near Stanton, had a shaft sunk into it some years ago, showing nearly forty feet of red hematite, oxide and specular ore. The Cherry Valley banks, east of Steelville, are deposits of specular ore, supposed to be extensive and valuable. Some of the most extensive red hematite banks in the State are in Franklin County, thirteen exposures being found on the Bourbeuse. Near Dry Branch Station is an elevation capped with saccharoidal sandstone, beneath which is a large body of red and specular ore, the red

predominating, and being remarkably pure and free from sulphur. The Kerr bank, two and a half miles from St. Clair Station, is a large deposit of brown and red ore. A drift run in at the base of the hill exposed several feet thickness of red hematite. A large deposit of spathic ore in beautiful crystallization was found. In north Missouri, the districts covered by the coal measures, while containing clay ores and carbonates of iron, do not contain them in workable quantities, the ores occurring in thin beds, or single nodules, twenty to sixty feet below the surface. In Callaway County, bordering on the Missouri River, red earthy hematite is found, in workable quantities; but no mining north of the Missouri River has been done, and that part of the State is not considered part of the Missouri iron region. In Wayne County there are over seventy different limonite ore banks, and the Chenoz bank is a very large deposit of red hematite. In Bollinger, Stoddard and Butler Counties, along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, there are banks of red hematite, and also in Miller, Maries, Cole and Camden Counties. In the northern portions of Texas and Wright Counties, and in Morgan, Benton, Cedar and Laclede Counties, promising deposits of red ore are found. In the Moselle region the deposits of rich limonites have been worked for years, and in Osage County several promising banks of fine specular and red hematite ore are found. But while Missouri contains such an abundance of iron ore, rich, and of the best quality, the mining of it and making pig iron of it, do not constitute an important feature in the industries of the State. Pig iron is made so much cheaper in Alabama and Tennessee that the manufacture in Missouri has, for some years past, been declining, and even the shipment of ore to the East, which was once an important business, has run down to insignificant proportions. In 1880 the production of iron ore in the State was 344,819 tons; in 1890, 265,718 tons, a falling off of 79,101 tons. In 1880 the production of charcoal iron in the State was 19,114 tons, valued at \$510,000; and of bituminous coal and coke pig iron, 75,936 tons, valued at \$1,686,780, making the total production 95,050 tons, valued at \$2,196,780. In 1890 the production was 89,776 tons, valued at \$1,975,072. In 1898 it was 49,788 tons, valued at \$1,095,336. In

1887 there were twelve blast furnaces in the State; in 1899 there were only two.

DANIEL M. GRISSOM.

Iron Brigade.—A name given by Missouri Confederates to the brigade commanded by General Jos. O. Shelby, in the Civil War. It had its beginning in the mounted company which Shelby raised at the beginning of the war, in Lafayette County. This company took part in the fight at Carthage, the battle of Wilson's Creek, the capture of Lexington, and the battle of Pea Ridge, and then went, with General Sterling Price's command, east of the Mississippi River, to Corinth. It afterward came west of the Mississippi River into Arkansas, and did active work in recruiting in the region between Springfield and Lexington. In 1862 there were three regiments of Missouri Confederates, chiefly recruits—the Jackson County regiment, recruited in western Missouri; a regiment recruited in the southwest counties, and Shelby's regiment, recruited in Lafayette and the adjoining counties— assembled at Newtonia, in Newton County, and by order of General Hindman, the Confederate commander in Arkansas and Missouri, they were organized into a cavalry brigade and placed in command of General Jos. O. Shelby. The officers of the Jackson County regiment were Colonel Upton Hays, Lieutenant Colonel Beal G. Jeans and Major Charles Gilkey; those of the southwest regiment were Colonel John T. Coffee, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Hooper and Major George W. Nichols—and this was the beginning of the Iron Brigade, which took a conspicuous part in every campaign during the three years that followed. It was the best trained and disciplined body of troops in the Confederate Army west of the Mississippi, and this caused it to be assigned to the most difficult and responsible position in time of danger. When Price made his raid into Missouri in 1864, the Iron Brigade usually led the advance, until the raid was turned into a retreat, and then into a rout, and from that time the brigade protected the rear, doing the hardest fighting, and on two occasions saving the army from utter ruin. Constant fighting thinned its ranks, but through the daring and enterprise of its commander its losses were repaired by recruiting in Missouri, until the end of the

Price raid, out of which it came with more than half its numbers gone, Colonel Upton Hays, Colonel M. Smith, Colonel Charles Gilkey, Lieutenant Colonel Koontz, Major George Kirtley, Major Bowman and Major Pickler being among the killed. Among the wounded were Colonels Jackman, Coffee, Thompson, Hooper, Jeans, Elliott, Gordon, Williams, Hunter and Slayback, twice; Colonel Shanks four times; Lieutenant Colonels Cravens, Erwin and Vivian, three times; Blackwell, Gordon, McDaniel, Hodge, Dorsey and Nichols, twice; McFarland, once; and Majors Lee and Walton twice, Merrick and Thrailkill three times, and Newton once. The advance was led first by Captain Ben Elliott, then by Captain Tucker Thorp, next by Captain D. A. Williams, and next by Captain Arthur McCoy. Attached to the brigade was Collins' battery, under R. A. Collins, captain, with eighty-seven men, rank and file, and of these twenty-one were killed and twenty-nine wounded—more than one-half. The Iron Brigade maintained its discipline and organization to the end. When the news of Lee's surrender, followed by the news of Johnston's surrender, reached the Confederate headquarters at Shreveport, and the various commands began to disperse, some of them to spread over Texas in pillaging bands, the famous Missouri brigade held firmly together for a time and protected communities from spoliation. It was finally disbanded at Corsicana, Texas, on the 2d of June, 1865, Shelby, with 500 officers and men, marching into Mexico, and the others making their way back to Missouri.

Iron County.—A county in the southeastern section of the State, bounded on the north by Washington, Crawford and St. Francois Counties, on the east by St. Francois, Madison and Wayne Counties, on the south by Reynolds and Wayne Counties, and on the west by Reynolds, Dent and Crawford Counties. Its area is 347,000 acres. The surface is broken by spurs of the Ozark range of mountains, with rolling hills and valleys rich and fertile. The chief mountain spurs are Pilot Knob, Cedar, Bufford and Shepherd Mountains. The first named is 1,118 feet above the level of the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and towers 581 feet above the valley, covering an area of 360 acres. Shepherd Mountain reaches an elevation 79 feet greater and

covers 800 acres. The county abounds in natural curiosities. The "Granite Quarry," covering about 125 acres, six miles northwest of Ironton, is a solid bed of granite about sixty feet in height. Huge boulders cover the top, some of them twenty-five or thirty feet in height, resting on ledges and so balanced that it appears that one man could easily push them over. The granite is of excellent quality and largely used for building purposes. The "Cascade" is ten miles west of Ironton and is one of the most picturesque sights in southeastern Missouri. Two mountains rise precipitously in close proximity, one to a height of 200 and the other to a height of 300 feet. The Cascade falls down the lower one perpendicularly nearly 200 feet to the valley below. During the high waters of spring the volume of the Cascade is so great that its roaring noise can be heard a considerable distance. In the gorge between the mountains the continual erosion by the falling waters has caused cistern-like holes in the solid rock holding hundreds of hog-heads of water. The "Shut-in" is a cliff-like passage through the mountains about two miles southeast of Ironton, extending a mile in length, and at its narrowest point about 300 feet wide. On each side rocky cliffs rise from thirty to fifty feet high. Through this pass flows a sparkling stream that joins the St. Francis. In Dent Township, in the western part, there is a cavern of such size that only little of it has been explored. It is festooned with stalactites, and spectral-like stalagmites almost awe their beholder. Much of the county is rocky, but the valleys contain abundant alluvial soil of great fertility. The uplands are thinly covered with a gravelly clay, producing abundant grasses for grazing purposes and excellent for fruit-growing. The richest sections are the Belleview and Arcadia Valleys, in the northeastern part. Only about 35 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the greater part of the remainder being covered with timber, consisting principally of the different species of oak, pine and ash, sugar, maple and some black walnut. The county is well watered by numerous streams and springs. In the northern part are the head waters of Big River and Black River; in the central part rises Cedar, Reed, Saline and Big Creeks, and in the southern part and flowing southerly are Morrie's and Marble Creeks and Crane Pond Creek. In

the northeastern part, in Arcadia Township, is Stout's Creek. All kinds of vegetables that can be cultivated in a temperate climate grow well. In different parts of the county are tracts of land that produce tobacco of excellent quality, though its cultivation has never been carried on to any great extent. The different grasses grow abundantly. Wheat grows fairly well, as do other cereals. Stock-raising is the most profitable part of the farmers' business in the county. In 1897 there were exported 2,895 head of cattle; 1,640 head of hogs; 243 head of horses and mules; 360 head of sheep; 43,354 pounds of poultry; 28,830 dozen eggs; 2,363 pounds of butter. The lumber industry gives employment to many hands. In 1897 the shipments were: 10,470,000 feet sawed lumber, 30 cars logs, 105 cars piling, 1,200 cross ties, 11 cars cooperage and 103 cars hub timber. Fruit-growing is increasing in the county, the uplands and hillsides being excellent for horticulture. In 1897 there were shipped 1,065 bushels apples, 8,011 pounds dried fruits, 1,555 pounds canned fruits, 40 crates small fruits and 5,148 pounds small fruits and vegetables. The greater part of the produce of the farmers is marketed and consumed in the county. The minerals in the county are iron, lead, zinc, copper and kaolin. Iron exists in vast quantities and is the principal mineral output, 25,020 tons of ore having been exported in 1897. Granite is extensively quarried. During the year 1897 745 carloads were shipped. Iron County granite was used in the construction of the great Eads bridge at St. Louis, the customhouse at St. Louis, the State capitol at Springfield, Illinois, and other noted structures in different parts of the Union. Large beds of marble, white and variegated, are located on Marble Creek. In parts of the county asbestos has been discovered, but not in any extensive deposits. The first settlements made in what comprises Iron County were in the Belleview Valley, in the section now Iron Township, and in Arcadia Valley, east of the site of Ironton. About 1805 Ephraim Stout, from Tennessee, settled in the "Lost Cove," as it was called by the Delaware Indians, and built a cabin on the creek which bears his name. Soon after Stout came Looney Sharp and his two sons, John and Ellison, and James Brown. Ellison Sharp settled on Marble Creek, as did John Sutton,

who arrived some time prior. Settlement of the county was slow. A few families located in Belleview Valley, but for more than twenty years Stout's settlement was the largest in what is now Iron County. In 1838 Colonel Cyrus Russell, of Somers, Connecticut, purchased a large tract of land in the valley, to which a few years later the name Arcadia was given. He was a progressive man, made numerous improvements and induced many to settle in the county.

Iron County was formed of sections of St. Francois, Madison, Washington, Dent, Reynolds and Wayne Counties by legislative act, February 17, 1857. Difficulty was found in securing territory sufficient for the county without reducing other counties below the constitutional limit, this accounting for its peculiar shape. The first members of the county court were John W. Miller, J. V. Logan and Moses E. Edmonds, who were chosen by special election held in June, 1857. At the same time John F. T. Edwards was elected clerk, and John Cole, sheriff. At Arcadia, on August 4th of the same year, the first meeting of the court was held, and the county divided into townships. At the general elections on the 7th of the following September a site for a permanent county seat was decided by popular vote. The villages of Arcadia and Middlebrook were competing points. H. N. Tong and David Carson purchased a tract of land, laid out a town, which they called Ironton, and entered in the competition for the seat of justice. Every alternate lot they donated to the county, and the election resulted in it being chosen the favored place. The lots donated were sold at public sale and enriched the county treasury \$10,600, prized at the time, as the county upon its organization was made liable for its proportion of stock subscribed to the Fredericktown & Pilot Knob Road Company, incorporated in February, 1855. Bonds to the amount of \$6,666 were issued in September, 1857, and in January following \$10,000 more for the building of a courthouse. The corner stone of it was laid July 4, 1858, and in October, 1860, it was completed and occupied. It cost \$14,000. In April, 1866, \$10,000 in bonds was voted for the building of a jail, which was finished the following year. At that time the total indebtedness of the county was \$18,000, and a dozen years later the county was free

of debt and had a surplus above \$10,000 in the treasury. Since then the county has been free from debt.

The first term of circuit court in Iron County was held May 7, 1858, Judge John H. Stone presiding. The members of the first grand jury were John F. Green, Joseph Beal, Frank P. Smith, Andrew Henson, Michael Vineyard, William Boatwright, Samuel Rice, John P. Hayden, James Sloan, George W. Young, Joseph Sutton, J. H. Russell, John Imboden and Elbridge Clayton. Indictments were found against Malinda and Washington Brannum, charged with grand larceny. The former was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary; the latter was acquitted. William Young was arrested in 1860 for the murder of his father, whom he stabbed while under the influence of liquor. He secured a change of venue to Reynolds County, and while out on bail was killed in a fight. There have been a number of convictions for murder in the county, but none has paid the death penalty. Among the first attorneys of the county were Philip Pipkin, who changed his place of residence from Jefferson County to the village of Arcadia about the time Iron County was organized, and Thomas Sandford, Michael Concannon, John W. Emerson, A. A. Wilson, William N. Nalle and Robert Finn. The Federal authorities during the Civil War had a military post in the central part of the county. On the western slope of Pilot Knob a fort was built, called Fort Davidson, which commanded the Shepherd Mountain gap. Another fort occupied an elevation between Ironton and Arcadia, and the point is still called Fort Hill, and is the site of a small church. The county was invaded by General Price during his raid of 1864, and the battle of Pilot Knob (which see) was fought within its limits. The Confederate loss was about 1,000 killed and wounded. The Federal loss was less than 100.

The public school system was inaugurated in 1866. Prior to that time numerous private schools had been started, one of the principal ones being the Arcadia high school, founded in 1849 by Rev. J. C. Berryman and conducted under control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This was the nucleus of Arcadia College, a flourishing institution, which in 1879 was transferred to the Ursuline Sisters. The present school

population is 3,017, with forty-three public schools and forty-four teachers. The assessed valuation of all taxable property in the county in 1898 was \$2,481,103, less than one-fourth of the estimated full value. In the county there are thirty-seven miles of railroad, the main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, which passes south through the eastern part. The townships in the county are Dent, Kaolin, Iron, Arcadia, Liberty and Union. The principal towns and villages are Ironton, Pilot Knob, Arcadia, Graniteville, Annapolis, Des Arc, Middlebrook and Sabula. The total population of the county in 1900 was 8,716.

Irondale.—A village in Washington County, on the Iron Mountain Railway, ten miles southeast of Potosi. It was laid out in 1857 by Hon. John G. Scott, who, with others, erected a large iron furnace there. It has three churches—Catholic, Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist—a public school, hotel, four general stores and a mill. The population is about 300.

Iron Hall, Order of.—This order had its beginning at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 15, 1886, the object being an establishment of a life and benefit fund for its members, who, in sickness, were to receive a fixed sum weekly, and, at the end of seven years, would be paid the full amount specified in their certificates of membership. A reserve fund was set apart for this purpose in addition to the general fund. The order proved very popular, and obtained a membership of 60,000, with 1,200 local branches, there being several in St. Louis. But complaint was made against the supreme sitting, charging insolvency and asking for a receiver on the grounds that the business had been conducted in a reckless and extravagant manner; that large sums had been wasted in traveling expenses, and that the payment of pretended claims and salaries of officers had been increased in violation of the constitution, and the facts concealed from the members. Protracted litigation followed, there being a suit in the court of criminal correction in St. Louis. The result was that the Order of the Iron Hall was reorganized at Baltimore in 1892, with branches established in nearly all the States of the Union. The reorganized order has in St. Louis one branch with a membership of about 100.

Iron Mountain.—A village in Iron Township, St. Francois County, at the foot of Iron Mountain, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, eighty-one miles from St. Louis and fourteen miles southwest of Farmington. It is owned by the Iron Mountain Iron Company, which has two large furnaces there. It also contains a flouring mill, a large general store, hotel, shops, etc. There is a public school, three churches, Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist. Population, 1890, 1,100; estimated (1899), 300. For the past few years little work has been done at the furnaces.

Iron Mountain.—A natural mass of iron ore, large enough to be called a mountain, in St. Francois County, Missouri, about ninety miles south of St. Louis. It was originally 228 feet in height, with a base area of about 500 acres, and having the shape of a cone. Its height has been considerably reduced by mining from the top. The ore is known as specular, and yields 65 to 69 per cent of pure metal. There are several Iron Mountains in the United States—two in Missouri; but the one in St. Francois County was the first to bear the name.

Ironton.—A city of the fourth class, seat of justice of Iron County, situated in Arcadia Township, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, eighty-eight miles southwest of St. Louis. It was founded in 1857 and incorporated in 1859. It is beautifully situated at a considerable altitude above the surrounding country, with many attractive points near by, and is gaining popularity as a summer resort. The town was laid out by H. N. Tong and David Carson, and by popular vote being selected for the permanent seat of justice for the county, half of the town lots were donated to the county, and these were sold at public auction, realizing \$10,600. From its foundation the town was prosperous, but did not rapidly increase in population until the completion of the railroad to it. In 1860 a courthouse costing \$14,000 was finished, and six years later a jail costing \$6,000 was erected. During the Civil War the town suffered greatly from the raid of General Price. Ironton has five churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal (colored). There is a fine public school and a school for colored children. It has

about fifty business houses, including one bank, a flouring mill, two spoke and wheel factories, a screen door factory and two well conducted hotels. The press is represented by two papers, the "Register," published by Eli D. Ake, and the "Republican," by Gerald H. Broadwell. The population in 1890 was 965, and in 1899 (estimated), 1,200. It was in this place that U. S. Grant received his commission as brigadier general in the United States Army. The spot where he had his quarters at the time is now called Emerson Park, a private park of much beauty. It contains a fine statue of Grant in commemoration of the event.

Irwin, Joseph M., lawyer and merchant, was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1819, and died at Clarence, Shelby County, Missouri, in 1877. With his parents he located at Shelbyville, the county seat of Shelby County, Missouri, when he was sixteen years of age. He had the advantages of only a common school education, but was inclined toward the study of law, and a few years after his arrival in Missouri he entered the office of Judge A. F. Slayback at Palmyra, and was soon admitted to the bar. Between 1850 and 1860 he served two terms in the State Senate. In 1861 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and was a strong supporter of the Union. In 1866 he gave up the practice of law on account of failing health, and removed from Shelbyville to Clarence, where he entered the mercantile business, which he followed until his death. One of his sons was E. Irwin (deceased), chief of the police department of Kansas City, and another son is W. A. Irwin, of Maryville, Missouri.

Irwin, Thomas K., mine-operator, was born April 13, 1838, in Sangamon County, Illinois. His parents were Hugh B. and Priscilla (Kyle) Irwin. The father was born in North Carolina in 1812, the second son in a family of fifteen children, of whom but three survive. He removed, in 1820, to Illinois, where most of the family are buried in the cemetery near Pleasant Plains. He died in 1852, leaving five children. The mother was one of a family of eight children, and her father was a steamboat builder in Cincinnati, Ohio, who, in early days, removed to Illinois, where he engaged in the mercantile

and pork packing business, hauling his product a distance of fifty miles to Beardstown, at which place he embarked it upon flatboats and marketed it in New Orleans, the trip requiring six months. Thomas K. Irwin was left fatherless at the early age of fourteen years. The eldest child, he was a prime dependence of his widowed mother in her efforts to rear her family, and his aid was even more necessary in 1862, when his brother Henry enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry Regiment, in which he served until the close of the Civil War. Until 1869 he conducted a farm near Pleasant Plains, and bred and marketed stock. He then engaged in the lumber business with his brother-in-law, Thor Simonson, to whom he sold his interest after the expiration of two years. Removing then, with teams, to Jasper County, Missouri, he bought a tract of raw land ten miles northeast of Carthage, which he opened up as a farm. After twelve years' residence upon it, he moved to Carthage, and from that time he has been numbered among the most progressive residents of that enterprising city. He at once employed his means in the business of the Southwestern Candy and Cracker Company, and was its vice president. In August, 1884, the factory was destroyed by fire, and in this disaster he suffered entire loss of his capital. With characteristic courage and energy he engaged in the auction and patent right business, and accumulated sufficient means to enter upon a grocery business in partnership with F. D. Porter. This undertaking was profitably continued for four years, when he retired. In 1890 he was appointed postmaster at Carthage by President Harrison, and during his four years' term of service met the entire approbation of the community for the intelligence and energy which marked his conduct of the duties of his position. Upon his retirement from office he formed a partnership with J. W. Ground, and soon afterward opened up the richly productive Ground & Irwin mining tract at Duenweg, in Jasper County. This association was largely remunerative from the beginning, and is yet maintained. Soon after breaking ground, rich bodies of zinc and lead ore were uncovered, and after the original tract had yielded large returns they disposed of it for \$250,000. They are yet owners of large holdings of mineral lands in

Jasper County, upon which are situated numerous highly productive mines, operated by lessees who hold them in high regard for their probity and liberality in terms. Politically Mr. Irwin has always been an ardent Republican. Reared in the vicinity of Springfield, Illinois, he enjoyed acquaintance with Lincoln, for whom he cast his first presidential vote. He has long been active in the counsels of the party, and is now serving as chairman of the Republican executive committee of the Fifteenth Missouri Congressional District. He and his family are connected with the Presbyterian Church, in which body his wife is an earnest and efficient laborer. In 1867 he became a Master Mason in Petersburg, Illinois; for many years past he has held membership with Carthage Lodge, No. 197. He was married January 24, 1867, to Miss Annie N. Cox, of Ashland, Illinois, and at the same time his sister, Jennie, was married to Thor Simonson, of Tallula, Illinois. Born of his marriage were four children, Edgar H., Eula H., Oren H. and Myrtle H., all of whom, except the eldest, reside at home. Edgar H. Irwin was liberally educated in the home schools, was assistant postmaster during the term of service of his father as postmaster, and is now assistant secretary of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, in which city he makes his residence. While a resident of Carthage, he was married to Miss Georgia Wood, of that city, and to them has been born one son, Carl W., now two years old.

Isabel Crow Kindergarten.—The Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association of St. Louis originated in the education section of the Wednesday Club, and was the first practical work undertaken by the section. The idea of organizing some sort of rescue work for the little children under legal school age—six years—in the poorer districts of the city, was due to Mrs. Cornelia Ludlow Maury. As early as the autumn of 1892 a committee called the "Kindergarten Committee" was selected, consisting of Mrs. Anthony H. Blaisdell, chairman; Mrs. C. L. Maury, Miss S. V. Beeson, Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom, Miss Clara Freeborn and Mrs. Mary C. McCulloch, which was instructed to prepare plans for work; and on Easter Monday, 1893, the "Riverside Kindergarten" was

opened at the Bethel Mission, corner of Main and Olive Streets. Many reasons in favor of a change of locality decided the transfer of the work to 1206 North Seventh Street when autumn came, at which time the name was changed to "Isabel Crow," and an "*in memoriam*" endowment fund was paid by Mrs. Edwin C. Cushman into the treasury, over which she began to keep watch and ward, in place of Mrs. Van Blarcom, who resigned. So much encouragement attended the work, not only in the improvement of the little children themselves, but in the interest awakened in their parents at the mothers' meeting held in connection with the kindergarten, and much success created an appetite for more, for a wider scope, a broader field of operation. Therefore, in the spring of 1894, the kindergarten committee decided, with the full approval of the education section, to withdraw from the Wednesday Club, and action was taken at once to secure articles of incorporation under the present name, an association formed for "benevolent, scientific and educational purposes," as the charter reads; and on July 11, 1894, the "Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association" became a corporate body. In the autumn of 1894 the training school was organized, Miss Dozier kindly lending the association, rent free, her school rooms at 3401 Morgan Street. Miss Mary Waterman was placed at the head of the training school, and was assisted by an able corps of teachers and lecturers, many of them contributing their services to the new enterprise. In January of 1895 a large class of West End mothers was organized under the leadership of Miss Dozier, and continued throughout this winter and the following one, with the assistance of Miss Mary Runyan, of Pratt Institute, who joined the corps of teachers in 1895. In October, 1895, a second kindergarten was opened at the South Side Day Nursery, with the stipulation that the school be open to little children between the ages of three and six years, living in the immediate neighborhood, up to the number of forty. In 1896 the association was shaken to its foundation stones by the simultaneous loss of Miss Waterman and Miss Runyan, of the faculty, and Miss Dozier, of the executive committee, who were called, respectively, to the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; the Teachers' College, New York, and the supervision of

the New York Kindergarten Association. Miss Fredericka M. Smith, a graduate of the normal class of the Training School—whose sudden death, January 24, 1898, again left the association desolate—was placed at the head of the Training School and made supervisor of the three kindergartens then under the association's care, for the third school was opened in October, 1896, at 1223 North Broadway. The Training School was then moved to St. Stephen's House, at the corner of Rutger and South Fourth Streets, the present home of the oldest kindergarten of the association, and Miss Eunice Janes, a graduate of the Training School, and former director of kindergarten, was placed in charge. This association is supported by annual subscriptions, donations, interest on endowment fund and tuition fees. The association has granted a scholarship to any one contributing the sum of \$500. The names of those assigned are as follows: The "Cushman," the "Busch" and the "Ewald" scholarships. The officers of the association are: Mrs. Anthony H. Blaisdell, president; Mrs. E. C. Cushman, vice president; Mrs. Edward Wyman, treasurer; Mrs. T. G. Portis, recording secretary; Mrs. T. G. Meier, corresponding secretary. Among the managers are the well known names of Mrs. Beverly Allen, Mrs. E. C. Sterling, Mrs. George F. Durant, Mrs. G. A. Finkelnburg, Mrs. C. L. Maury, Mrs. E. W. LeBeaume, Mrs. J. B. Shapleigh, Miss Louise Simpkins, Mrs. Albert Merrell, Mrs. Frank Henderson, Mrs. Frank P. Crunden, Mrs. George A. Madill, Mrs. Ernest Kroeger, Mrs. Emile Glogau, Mrs. Charles W. Barstow, Mrs. S. V. Beeson and Mrs. H. H. Tittman.

MARY MCCONNELL BLAISDELL.

Island No. 10.—A famous fortification of the Confederates during the Civil War, in the Mississippi River, ten miles above New Madrid, Missouri. The farthest northern point on the Mississippi fortified by the Confederates at the beginning of the war was Columbus, on the Kentucky side, opposite Belmont, Missouri, and when, in March, 1862, the loss of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, in their rear, made Columbus no longer tenable, they retired sixty miles down the river, to Island No. 10, which they fortified with several strong works, supported by a battery on the opposite Kentucky

shore. The place was commanded by General William Mackall, and below it was a fleet of Confederate gunboats, under Commodore Hollins. The position was a strong one; and its natural advantages were made still more formidable by the spirited and effective defense of the garrison. Commodore Foote, whose successful attack on Fort Henry had inspired high expectations, was sent, with a powerful fleet of eight gunboats, seven of them iron-clad, and ten mortar boats, to reduce the place, which stood as an effective barrier to the extension of Union military operations into the South by way of the Mississippi. Foote drew up before the island and opened fire with the batteries of all the gunboats, while the mortar boats attempted to throw their shells into the works. But the attack was a failure. The fire was maintained for several days without perceptibly damaging the works, or impairing the vigor and effectiveness of the defense, and the attack, made with the best naval appliances of the day, only served to show that the position was impregnable by water. But General Pope, commanding the Union forces in southeast Missouri, discovered a way of taking the place by getting both the Union Army and the fleet below it. There is a bend in the river at the locality which made the island, while being ten miles above New Madrid on the river, to be ten miles further south, and the low marshy tongue of land enclosed in the river bend offered the opportunity of digging a canal through which vessels of light draught might pass to a point below the island. The work was undertaken and prosecuted with resolute energy to perfect success, and almost before the Confederates knew what was going on, they were startled to see a fleet of transports loaded with troops in the river below them and between them and New Madrid. On the night of April 1st the gunboat "Carondelet," favored by a violent storm and the darkness, managed to run past the batteries of the island, and, two nights afterward, another gunboat, the "Pittsburg," performed the same feat. Finding themselves thus attacked in both front and rear, and without means of escaping to the Kentucky shore, the Confederates were forced to surrender. General Pope, in his report, stated that the victory consisted in the capture of three generals, 237 other officers, 6,700 privates, and 123 pieces of heavy artil-

lery, besides a large amount of supplies, ammunition and many animals. It was a serious blow to the Confederates, for it gave the Mississippi into the control of the Union fleets and armies from Cairo to Vicksburg. The famous island no longer exists, having been destroyed by the erosion of the river. A new Island No. 10 has been formed near the place on the Missouri side of the river.

Italian Republican League.—An organization of the Italian-Americans of St. Louis, which was formed in June of 1898, and which had for its objects the betterment of social relations between the Italian-speaking residents of the city, and concerted action in advancing their interests and promoting their prosperity. The membership of the league approximated 400 at the end of the year 1898, and its quarters were at Eleventh Street and Franklin Avenue.

Ittner, Anthony, manufacturer and ex-member of Congress, was born October 8, 1837, in Lebanon, Ohio. He was brought to St. Louis with his parents and put to work at the early age of nine years, and the only opportunity which he had to attend schools was prior to that time. Afterward he attended night schools. His earliest employment was in the Glasgow Lead Factory. After three years he went to work in a brickyard, and thus gained his earliest knowledge of that branch of manufacturing with which he has since been so prominently identified. He then worked as a journeyman bricklayer until he was twenty-one years of age, when, in company with his elder brother, he established himself in the brickmaking and bricklaying business. This business he continued until 1888, when he abandoned bricklaying and turned his attention entirely to brick manufacturing. Since then he has become one of the most prominent of western brick manufacturers, having at the present time (1898) two large plants having a capacity of fifty millions of brick a year, which are operated at Swansea, Illinois. Closely identified, as he has been for many years, with the building trades and building interests of St. Louis, he has been a member of the Builders' Exchange ever since it was organized. He served three terms as president of this exchange and served also as president of the National Builders' Asso-

ciation, and as president of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, of which he was one of the charter members. He served through the Civil War as a member of the Missouri State Militia, doing duty both in the city and State. A strong Unionist, he allied himself with the Republican party, and has ever since been conspicuous in its councils. In 1867 he was elected to the city council, and was re-elected in 1868, and in the fall of the same year to the lower branch of the State Legislature. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1874. He resigned in 1876 to accept a nomination for Congress as Representative of the First Missouri District. As a result of the ensuing canvass he was elected and served with credit in the Forty-fifth Congress. At the end of his term he retired from public life. While a member of the Legislature he was conspicuous for his labors in behalf of the establishment of a State reformatory and trade school for juvenile offenders. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, and he is a helpful friend of charities and humanitarian institutions. He was one of the promoters of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial movement, and was made a member of the original committee having it in charge. In fraternal circles he is known as one of the pioneer Odd Fellows of St. Louis, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of that order in Missouri. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Royal Arcanum, and is a life member of the Missouri Historical Society. In 1862 he married Miss Mary Isabelle Butts, daughter of William A. Butts. Mrs. Ittner was one of the incorporators of the South Side Day Nursery Association, of which she has been vice president for several terms. She has also been for many years president of the Ladies' Working Society of the Church of the Unity. Mr. and Mrs. Ittner have seven living children, their sons being William B., Benjamin, George and Warren Ittner. Their eldest son, William B. Ittner, is now building commissioner of public schools for St. Louis. He married, in 1888, Miss Lottie Allan, of that city.

Ives, Halsey Cooley, an art instructor and art critic, was born in 1847, at Montour Falls, New York. His scholastic training was obtained at Union Academy, of his native town. About the beginning of the

Civil War his father died, and, being thrown upon his own resources, he obtained employment as a draughtsman. In 1864 he entered the government service in this capacity and was assigned to duty at Nashville, Tennessee. His art education was begun under the direction of Alexander Piatowski, a Polish refugee, a man of remarkable intellectual endowments, and an enthusiastic lover of nature and art. In 1869 he turned his attention to designing and decorating, and he traveled through the West and South in this connection. In 1872 he visited Mexico, and upon his return to the United States came to St. Louis and entered the Polytechnic School in 1874 as an instructor. During the following year he pursued his studies abroad, and upon his return to St. Louis was made a member of the faculty of Washington University, and through his efforts the St. Louis School of Fine Arts was established. In 1881 he was made director of the Art School and the Museum of Fine Arts. For many years he devoted much time to giving free lectures on Sundays to the mechanics and artisans of St. Louis. These lectures were fully illustrated by examples from the collections of the museum and his own private collections. When the work of the World's Columbian Exposi-

tion was organized, the appointment of Mr. Ives as director of the department of fine arts was greeted with universal satisfaction, and the splendid results achieved under his direction evidenced the value of his services. In 1894 he was appointed by the National Bureau of Education to examine and report upon the course of instruction and methods of work carried on by various continental art schools and museums, and beginning at Gizeh, Egypt, he pursued a special work which traced the historical development of civilization as evidenced in art. He has taken an active interest in municipal affairs, and for some years served as a member of the city council of St. Louis. As a testimony of appreciation of his efforts in the direction of art education, he received from King Oscar, of Sweden, the decoration of the "Order of the Vasa," and from King Christian, of Denmark, that of the "Order of the Dannebrog," besides marks of appreciation from the governments of France, Germany and Japan. Mr. Ives married, in 1887, Miss Margaret Lackland, daughter of Rufus J. Lackland, the well known banker and financier of St. Louis. Their children are Caroline Eliot Lackland Ives and Neil McDowell Ives.

Jaccard, D. Constant, merchant, was born August 22, 1826, in Ste. Croix, Switzerland. He attended school until he was eleven years of age and then began serving his apprenticeship to the watchmaker's trade. Until 1845 he divided his studies and his work, and then went to Lausanne, where he entered the normal school. Bending all his his energies to the work he completed the regular three years' course in eighteen months and graduated first in a class of thirty-five. He defrayed the expense by acting as a tutor two hours of each day and working at his trade during vacations. After his graduation he taught school a year, and in 1848 he came to the United States to join his relatives, Louis and Eugene Jaccard, then in business in St. Louis. In 1855 he became a member of the firm of E. Jaccard & Co. In 1864 he and A. S. Mermod purchased a jewelry business at Fourth and Locust Streets, and associating with themselves C. F. Mathey, founded what is now one of the most famous jewelry houses in the United States under the name of D. C. Jaccard & Co. In 1873 the firm name was changed to Mermod, Jaccard & Co., with the same partners, and this was succeeded by the present Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company in 1883. Of this corporation Mr. Jaccard was vice president, and in its upbuilding was a most potent factor. The house has its own watch manufactory at Ste. Croix, Switzerland, and has also a house in Paris, and representatives in various cities of the old world, through whom large importations are made for their American trade. During the Civil War, as treasurer of the "Societe du Sou par Semaine," Mr. Jaccard distributed over \$20,000 to relieve the wants of those who suffered from the effects of the great struggle then going on, without regard to their sympathies either with the North or the South. In 1868 he was appointed vice consul for Switzerland at St. Louis, and served in that capacity for many years. He married, in 1855, a Miss Chipron, daughter of J. G. Chipron, brother-in-law of Rev. Dr. Grandpierre, of Paris, France. Mrs. Jaccard was a Parisian by birth, but came with her

father's family to Highland, Illinois, in 1848. Mr. Jaccard died in 1899.

Jacks, John William, newspaper editor, was born in Monroe County, Missouri, only son of John Richmond and Sarah (Keithley) Jacks. John R. Jacks was born in Kentucky and came with his parents to Missouri when he was twelve years of age. The family settled in Boone County in 1829 and were among the pioneers in developing the agricultural resources of that region. The mother of John W. Jacks was a native of Pike County, Missouri, to which place her father came from Pennsylvania. William Milton Jacks, the grandfather of John W. Jacks, grew up in Kentucky, but was a native of North Carolina. In Kentucky he married a Miss White, and from that State came with his family to Missouri. He died on his farm in Boone County at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He had a large family of children, among whom was Milton Jacks, who served through the Mexican War with General A. W. Doniphan and also took part in the Civil War as a Confederate soldier. The Jacks family is supposed to be of French Huguenot descent. John W. Jacks obtained his education in the public schools of Sturgeon, Missouri, and while still a mere youth began making his own living. He made his first money by chopping a neighbor's wood pile into stove sticks, and used the money thus earned to pay a six months' subscription to a newspaper. The journalistic instinct was inherent in his nature, and the reading of this paper and the few books he could get hold of, led to his entering the office of the paper at Sturgeon as a "printer's devil." There he learned the printing trade, and in 1870 issued the first number of the "Sturgeon Leader," which he published until the end of December, 1872. In March, 1872, he had formed a partnership with Colonel J. E. Hutton, of Mexico, Missouri, and purchased the "Ledger," of that place, the name of which they changed to the "Intelligencer," and until the close of the year Mr. Jacks superintended the publication of the "Intelligencer" at Mex-

ico and the "Leader" at Sturgeon. Both enterprises were successful business ventures, but Mr. Jacks found himself overworked, and discontinued the "Leader" at the end of 1872. While editing the "Leader" he gained prominence in political circles, and was a member of the Boone County delegation to the Democratic State Convention which nominated Silas Woodson for Governor. In that convention he was largely instrumental in uniting the Boone County delegation in support of the eloquent orator, Major James S. Rollins, who was one of the leading candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. In 1875 he sold his interest in the Mexico "Intelligencer," and for some time afterward was one of the proprietors of a book and job printing establishment in St. Louis. In 1878 he purchased the "Washington Observer" in Franklin County, a paying newspaper property. He disposed of it after a time, however, and in 1880 he purchased the "Montgomery Standard," of which he has ever since been editor and publisher. In 1889, the revision session of the Legislature, he was engrossing clerk of the State Senate, and was highly complimented by resolutions of that body at the close of the session for his faithful and efficient labors, no error having been found in his engrossment. In 1893 he was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives, and that body also adopted, at the close of its session, a resolution commendatory of his services.

Since he has been a resident of Montgomery County, Mr. Jacks has been active in all the political contests waged in the county and in various other public movements. He first suggested the idea of providing by law for the holding of terms of the circuit court in Montgomery City instead of removing the county seat from Danville to that place, thus intending to harmonize in a measure opposing interests in the county, the carrying out of which led to a long and fierce conflict among the people of the various localities of the county. The Montgomery County Court fight grew to such dimensions that it became the leading one of three important measures considered during the revision session of the Legislature of 1889, the final result being the passage of the law establishing terms of circuit court at Montgomery City, and afterward the erection of a splendid courthouse at the latter place, the funds for which were

provided by private subscription. It was this contest which brought upon Mr. Jacks the anathemas of many of the prominent politicians and the maledictions of nearly all the newspapers of the county. Time, however, has proved that his idea was for the best interests of the people, and eleven years later all acknowledge the wisdom of the measure. He has been a potent factor in the determination of the various important congressional contests which gave to the district the soubriquet of "the bloody seventh," and resulted in the election of Colonel J. E. Hutton in 1884-86 and R. H. Norton in 1888-90, against the most determined opposition. A sturdy champion of any cause to which he commits himself, and a vigorous writer, he has taken a prominent place among the newspaper publishers and editors of Missouri, and was secretary of the Missouri Press Association for several years, and president in 1895. He has also been a delegate to the National Editorial Association for several terms. A staunch Democrat, he has wielded large influence in the counsels of that party and has been an able and consistent champion of its principles and policies. He is a member of the Christian Church, for fifteen years has been superintendent of the Montgomery City Christian Sunday school, and for two years was president of the Montgomery County Sunday-school (inter-denominational) Association. A member of the Masonic Order, he has served as secretary of Sturgeon Lodge; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, he has been master of his lodge, and has served it also several terms as recorder and as representative to the Grand Lodge for several terms. October 15, 1871, he married Miss N. B. Hulen, of Boone County, Missouri. The children born to them have been Mabel, now Mrs. A. E. Kemper; R. K., Harry S. and Kenneth B., the last named of whom died in 1898. R. K. Jacks is now publishing the "Murray Ledger," in Murray, Kentucky, and Harry S. Jacks is associated with his father in the publication of the "Montgomery Standard."

Jackson.—A city of the fourth class, the seat of justice of Cape Girardeau County, situated ten miles northwest of the city of Cape Girardeau and the Mississippi River, and 163 miles by railroad from St. Louis. It is the terminus of the Jackson branch of the

Iron Mountain Railroad. The town was laid out in 1815 on land that was granted to Ezekiel Able by the Spanish government, and was transferred by him to his son-in-law, William H. Ashley, from whom it was purchased in 1814 by the commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice for Cape Girardeau County. The town is well situated on Hubble Creek and is surrounded by rolling lands, adding much natural beauty to the site. In the locality of the town many settlers made their homes between 1796 and 1810. Near Jackson, in 1806, Rev. David Green founded the first Baptist Church in Missouri. Among the early settlers of the town were Thomas Bull, William H. Ashley and Thomas Bullitt and John Scott, both prominent lawyers in their time. Other men well known in State affairs, and members of the bar, who lived there, were John D. Cook, Alexander McNair, first Governor of the State; Alexander H. Buckner, General Nathaniel W. Watkins and Greer W. Davis. In 1818 the town had about 300 inhabitants. Then there were a tanyard and a few small stores to represent the business of the town. The first store was opened by a Virginian named Eckhardt. Another early storekeeper was Joseph Frizel, a son-in-law of Colonel George F. Bollinger. Later merchants of the town were John Judson, David Armour and George H. Scripps. A Kentuckian, Colonel William McGuire, ran the tannery, and near the town Caleb B. Fylenwider conducted a stillhouse. The first taverns, or "houses of entertainment," were presided over by James Edwards, Thomas Stewart, William Sheppard and John Armstrong. Later, and for many years, Samuel Lockhart was the keeper of the leading tavern in a building that occupied the site of the old Jackson House. The first doctor of the town was a native of New York, Dr. Zenas Priest, who settled in the county in 1807. Another pioneer doctor was Thomas Neale. For some years after the founding of the town Indians had their camps near by. A Shawnee, known as "Little George," killed the wife of Andrew Burns, a settler who lived about three miles north of Jackson. She was near her home sitting under a tree with a friend. The savage stealthily came up behind her, grabbed her hair, and dragging her some distance, stabbed her to death with his hunting knife. A company of militia

from Jackson went to the Indian camp and took as hostages three leading Indian braves. Members of the tribe promised to surrender the murderer, and in a few days carried into Jackson the head of an Indian which they claimed was that of "Little George." The head was placed on a pole and exhibited in a prominent place in Jackson for some months. It was said that the murder was instigated by a white man, who bribed the Indian to commit the crime. A few months after this event the Indians were removed to their reservation. The first school at Jackson was held in a log building; erected upon a lot which was given for that purpose to the school commissioners by act of the Territorial Assembly, January 30, 1817. In 1820 the Jackson Academy was incorporated by David Armour, Joseph Frizel, Dr. Thomas Neale, V. B. De Lashmut and William Surrell. The charter was allowed to lapse, and the academy was reincorporated in 1839. In the meantime three private schools were established. Among the early teachers were Mrs. John Scripps, Edward Criddle, Mrs. Wathen and Mrs. Rhoda Ranney. The first grammar school was taught by Henry Sanford. Another educator of the earlier days of the town was Dr. Barr. Along about 1838 a two-story brick building was erected for school purposes, and the Jackson Academy was opened in 1839. The public school was opened in 1867. James Alderson was the first teacher, and the school was opened in September. In 1870 a school for colored children was established. White pupils were taught in the old academy building until 1882, when the present building was erected. In 1841 the third branch of the State Bank was started, with A. H. Brevard, president, and Thomas B. English, cashier. In 1853 it was removed to Cape Girardeau. In 1833 and 1849 the town suffered from epidemics of cholera. During the first epidemic, which made its appearance in June, 128 deaths occurred. At the outbreak in 1849 nearly all the residents deserted the town. The Jackson branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad was built in 1884. Jackson now contains about seventy business houses, including two banks, two flouring mills, a packing house, a creamery, a stove pipe factory, stave and heading factory, brick yard and a telephone exchange. There are ten churches, a training school, a graded

school, two hotels, and the courthouse is one of the finest in the State. Its charter as a city of the fourth class dates from 1884. The first mayor of the town was J. W. Limbaugh. The first paper was started in 1819 by T. E. Strange, and was called the "Missouri Herald." The present papers are the "Cash Book," Democratic, and edited by F. A. McGuire; the "Herald," Republican, and the "Volksfreund," printed in German, Republican, published by Fred Kies & Son. The population of Jackson was estimated at 1,500 in 1899.

Jackson, Claiborne F., soldier, legislator, bank commissioner and Governor of Missouri, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, April 4, 1807, and died in Little Rock, Arkansas, December 6, 1862. He came to Missouri in 1825, locating in Howard County, and in 1832 raised a company and took part in the Black Hawk War. In 1845 he was elected delegate to the State convention which formed a constitution that was submitted to the people and rejected. In 1846 he was elected to the Legislature and served in that body by successive re-elections for twelve years, one term as speaker of the House. His capacity for legislation and experience in public affairs gave him great influence in the General Assembly, and he did much toward devising the State bank system of 1857, under which six State banks, with branches, were established with great advantage to business interests. That system provided for a State bank commissioner to visit and inspect the banks, and Mr. Jackson held the position for several years. In 1849 he was a member of the State Senate, and took a bold and conspicuous part in the slavery agitation that followed as the result of the acquisition of territory from Mexico, and was recognized as one of the State rights leaders of the Missouri Democracy. He was chairman of the Senate committee on Federal relations, and reported the famous "Jackson Resolutions," from which Colonel Benton made his appeal to the people. These resolutions declared that "the Territories acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation ought to be governed for the common benefit of the people of all the States, and any organization of the Territorial government excluding the citizens of any part of the Union from removing to such Territories with their

property would alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tend ultimately to disunion;" that "this General Assembly regard the conduct of the Northern States as releasing the slave-holding States from all further adherence" to the Missouri Compromise of 1820; that "the right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a State government;" and that "in the event of the passage of any act of Congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slave-holding States in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism." In 1860 he was elected Governor, the vote of the State being: For Claiborne F. Jackson (Douglas Democrat), 74,446; Sample Orr (American), 64,583; Hancock Jackson (Breckinridge Democrat), 11,415; James B. Gardenhire (Republican), 6,135. Thomas C. Reynolds was elected Lieutenant Governor. In his inaugural address, delivered on the 4th of January, 1861, Governor Jackson clearly indicated the course he afterward pursued, by declaring that the slave-holding States had a common interest, and it was impossible for Missouri to separate herself from them; and that in the event of failure to reconcile the conflicting interests that threatened the disruption of the Union, she should share the fortunes of the Southern States. In accordance with his recommendation a State convention was called, which he thought would make common cause with the South, but which took the very opposite course, as it held the State in the Union, declared the Governor's office vacant, chose Governor Gamble to fill it, and established a provisional government in place of the one of which Governor Jackson had been the head. On the advance of General Lyon with an army upon Jefferson City, after the capture of Camp Jackson at St. Louis, Governor Jackson went to Boonville, and on the occupation of Boonville by Lyon's troops, he accompanied the State troops south. From Lexington he issued a call for the Legislature to meet at Neosho on the 21st of October. He received this Legislature on the day appointed in a short message, and recommended the passage of an ordinance of

secession. The ordinance was passed, and was followed by other legislation. Another session was called to meet at Cassville on the 31st of October. On the advance of the Union Army under General Fremont into southwest Missouri, Governor Jackson went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and remained there till his death. He was denied the privilege which other distinguished Missouri Confederates enjoyed, of returning after the war to live in peace in the State they loved so well; but he was also spared the grief and pain of witnessing and sharing the overthrow of the cause which he and they had served so well—for he died while the war star of that cause was in the ascendant in the East, at a farm house on the Arkansas River a few miles below Little Rock. He was buried there, but after the war his remains were taken up and brought back to be interred in the soil of Missouri, which, come what will, never denies a resting place to her sons, whatever cause they may have served. His grave is in Saline County, in the family burying ground of the Sappington family. Contemporaries, who were familiarly acquainted with Governor Jackson from his youth, speak of him as possessed of a robust, manly nature, frank and open, scorning subterfuge and deceit, and puritanically honest and upright. Considerate and generous in feeling, he was at the same time high-tempered, and bitter and vindictive when aroused. A lover of fair dealing between antagonists, he was an open, manly enemy. As an orator he was fluent and forceful, at times eloquent, and never prosaic or uninteresting. He was three times married, his wife in each instance being a daughter of Dr. John Sappington, of Saline County. Of five children born to him, three sons are deceased, and the two daughters survive: Mrs. Louise Lamb, of Texas, and Mrs. Anna Perkins, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Jackson, George P. B., lawyer, was born November 28, 1846, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He began his education in Dayton, Ohio. In 1863-4 he attended the law school of Michigan University, and while in Canada also read law under the preceptorship of Judge William Pryor. He was admitted to the bar in Louisiana in 1866. After practicing for a time at Thibodeaux, Louisiana, he removed to Missouri and

established himself in practice at Sedalia. In 1876 and again in 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Pettis County, and secured the first conviction in a capital case and the first enforcement of the death penalty in that county. In 1879 he formed a partnership with John F. Philips, and when Judge Philips was elected to Congress the business of the firm was left entirely in Mr. Jackson's hands. Their partnership was dissolved in 1882 on account of the appointment of Judge Philips as a member of the Supreme Court Commission of Missouri, and for three years thereafter Mr. Jackson continued practice alone. He then entered into partnership with John Montgomery. In 1888 this firm became attorneys for the receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, and when the receivership terminated, Mr. Jackson became general attorney for the reorganized company. This caused his removal to St. Louis. He has been a devotee to his profession, and declined on more than one occasion nominations for Congress, which would have been equivalent to elections in the Sedalia district. In 1877 Mr. Jackson married Miss Mollie Vest, daughter of United States Senator George G. Vest, of Missouri. Their children are George Vest, Margaret Sneed and Sallie Vest Jackson.

Jackson, James P., surgeon and emeritus professor of surgery in the University Medical College of Kansas City, was born April 16, 1845, in Stafford County, Virginia. His parents were Richard Ludlow and Lucinda (De Atley) Jackson. The father brought his family to Missouri in 1849 and tilled a farm. He was a physician, but would not practice except among his neighbors. He died at Gray Summit in 1863. The elder Dr. Jackson was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who came to America in the colonial period. The mother was of French descent, and her father served in the patriot army. The son, James P. Jackson, was well grounded in elementary education in a private school taught by Professor Johnson, at Labadie, Missouri, during a period of five years. He then studied for one year in the collegiate department of the University of Michigan, and afterward took a course in the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1868. For four years following he was engaged in a general practice at Bige-

low, Holt County, Missouri. In 1872 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and was graduated therefrom in 1873. He then practiced in Mound City, Missouri, until 1877. In 1878 he assisted in the establishment at Washington of the first hospital department of the Missouri Pacific Railway, his brother, Dr. J. W. Jackson, being chief surgeon, and served in this work until it became identified with that of the Wabash Railway, and the interests of the two were consolidated. He then, in 1879, established a hospital at Garnett, Kansas, for the Lexington Branch Railway, and the road between Paola and Wichita, and had it in charge for two years. At the end of that time he came to Kansas City at the suggestion of General Manager A. A. Talmage, of the Wabash Railway, where he practically established a joint hospital for that road and the Missouri Pacific Railway under the general direction of his brother, then chief surgeon for both railways, with headquarters at Sedalia. For the first year he secured admission for his patients to the Sisters' Hospital, where he treated them until suitable buildings were erected by the railway companies. The two roads having separated, he remained in charge of the Wabash Hospital until 1891, when the hospital service was transferred to Moberly by Dr. Morehouse, who had become chief surgeon on the death of Dr. Jackson's brother the previous year. The hospital property was purchased by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway, and Dr. Jackson became consulting surgeon, continuing in that position to the present time. On coming to Kansas City he became professor of surgery in the University Medical College, and occupied that position until early in 1899, when he withdrew on account of the exactions of his personal practice; he is now emeritus professor of surgery in that institution. For like reason he resigned the medical directorate of the Bankers' Life Association, after many years' service, and relinquished membership in various professional bodies. He is now a member of the Jackson County Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Society. Conscientiously devoted to his profession and with a practice which demands all his time, he has in thirty years given but eight months to recreation, at one time making a trip to California, and in 1892 visiting Europe. In poli-

tics he is a Democrat. He has taken the Knight Templar degrees in Masonry.

Jackson, John W., founder of the railway hospital service in the United States, was a native of Maryland, born of Virginia parents. He was partly reared in West Virginia, and received his literary education in Charleston Academy in that State, graduating in 1853. He began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. George Johnson, of Franklin County, Missouri, and in 1862 became associated with him in practice. He was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1863, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1873. In 1863 he was appointed surgeon of the Fortieth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was engaged in practice at Labadie and Washington, Missouri, from 1865 until 1881. Meantime, in 1872, he had been appointed chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and established a railway hospital, the first in the United States, at Washington, Missouri. In 1881 he established his official headquarters at Sedalia, and perfected the organization of the hospital department of the company, having in charge the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and its allied lines, and built hospitals at Sedalia, Missouri, and at Fort Worth, Texas. In 1884 he transferred his headquarters to Kansas City, from which point his jurisdiction was extended over the Wabash Railway, west of the Mississippi. In 1885 he resigned his position with the Missouri Pacific Railway and accepted the position of chief surgeon of the Wabash Railway system, which he occupied until his death in 1890. Eminently capable in his profession, his most distinguished service was in the line of railway surgery, and in that department and in the founding of railway hospitals is found the most enduring monument to his memory. From the beginning made by him has developed the system of hospital service now provided by all the prominent railway lines in America, and his methods are discernable in the conduct of all. His pre-eminent ability in his chosen field was recognized by the profession in his election as the first president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. At various times he occupied other conspicuous positions of a professional character. He served

as president of the Missouri State Medical Society, and at the time of his death was first vice president of the American Medical Society, president of the University Medical College of Kansas City and professor of surgery in that institution. During his active life he was busied with a large and lucrative private practice, particularly in surgery. He married Miss Virginia C. North, descended from a Virginia family, who survives him, with two sons—Dr. Jabez North Jackson and Dr. Walter Emmet Jackson.

His son, JABEZ NORTH JACKSON, was born October 6, 1868, in Labadie, Missouri. His early literary education was acquired in Franklin County. He afterward completed the high school course at Sedalia, and subsequently attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of bachelor of arts; in 1890 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. His thorough scholarship is attested in the fact that he was awarded four medals for superior excellence in scholarship, oratory, the English branches and English literature. Immediately after his graduation he entered upon the study of medicine in the University Medical College at Kansas City, from which he was graduated in 1891, lacking but one-tenth of 1 per cent of receiving class honors. He completed his medical education with a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic School of New York. In 1891 he entered upon general practice in Kansas City, in which he is yet engaged, giving special attention to surgery, in which he is regarded as among the most capable of the local profession. Inheriting the ability and predilections of his father, and having had the great advantage of intimate association with him during the formative period of his character and while he was busied with his medical studies, he naturally directed his attention to railway surgery, and from time to time has been appointed to various important positions in that line. He is now local surgeon for the Wabash Railway. His services have been required in the most important instructional institutions of the profession in Kansas City, and he has occupied the position of professor of anatomy in the University Medical College, and is now professor of surgery and secretary of that institution; professor of anatomy and oral surgery in the

Kansas City Dental College; professor of clinical surgery in the Woman's Medical College, lecturer on surgery in the Scarritt Nurses' Training School and secretary of its medical faculty, surgeon to the Scarritt Hospital, and physician in charge of St. Joseph's Orphans' Home. He is also surgeon, with the rank of Major, of the Third Regiment, National Guard of Missouri. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he entered the service as surgeon, with the rank of Major, of the Third Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was shortly afterward appointed brigade surgeon of United States Volunteers and put in charge of the Second Division Hospital of the Second Army Corps at Camp Alger, Virginia, and Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. He remained in charge of these hospitals until he resigned in October, 1898, to return to his practice in Kansas City. He maintains active membership in many of the most important professional societies, including the National Association of Military Surgeons, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Kansas City Academy of Medicine and the Jackson County Medical Society. He was assistant secretary of the International Association of Railway Surgeons in 1893, and represented that body in the Pan-American Medical Congress, serving as vice president of the railway surgery section. He is now chairman of the executive board of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. He served as chairman of the surgery section of the Missouri State Medical Society in 1896, and was secretary of that association during the year 1897-98. At the present time (1900) he is president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, and president also of the Association of Wabash Railway Surgeons. He is prominent in Masonry and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Democrat, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. October 12, 1899, Dr. Jackson married Miss Virlea Wayland, daughter of John H. Wayland, of Salisbury, Missouri.

Jackson, Joseph, banker, was born September 20, 1842, in Jefferson County, Ohio. His parents were John and Harriet

(Dunn) Jackson. The father and mother of Joseph were raised in Ohio, their ancestors having settled in that State after emigrating from Ireland and England, respectively. In the spring of 1843 the parents of Joseph removed from their Ohio home to New Market, Platte County, Missouri. In the fall of the following year they settled in Nodaway County, locating about one and a half miles north of the present site of Maryville. There was not a sign of a town at that time, and there was nothing to indicate that the Jackson farm would ever be within sight of a center of civilization and trade. The father died in 1875. The grandfathers of Joseph Jackson were both active in the stirring affairs of Revolutionary days. His grandfather Jackson settled in Virginia, and his grandfather Dunn in Pennsylvania. In these States they built up reputations for thrift and honor that have given their names sure places in the history of those States. Joseph was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Missouri, the educational advantages being limited, but the young man's desire to learn being none the less eager and determined. The young man led the life of the farmer's son until he was eighteen years of age. Then the Civil War called him from peaceful pursuits, and he responded to his country's appeal for assistance. After the war Mr. Jackson served the people for many years, from April 1, 1865, to January 1, 1879, as a public officer. In 1873, with John C. Terhune, he purchased the interest of H. C. French, of Fisher & French, bankers of Maryville, and the firm became Fisher, Jackson & Company. In 1866 Mr. Jackson and Mr. Terhune purchased Fisher's interest in the business and reorganized under the name of the Farmers' Bank, with Mr. Jackson as president. In the fall of 1884 the bank was again reorganized, the new plan being under the national banking system and the name that of the First National Bank of Maryville. Mr. Jackson has been president of the bank continuously since that time. At the age of eighteen Joseph Jackson entered Kimball's regiment of Missouri Militia for active service in the Rebellion. A record of his service shows that the experience was genuinely active. First there was a service of six months in northwest Missouri, with but little of importance occurring. Then the young soldier enlisted in the Thirty-sixth

Missouri State Militia and served in that about one year. Again he enlisted, this time in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, as orderly sergeant of Company F, and served throughout the remainder of the bloody struggle, being mustered out in 1865. He campaigned in the South with Wilson's cavalry, led by the General Wilson who has taken an active part in the Spanish-American War, and whose station at Porto Rico was so ably filled during the trying days that followed the termination of open hostilities on account of Cuban troubles. Mr. Jackson was badly wounded in December, 1864, during the battle of Nashville. The result of one minie ball's awful work was the loss of the right leg and a wound in the right arm. After his return from the war Mr. Jackson was appointed by Governor McClurg to the office of county clerk of Nodaway County, to succeed Dr. B. G. Ford, resigned. So well did he perform the duties devolving upon him as clerk of the county that, in 1866, after his preliminary term had expired, he was nominated by the Republicans for the same office and was elected unanimously, there being no opposition. In 1870 and 1874 Mr. Jackson was re-elected, making three full terms of four years each and a portion of a term—a public record that is the best evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the people of his county. Mr. Jackson also performed public service as a member of the school board of Maryville, which position, unattended by remuneration, he filled for several years. He took an active part in the movement which resulted in the erection of the handsome public school building which now stands in Maryville, a credit to the public school system of this country and to the community which enjoys its advantages. Mr. Jackson has always been a Republican in politics, and although the later years of his life have not seen him taking an active part in political affairs, he is still looked upon as one of the safest advisers in all matters where the public good is at stake. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Maryville, and is one of the elders of the church. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Jackson was married, April 29, 1866, to Miss Amanda Broyles, daughter of William Broyles, one of the earliest settlers of northwest Missouri, and the head of a family of

prominence in county affairs. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson six children have been born, five daughters and one son. They enjoy the ideal home life of modest elegance and ease. The names of the children are: Ruby, who died in infancy; Lola, Mary, Laura, Nellie and Joseph F. Jackson.

Jackson, Robert J., physician, was born October 17, 1838, in the County Cavan, Ireland, son of John and Betty (Waldon) Jackson. His father was a dry goods merchant and manufacturer and a successful man of affairs. The son obtained his early education in his native county and later studied for a time in Edinborough, Scotland. In 1863 he came to the United States and like many other favorite sons of wealthy parents who come to this country from Ireland, England and Scotland, he made the mistake of wasting his money in the course of the voyage hither, and when he had landed in Jersey City he was practically penniless. Fortunately he had learned something of the carriage business, in which his father was engaged, and for some months after his landing he was employed in a New Jersey carriage factory. In the winter of 1863-4 he enlisted in the Twentieth New Jersey Infantry Regiment for service in the Union Army, the Civil War being then in progress. He served in this regiment two years and four months, and having previously studied medicine at Edinborough, he became assistant surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps. At the close of the war he came to Missouri and attended one term of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he received the degree of doctor of medicine. Later he attended a course of lectures at the Nashville Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee, and was graduated also from that institution. He first practiced in Putnam County, but in 1868 removed to Bloomfield, Stoddard County, which has since been his home. Here he has built up a large practice and has gained enviable distinction as a physician of high character and superior attainments. He has also been actively identified with various business interests, and has contributed largely to the building up of the town which has now been his home for more than thirty years. He is a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Free Masons, and of the Missouri Medical Association. In 1880 Dr. Jackson married Mrs. Mary Ann

Miller, whose maiden name was Crytes. Of three daughters born to them, two—Mrs. Lizzie Moore and Mrs. Alma Maupin—are married and now live in Bloomfield.

Jackson, Wade Mosby, was descended from Joseph Jackson, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to the United States, settling in Virginia. Dempsey, son of Joseph Jackson, born in that State, although but a boy, served in the Revolutionary War, and was with the columns of General Morgan when he defeated General Tarleton in the famous battle of the Cowpens. He married Miss Mary Pickett, a relative of William C. Pickett, of Virginia, who at one time represented the United States in one of the South American States, and who presented a fragment of Pizarro's flag to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The pair removed in 1792 to Kentucky, where the husband died in 1832, in Fleming County. His wife afterward made her home with her son, Wade Mosby, in Howard County, Missouri, where she died, aged upward of seventy-eight years. Their sons were men of eminent ability and force of character, commanding respect wherever known. Among them were Thomas Jackson, Governor Claiborne F. Jackson and his senior brother, Wade Mosby Jackson, all conspicuous in the history of Missouri. Wade Mosby was born September 3, 1797, in Fleming County, Kentucky. In 1821 he removed to Missouri, settling in Howard County, about seven miles east of Fayette, where he resided until his death. For a number of years he was successfully engaged in salt-making on Moniteau Creek, but soon after 1840 he gave his attention principally to farming, and became one of the most successful agriculturists of his day. Highly respected for his sterling integrity, and having the confidence of the people as a man of sound judgment and excellent practical business ability, he was repeatedly called upon to occupy important public positions. He served as justice of the peace, as Representative in the Legislature, and as county judge, discharging every duty with signal ability and strict fidelity to the trust reposed in him. He was a Missionary Baptist and took an active part in forwarding the interests of that denomination, and was among the most active and generous of the founders of William Jewell College at

Liberty, Missouri. A warm advocate of progress, he strove earnestly, yet in a conservative manner, to advance the prosperity of his neighborhood and the State. He was decided in his convictions and somewhat austere in his bearing, yet warm-hearted, companionable, hospitable and accommodating; a good neighbor, unflinchingly truthful and honorable in all his dealings, and kindly to the sick and the poor. Holding to the lofty ideals of character exemplified in his own life, he ever sought to impress upon the minds of his children the value of these moral attributes. December 18, 1823, he married Miss Sarah M. Bass, of Boone County, Missouri, daughter of Lawrence Bass, a highly respected citizen, son of a Hollander, who died in Virginia, leaving him an orphan at a tender age. Born of this marriage were six sons and five daughters, all of whom came to maturity. The youngest daughter, Octavia, subsequently died, and a son, Thomas B., has not been heard from since his removal to California many years ago. Of the other children Dempsey served in the Confederate Army, and now lives in Texas; Benjamin F., living in Florida, was a captain in the Confederate Army, and had three horses shot under him in the battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana; Craven, a practicing physician at Los Angeles, California, also served in the Confederate Army and was a member of General Price's body guard. Mrs. Jackson died February 28, 1854. January 22, 1856, Mr. Jackson married Mrs. Hannah A. Conner, daughter of James Spillman, of Boone County, Missouri. A son was born of this marriage. Mr. Jackson died March 22, 1879, aged eighty-one years. His eldest son, John P. Jackson, was born July 4, 1825, in Howard County, Missouri. He was brought up on the farm and was educated in the neighborhood schools. When a young man he was traveling collector for Dr. John Sappington, of Marshall, a noted pillmaker. His life was principally devoted to farming and trading, and with much success. His early home was near Independence and he removed to that city in 1887. At various times he was called to responsible public positions, and every duty imposed upon him was discharged with ability and fidelity. It is to be said that he was never a seeker for office, but upon one occasion he was named in a convention for surveyor without his knowledge, and his

popularity brought him within one vote of nomination. For two years previous to 1850 he was deputy surveyor under General Conway, United States surveyor for portions of Illinois and Missouri, and he surveyed a large part of the latter State on the White and Gasconade Rivers, a portion of which he sectionized. For six years afterward he was county surveyor of Audrain County, Missouri, and some time later he was road and bridge commissioner in the same county. He also served as school director while residing near Independence. During the Civil War, under appointment from the Confederate government, he served in the ordnance department with the rank of captain, and was for a part of the time attached to General Price's army. In politics he is a Democrat. A man of strong character, wide information and benevolent, sympathetic disposition, he holds to no written religious creed, yet orders his life according to the standards laid down by the Divine Master, and is esteemed as a model citizen and neighbor. Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Jemima Dodd, who was educated at Columbia, Missouri. Their only child is a son, Nathaniel D. Jackson, a graduate of Wentworth Military Academy, later a student at the Missouri State University, and now engaged in business.

Jackson Academy.—A school at Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, established in 1820. It was run for a few years and then its charter was allowed to lapse. In 1839 it was reincorporated and successfully conducted for nearly twenty years.

Jackson County.—Nearly all the land comprising Jackson County was acquired from the Osage and Kansas Indian tribes by a treaty signed June 2, 1825. Up to this time those Indians owned a strip of land twenty-four miles wide, east of the State line and extending from the Missouri River south into Arkansas. In 1808 the Osage Indians had sold out of this strip to the United States a tract of land six miles square in Fort Osage Township, upon which Fort Clark, afterward Fort Sibley, was built, and upon which the first settlements in the eastern part of the county were made. From 1804 to 1827 this part of what is now Jackson County was successively under the jurisdiction of St. Louis, Howard, Cooper and Lil-

lard or Lafayette Counties. From 1827 to 1835 the territory of Jackson County included that of Cass and Bates Counties. As now constituted it contains 602 square miles. It extends from the Missouri River south to Township 46, and from the State line it extends east to the middle of Range 29. It is bounded on the north by Clay County and a part of Ray County, on the east by Lafayette County and a part of Johnson County, on the south by Cass County, and on the west by Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kansas. The mouth of the Kaw is in latitude thirty-seven degrees six minutes and longitude ninety-five degrees thirty-nine minutes. Jackson County is in the same latitude as Washington and the same longitude as Galveston, Texas. It is 120 miles south of Iowa and 180 miles north of Arkansas. It is named after Andrew Jackson, who had a plurality of the electoral vote for President in 1825. It is divided into nine townships and contains two cities, Independence and Kansas City, the city of Westport having been merged into the latter city in 1899. The county is well watered, the Missouri River flowing along its northern border for forty miles. The Big Blue, quite a deep stream, flows through its northwestern portion, receiving many tributaries, and emptying its waters into the Missouri within the eastern limits of Kansas City. Rock Creek, whose course is marked by huge rocks, and upon which is situated Washington Park, with its fine artificial lake, enters the Missouri River near the mouth of the Big Blue. Fairmount Park, the most popular resort of Kansas Cityans, is in this vicinity. The Little Blue, fed by many tributaries and innumerable springs, flows through the center of the county. Fire Prairie Creek, a similar stream, flows through the northeast portion, while the southeastern portion is traversed by Sniabar Creek (slough of Abar) and its tributaries. These three streams flow into the Missouri, while several small streams south of Lone Jack and Lee's Summit flow into the Osage. The county has 150 miles of macadamized roads, with iron bridges and stone culverts over rivulets, creeks and rivers. At intervals along these roads there are fountains with water piped from living springs. Several railroads pass through different sections of the county, affording ample

facilities for travel and the shipment of produce, cattle and merchandise. The surface is an undulating prairie, with marked elevations and depressions along the streams. The bottoms were well wooded, and as wood was needed for building, fencing and fuel, the timbered portions were the first to be settled. As the railroads now bring lumber and coal, the prairies, where labor-saving machinery can be used, make the best farms. The soil is of inexhaustible fertility, consisting of a rich loam of vegetable deposit with a porous subsoil from two to six feet deep. The rocks belong to the tertiary period, above which are the alluvial deposits with the bluff formation ranging from six to 150 feet in depth. Workable veins of coal have been opened, from which excellent fuel is obtained. This county is a favorable locality for growing fruit and shade trees, and very large nurseries flourish at Lee's Summit. Cereals, field and garden vegetables are cultivated successfully, while no general failure of crops has ever occurred. Fruit of all kinds is grown and fine orchards abound. The wild grasses have almost entirely disappeared before the all-conquering bluegrass, which, with timothy and red and white clover, is proving to be more profitable to farmers than the cereals. Bee culture has been brought to the front amid clover fields. This county is the center of the great cattle-raising region, for here cattle can graze for nine months in the year and corn can be produced at an expense of ten cents per bushel. The rainfall is forty inches in summer, and the average summer temperature is seventy-five degrees, while the winters are not rigorous. Thus the stock industry yields abundant profits. The stock is of the finest species and the breeds are unexcelled, the best only being kept. Since 1880 Herefords have been imported, and some fifteen farmers have herds of this breed. The climate is generally dry, not humid, being driest in spring, during which fourteen thunder storms on an average occur to twenty in summer, seven in autumn and two in winter. Bright sunshine and fair weather prevail, and all organized life is placed under the most favorable conditions. The drainage is unexcelled and the county is without malarious swamps or untillable land. Springs of living water are found everywhere. Two extinct races lived here before the Indians, fished in the streams

and hunted on the prairies. Daniel Morgan Boone, who induced his father, Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, to settle in Boone County, came here in 1787 and trapped beaver on the Big Blue River for twelve years. He died on a farm near Westport in 1832. Louis Bartholet, in 1800, established a trading post opposite Randolph Bluff, where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad enters Kansas City. This post prospered until 1826, when it was swept away by the flood of that year. The first settlements in the county were made in "Six-Mile," the name by which the 23,040 acres of land bought from the Osage Indians in 1808 is known. General George C. Sibley, after whom Fort Sibley was named, built a large house near the fort in 1818. The narrow strip along the eastern border, three miles wide, began to be settled in 1819. Abraham McClellan, the first county judge, built a house of hewn logs near Sibley in 1822. Some persons had settled in "Six-Mile" prior to this to raise provisions for the post at Fort Osage. When the fort was abandoned in 1825 the best lands were at once settled by emigrants from other parts of Missouri. The next year many families came from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States, and the question of organizing a county was agitated. Abraham McClellan and Lilburn W. Boggs were sent to the General Assembly and secured the passage of the enabling act, December 15, 1826. In 1827 there were settlers enough to organize three townships, and the next year 316 votes were cast for John Miller for Governor. In 1821 Pierre Chouteau established a trading post at Kawsmouth, now the West Bottoms, which was known as the French settlement, to which the early settlers went to trade. There was also a ferry at Randolph's Bluff, kept by the grandfather of the notorious Younger brothers. This ferry consisted of canoes lashed together. There was a horse mill in Clay County, to which the early settlers up to 1836 had to take their grists, crossing and recrossing on this ferry. In 1828 a land office was opened at Old Franklin, opposite Boonville, and settlers then began to buy their lands. James H. McGee was the first white man, other than the French traders, to settle within the present corporate limits of Kansas City. He bought 340 acres of land in 1828, eighty acres

in 1829, eighty acres in 1831, and forty acres in 1833. Gabriel Prudhomme bought 271.77 acres in 1831, and it was a part of this land which was platted in 1838 as the town of Kansas. The only persons, other than the French traders, who bought land at Kansas City at that time were O. Caldwell, H. Chiles, W. B. Evans, W. Gilliss, W. Bowers, James Johnson, Daniel King, Adeliza and Constantia Fowler, Joseph Boggs, Sr., and Lilburn W. Boggs. The land was heavily timbered and included bluffs, hills and ravines. About this time settlement began in the southern part of the county, and that noted pioneer Baptist preacher, Jacob Powell, began to preach to the new settlers. Powell was a large man, of ability and piety, but illiterate. It is said that he commented on the second chapter of I John, but read it as "the two-eyed chapter of one-eyed John." He was a great religious force. The first organized church was New Salem, instituted in 1827. The early settlers worshiped in private houses and in groves, and the building of churches and schools came later. Even the first courts were held in the house of John Young. Just at this juncture in the county's history occurred the Mormon episode. In 1830 a book, purporting to have been written in the fourth century by a prophet named Mormon and giving an account of the aborigines of this continent, was published by Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery and Martin Harris. Smith professed to have revelations direct from God, and organized the denomination called Latter Day Saints by themselves and Mormons by others. These people are Adventists, and interpret the Scriptures literally. Smith came to Jackson County in 1831 and declared that it was revealed to him that this was to be the "New Jerusalem," and that the Temple was to be built several hundred yards west of the courthouse in Independence. The lot was purchased and cleared, and after long years of litigation, the title has just been adjudged to the "Hendrickites," one of the two Mormon Churches of Independence. Smith's deluded followers came to the county to the number of 1,500, and the Latter Day Saints proposed to do at Independence under Smith what was subsequently done at Salt Lake City under Brigham Young. They put forth such extravagant claims as that the Lord had given them Missouri, and that the other

people would either be destroyed or become their slaves. They were increasing so rapidly in 1833 that the old citizens feared that they would control the fall elections, and organized steps were taken to expel them. Judge Russell Hicks was chairman of the committee, and men with historic names were its members. The committee notified the Mormons to leave, which they refused to do. The controversy culminated October 31, when organized bodies of citizens attacked Mormon settlements, tore down their houses and assaulted the men. Their printing office at Independence was destroyed and the store they had established was sacked. The Mormons applied to the courts for redress, but without avail. About 100 Mormons armed themselves for self-defense, but were disarmed by the militia. The Mormons employed the famous lawyers, A. W. Doniphan, David Atchison and Amos Rees, to defend their property and other rights, and fled to Clay County. Much futile negotiation and subsequent litigation ensued. Trouble continued in other counties until 1838, when the Mormons as a body located at Nauvoo, Illinois, where Joseph Smith was killed by a mob. Brigham Young became their leader, and on their removal to Utah in 1844 polygamy came into vogue. There are now two churches of Latter Day Saints in Independence. These Mormons practice and teach monogamy. For a generation peace and prosperity reigned, but from 1861 to 1866 the Civil War raged with unrelenting fury. The citizens, the majority of whom had immigrated from Southern States and were slave-holders, were naturally in active sympathy with the Confederate cause. At the outbreak of hostilities these men had sacked the United States arsenals at Lexington and Liberty and had armed themselves for the inevitable conflict. Kansas City was under Union control, and when, in 1861, the Confederates formed a camp on Rock Creek, a conflict resulting in the death of Captain Holliday, of the Confederates, ensued. This event created great local excitement. In the autumn of 1861 some Federal cavalry raided Independence, arrested citizens, carried off personal property and burned a mill and two residences on their retreat. In the winter of 1862 five companies of the Seventh Missouri Infantry were sent into the county. After the Federals had made Independence

a *quasi* headquarters, Quantrell made a dash into Independence and created great excitement. The Confederates recruited in Jackson County, and there were many bodies of Confederates in the southern part of the county. In the early summer Colonel Buell was placed in command, but was surprised by Colonel John T. Hughes, with 1,500 men, who defeated Buell, August 10, 1862, taking 350 prisoners, whom he paroled. This was followed a week later by the battle of Lone Jack. After another year Order No. 11 was issued, and all the Confederate sympathizers were expelled from their homes. It is said that when Martin Rice, the poet, a fatalist, had his goods loaded and the oxen drew the wagon out of the barn yard, he knew not whither to go, and said: "We will go where the oxen take us." In 1863 Home Guards were organized to protect the citizens from the depredations of irregular armed bodies. In 1864 Price made his raid through the county. The Federals met him at Little Blue, where a battle was fought on October 21, 1864. The Federals were forced to retire, burning bridges as they retreated. Price occupied Independence and held it for a day, when he marched toward Westport. The Federal Army was disposed so as to defend the roads leading to Westport and Kansas City from the fords of the Big Blue. A severe fight took place at Byron's Ford, October 23d, but on the 24th Price started south with his army of 15,000 men. Pleasanton reoccupied Independence, and the strife thereafter dwindled to guerrilla warfare. The animosities growing out of the war led to much personal violence, which was finally suppressed by the Law and Order League in 1866. No section of the country suffered more from the horrors of the war than did Jackson County.

Prior to the establishment of the public school system in 1839 the educational interests of the people received no public attention. The rudiments were acquired in pay schools. In 1842 six free public school districts had been organized in the county. These increased to twenty-six in 1853, to seventy in 1859, to eighty-six in 1869. There were also city schools at this date in Independence, Westport and Kansas City, and the county had commodious school houses with modern equipments. D. I. Caldwell, still living in

1899, was elected county superintendent in 1868. He had long been a reputable teacher and was sufficiently conservative to lead public sentiment and overcome existing prejudices. From that time to the present commendable progress has been made, so that the public schools of Jackson County rank with the best in the State. Outside of Kansas City, the schools of which are treated in a separate article, Jackson County has 114 school districts, there being graded schools in the larger towns. The school property is valued at \$2,000,331. The expenditure in 1898 was \$686,266. The enrollment is 61,764 persons of school age. The permanent fund of the county is \$207,820, only the interest of which can be spent. Some of the districts have a school indebtedness. Higher education has received due attention. There have been historic schools, which were formative in their day. Highland Academy, in the southern part of the county was built by Jefferson H. Johnson in 1846, and was an educational force for several years. At the county seat eminent teachers, men and women, conducted schools of high grade. They had a temporary life, but afforded invaluable educational facilities. Others entered into the labors of such pioneers in higher education as H. D. Woodworth, Mrs. Gertrude Buchanan, Mrs. M. M. Langhorne, Miss Bettie Tillery, D. I. Caldwell, M. W. Miller, Rev. R. S. Symington, Rev. W. H. Lewis and others prior to 1861. From their ashes such institutions of learning as Independence Female College and Woodland College have sprung. Jackson County has not left her indigent and insane without care. At first the county provided for her idiotic, indigent and infirm by contract, but in 1852 a farm of 160 acres was bought, upon which suitable buildings were erected, and since that time another 160 acres have been added. Twenty years ago there were about fifty paupers and thirty insane persons cared for at a daily cost of twenty cents each. Now there are 212 paupers and 177 insane, and the cost of maintenance is thirty cents a day. The financial affairs of the county, including the cities, are conducted by one set of officers. The real and personal property in the county is valued for taxation at \$83,400,124, this being about forty per cent of its real value. The tax rate is 11-100 per cent. The total indebtedness of the county

is about \$225,000 above some indebtedness of some of the municipalities. The population in 1900 was 195,193.

THOMAS R. VICKROY.

Jackson County Medical Society. The Jackson County Medical Society was organized in 1874. No records are extant, and it is only known that its membership embraced nearly all the resident physicians of that period. In 1881 a reorganization was effected, with Dr. C. B. McDonald president, Dr. Joshua Miller as vice president and Dr. C. W. Adams as secretary and treasurer. The membership in 1900 was 165. Meetings are held semi-monthly. The object of the society is improvement in professional lines through the medium of discussion and interchange of opinions. A small library is maintained.

Jackson Fight.—The day following General Marmaduke's unsuccessful attack on Cape Girardeau in April, 1863, he withdrew his army to Jackson. That night General Vandiver, who had marched from Pilot Knob, arrived at Jackson and made a night attack on the Confederates and threw them into confusion, the Arkansas regiment of Colonel R. C. Newton breaking into disorder and falling back until they found protection under Shelby's brigade. General Vandiver did not press the attack, and only prepared for battle next day, but during the night the Confederates silently withdrew from Jackson, leaving only a strong rear guard behind. This force was engaged all day long skirmishing with the pursuing Federals, and at the crossing of Whitewater was saved from destruction only by the timely succor rendered by Shelby's Brigade.

Jackson Lithia Spring.—One of the noted natural features of Jackson County is the Jackson Lithia Spring, located about seven miles northeast of Kansas City, in the beautiful rolling uplands that overlook the Missouri River in that vicinity, and constituting one of the highest stretches of country along the Missouri River between St. Louis and Omaha. The view from the river bluffs at this point is one of surpassing beauty and comprises in its scope many miles of picturesque scenery up and down the meandering river, and over beyond it, across the lowlands

of Clay County, until the view is terminated by the distant hills. In this panoramic sweep one may obtain views of Kansas City, Independence and several surrounding towns in Jackson and Clay Counties, Missouri, and Wyandotte County, Kansas. Those having an eye for the beautiful in nature are enraptured over the picture that is here stretched out before their wondering gaze. Out from the side of one of these rolling hills bubbles a clear, sparkling water that has come to be recognized by the medical profession and the public at large as one of the finest waters in the world, whether considered from the standpoint of a healing agent or simply as a delicious table water. That the water possessed healing properties has been known for years by some of those who have lived in its immediate vicinity and were wont to resort there to obtain it for its health-giving properties, but to the community at large it remained like the "gems of purest ray serene," which "the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear," and mingled its precious stream with the dark waters of the Missouri, its virtues unknown, its praises unsung. As long ago as 1882 it was known to some extent to the outside world as a medical spring, as shown in the catalogue of "Health Resorts and Mineral Springs in the West," pages 10 and 11, published in 1882 by Albert Merrell, M. D., professor of chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology of the American Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri. It was then known as the "I. W. Duncan Spring." Dr. Merrell says: "It is an alkaline-calcic water and partakes of the curative nature of both classes. The presence of lithium would especially indicate its use in urinary disorders." However, it would probably have remained in comparative obscurity to this day and continued to "waste its sweetness," not on "the desert air," but in the turbid waters of the "Big Muddy," had it not been that the owner, in 1890, while suffering tortures from a severe ailment and almost despairing of life, lying prostrate upon his bed racked with pain and fever, bethought him of the cool spring water that had so often quenched his thirst. Little dreaming that it was destined to be the means of saving his life, but only craving it for its delicious and refreshing properties, he caused some of the water to be brought from the spring, seven miles in the country, to his bedside in the city. The effect was wonderful.

Although drugs had failed and the physician in attendance had confessed that he was "at his rope's end," the effect produced by the water was like magic. In a few days he was able to be about and attending to business. He is to-day a living testimonial to the wonderful curative properties of this water. At the urgent request and recommendation of several of the leading physicians of Kansas City, he was induced to put into execution the purpose which he had long entertained, but neglected, of putting the water on the market, especially now that he had himself experienced its wonderful healing properties. Before it had been on the market a year, and with practically no advertising except such as had been given it by physicians who had tested it, and their patients who had used it, the water had a remarkable demand, and has steadily grown in popularity until now it is not only used extensively in this country, but has found its way to the islands of the ocean and to Europe. It is said by chemists to contain the finest combination of medical properties of any spring known.

"Jackson Resolutions."—These were a series of resolutions introduced in the Missouri Legislature January 15, 1849, by Claiborne F. Jackson, Senator from Howard County, who was afterward elected Governor of the State. It was in the midst of that slavery agitation which followed the acquisition of territory from Mexico and which produced the compromise measures of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska struggle of 1855-6 and the Civil War of 1861-5. There was a strong and increasing disposition in the North to exclude slavery from this territory and from all States thereafter admitted into the Union, and this was expressed in the Wilmot proviso, which provided that slavery should not be allowed in the new territory. In opposition to this policy and the Wilmot proviso, Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, offered in the Senate his resolutions which were intended to lay down the doctrine for all the slave-holding States. The Calhoun resolutions were not adopted by Congress, but they were sent to the Legislatures of the slave-holding States to be adopted by them, and so constituted a common basis of action. In Missouri they were presented, January 1, 1849, by Senator Carty Wells, of Marion County, and referred to the Senate committee on Federal relations. Jan-

uary 15th they were reported, very slightly modified, by Claiborne F. Jackson, chairman of the committee, whose name they bore. The Senate passed them January 26th by a vote of 23 to 6, and the House passed them March 6th following, by a vote of 53 to 7. They are as follows:

“Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the Federal constitution was the result of a compromise between the conflicting interests of the States which formed it, and in no part of that instrument is to be found any delegation of power to Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, excepting some special provisions having in view the prospective abolition of the African slave trade, made for securing the recovery of fugitive slaves; any attempt therefore on the part of Congress to legislate on the subject so as to affect the institution of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia or in the Territories, is, to say the least, a violation of the principles upon which that instrument is founded.

“Second—That the Territories acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation ought to be governed for the common benefit of the people of the States, and any organization of the Territorial governments excluding the citizens of any part of the Union from removing to such Territories with their property would be an exercise of power by Congress inconsistent with the spirit upon which our Federal compact was based, insulting to the sovereignty and dignity of the States thus affected, calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tending ultimately to disunion.

“Third—That this General Assembly regards the conduct of the Northern States on the subject of slavery as releasing the slaveholding States from all further adherence to the basis of compromise fixed on by the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, even if any such act ever did impose any obligation upon the slaveholding States, and authorizes them to insist upon their rights under the constitution; but, for the sake of harmony and the preservation of our Federal Union, they will sanction the application of the principles of the Missouri Compromise to the recent territorial acquisitions if by such concession further aggressions upon the equal rights of the States may be arrested and the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism be extinguished.

“Fourth—The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a State government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent State.

“Fifth—That in the event of the passage of any act of Congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slaveholding States in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism.

“Sixth—That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to act in conformity to the foregoing resolutions.”

The resolutions produced great excitement in Missouri. It was known beforehand that Colonel Thomas H. Benton, United States Senator, and for thirty years undisputed leader of the Missouri Democracy, would not submit to them, for he had opposed the Calhoun resolutions in Congress and had been engaged in a personal controversy with Mr. Calhoun on the subject. He appealed to the people against them, and the contest was made the more intense and bitter by the fact that his fifth senatorial term was drawing to a close, and he desired another re-election. The popular verdict in the election that followed was adverse to Colonel Benton, and in the joint convention held in January, 1851, for the election of United States Senator, he was beaten by Henry S. Geyer, Anti-Benton Whig.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Jacksonville.—See “Graham.”

Jacksonville.—An incorporated town in Randolph County, twelve miles from Moberly, on the north branch of the Wabash Railroad. It has three churches, a public school, a flouring mill and about fifteen stores and miscellaneous shops and business places. Population, 1900 (estimated), 300.

Jail.—The county prison where are confined persons charged with crime who are unable to give bail; persons convicted of penitentiary offenses and awaiting to be transferred to the State prison at Jefferson City; convicted murderers, waiting to be executed, and persons convicted of small offenses, the

penalty of which is confinement. Every county has a jail located at the county seat.

Jails in Early Days.—The Lawrence County jail, at Mount Vernon, completed in June, 1846, was of hewn logs. First was an interior wall of hewn logs ten inches square, closely fitted together, then an outer wall of the same material, similarly constructed, with a space of six inches between the two, filled with logs six inches in thickness, set in vertically. The floor was of hewn timber, ten inches thick, covered with one-inch oak planking spiked down upon the timbers, nails one inch apart being driven all over the floor. The room was ceiled in the same manner. Two small openings, about twelve inches square, covered with heavy iron gratings, were made on the east and west sides to admit air and light. The entrance was a trap door from above, reached by a ladder, which was removed after a prisoner had been admitted, and the trap door closed. This was the usual form of jail buildings until they came to be constructed of brick and stone.

James, Cassius Melvin Clay, lawyer, was born in Vermillion County, Indiana, November 13, 1856, son of John S. and Matilda (Ford) James, both natives of the same county. The Welsh ancestors of the James family came to America in 1775 and located at Jamestown, Virginia. The Honorable Thomas L. James, formerly Postmaster General of the United States, is descended from the same stock. The Ford family, who also located in Virginia, is of English descent. Matilda Ford James is a daughter of Richard Ford, whose father, Augustus, was a son of John Ford, a soldier in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War. Augustus Ford served with distinction in the War of 1812. The education of the subject of this sketch was received principally in the normal schools at Terre Haute, Indiana, and Danville, Indiana. After reading law at Newport, in the same State, he was admitted to the bar in 1881, and in November of the same year was also admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa, Colorado and Missouri. For the first year he taught school, and for five years was a traveling salesman for D. M. Osborne & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements at Auburn, New

York. In 1888 he engaged in practice at Saguache, Colorado, but three years later removed to Higginsville, Missouri, where he has since devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. Always firm and unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, he has been an active worker for its success at the polls, and is one of the recognized leaders of the party in western Missouri. In 1894, 1896 and 1898 he was its candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of Lafayette County. In 1900 he was nominated for State Senator from the Seventeenth District, which has a large Democratic plurality. Mr. James made an energetic campaign, and, though defeated, won many friends by his fairness in debate, and praise for the logical and honest presentation of the issues before the voters of the county. He was married, October 1, 1884, to Josephine Dollarhide, of Paris, Illinois, a daughter of Thomas Dollarhide, who died at Carrollton, Missouri, in 1871. They are the parents of three children, Mabel, Etelka and Justin James. The professional contemporaries of Mr. James, though all of them are opposed to him politically, accord him rank among the most successful lawyers in Lafayette County. He was carefully grounded in the principles of the science, is a ready and forceful speaker, and his ability to apply to the cause at issue his knowledge of the law is amply attested by the uniform success which has always attended his practice.

James, Samuel C., physician, was born June 16, 1854, in Franklin County, Virginia. His parents were Pyrant T. and Emma R. (Woods) James. The James family originated in England, settling in Virginia. Pyrant T. James, who was a physician, removed to Missouri in 1855, locating at Versailles. During the Civil War he served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. From 1864 to 1888 he was engaged in practice in Litchfield, Illinois, and then removed to Holden, Missouri, where he practiced until his death in 1892. His wife was descended from Samuel H. Woods, a wealthy Virginia planter. She is yet living, wintering each year in Florida, and in the summer residing with her son in Kansas City. Their son, Samuel C. James, was but an infant when they came to Missouri, and he

was ten years of age when they removed to Illinois. There he received his literary education, attending the high school at Litchfield. With a natural longing for knowledge, he supplemented this meagre preparation with a liberal course of self-appointed reading, to which he devoted himself so industriously that early young manhood found him amply prepared to qualify himself for a professional life. He determined upon medicine, and began reading under Dr. P. G. Woods, of Versailles, and followed this with taking a portion of two courses at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. After an interval of practice at Versailles from 1879 to 1881 he attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1882. He then returned to Versailles, where he resumed practice, but after a few months removed to Holden, there finding a more extended field for his efforts. In 1888 his ambition to gain a more complete mastery of the science to which he had devoted himself led him to New York City, where he passed a year taking a general course in the Polyclinic Medical School and observing methods in the most completely equipped hospitals in the metropolis. In 1889 he established himself at Kansas City, where he has built up a practice of sufficient magnitude to tax the endurance of one less enamored of his calling. The high estimation in which he is held for his professional attainments is attested by the important positions he has held from time to time. At Holden he was local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway. At the same place in 1885 he was appointed pension examiner by President Cleveland, and although a Democrat, was continued by President Harrison in that position, which he occupied until his removal to Kansas City, when he resigned, although solicited to remain. He occupied the chair of general medicine in the Scarritt Bible Hospital and Training School, which he resigned in 1898. He is now professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the University Medical College, a member of the board of trustees, a curator, and the treasurer of the same institution, and professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the Woman's Medical College. He is now and has been for a number of years a member of the State Board of Health, is also a mem-

ber of the National and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, and was a representative from Missouri in the session of the latter body held at Richmond, Virginia, in June, 1899, and at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in June, 1900. He is also nominator of the medical department of the Provident Savings Life Association. He holds membership in the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Missouri Valley State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine. In all these various bodies he occupies an influential place, and his opinions, whether in diagnosis, operations or discussions, are regarded with the highest respect and confidence. This is particularly true as to diseases peculiar to the lungs and heart, he having a special aptitude for this branch of his profession, to which he has given much attention and in which he practices especially with marked success. In these lines much of his time is occupied with cases in which he is called in consultation. He occupies the position of consulting physician with the Fort Scott, Memphis & Gulf Railway, and his connection with the Scarritt Hospital, the University Hospital and the University Medical Dispensary clinic brings to him much similar labor. He is a frequent contributor of scientific articles to professional journals of acknowledged standing. In politics he is a Democrat, for the sake of principle and without care for political distinction, and at one time served his party as member of his congressional committee. The only public position he has ever held was that of coroner of Johnson County in 1888. He is a member of the Central Methodist Church, in which he has been a steward continuously since taking up his residence in Kansas City. He is a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. In 1897 General Joseph Shelby, commander in chief of the Department of the Mississippi of the ex-Confederate Association, appointed him surgeon on his personal staff, with the rank of major. He was married, October 2, 1883, to Miss Lula Doran, daughter of B. F. Doran, of Cooper County, of which union two sons, Percy and Eugene Francis, and a daughter, Lucy Woods, have been born. Dr. James has the instincts and culture of a gentleman,

is well informed, affable and companionable, and is as popular in social circles as he is highly regarded in the ranks of his profession.

James, William Knowles, judge of the circuit court, division No. 2, Buchanan County, Missouri, was born August 20, 1852, in Sussex County, Delaware, son of Urias T. and Eliza J. (Knowles) James. His father was a native of Delaware, his ancestors having removed to that State from Virginia before the War of the Revolution. In 1866 Urias T. James left his native State, and, with his family, removed to Pike County, Illinois, where he resided three years, after which he went to Hamburg, Iowa, and became an honored resident of Fremont County. The mother was born in Sussex County, Delaware, and was a member of an old and prominent family. W. K. James was possessed of an intense desire to learn, even in his boyhood days, and he took every possible advantage of the common school courses in the neighborhood where he was raised in Delaware and Illinois. After the family removed to Hamburg, Iowa, he had an opportunity to attend an academy, and this he took eager advantage of, following it by a course of study at Central College, Fayette, Missouri, and finally at Yale College, where he completed his classical course and graduated with the class of 1878. It is therefore apparent that Judge James, fresh from the halls of learning and with ambition to spur him on to greater efforts, possessed a thorough literary foundation for the professional successes which were to be his later in life. After leaving college in 1878, he took the advice of a school friend and went to St. Joseph, Missouri, having received the assurance that there was a good opening there and that in that city his lot should be cast. He entered the office of ex-Governor Willard P. Hall and there applied himself faithfully to a series of readings along legal lines. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar of Buchanan County, and since that year he has won and held the esteem of all who come in contact with him, gaining a reputation as a lawyer of integrity, ability and keen discernment. His first partner was James P. Thomas, now the probate judge of Buchanan County, Missouri, and during the years leading up to the present position of trust and dignity occupied by him

he was associated in active practice with a number of the best lawyers and firms in northwest Missouri. His associations with M. A. Reed, the present general attorney of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company, and a brilliant lawyer, extended through about ten years and were of the most pleasant nature. In 1898 Mr. James was honored by the people of Buchanan County, Missouri, by election to the position of judge of the circuit court, division No. 2. His term is for four years, representing the unexpired portion of a regular term whose incumbent died while on the bench. Judge James, since he assumed this position of grave responsibility, has proved himself an able jurist. Frank in his methods of conducting affairs in his court room, he has the confidence of opposing attorneys and the respect of those most interested in the results of decisions and legal turns. Politically Judge James is a Democrat, and is a recognized leader in the ranks of that party. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, Missouri, and is an elder in that church. In social and fraternal circles he is popular, and although his profession and his home associations demand his time, he is a welcome figure at every public function. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights and Ladies of Security, Legion of Honor and Royal Court. Judge James was married October 31, 1883, to Miss Mary Tootle, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Tootle, of St. Joseph. The father of Mrs. James is one of St. Joseph's foremost financiers, and was a pioneer merchant and capitalist who helped to transform Missouri into a paradise and to develop the latent resources of one of the most fruitful portions of the State. Judge and Mrs. James have two children: Nellie Tootle James and Thomas Tootle James.

James Brothers.—See "Brigands of Missouri."

Jameson.—An incorporated village near Grand River, in Daviess County, eight miles northwest of Gallatin, on the Wabash Railroad. It was settled in 1870. It has Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Christian Churches, a bank, a newspaper, the "Journal," and about twenty-five miscellaneous

stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 550.

Jamesport.—A city of the fourth class, in Daviess County, eleven miles northeast of Gallatin, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It has Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal, South, churches, a graded school, two hotels, a telephone system, a flouring mill, ax handle factory, two newspapers, the "Gazette" and "Natural Gas," and about thirty-five stores and miscellaneous business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

Jamestown.—An incorporated town in Linn Township, Moniteau County, twelve miles northeast of California, the county seat. Its beginning dates from 1837, when a tobacco factory was established there by John Hightower. In 1846 a store was started there by S. L. & E. H. James, after whom the town was named. The settlement increased in size, and in 1873 it had a population of 300, and was incorporated as a town in May of that year. The town has Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches, a good graded school, a bank, a flouring mill and a number of stores and well stocked shops. Population, 1899 (estimated) 400.

Jamieson, John, lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, and died at Fulton, Missouri, in 1855. He came to Missouri in 1825, studied law in the office of William Lucas, and in 1826 was admitted to practice. In 1830 he was elected to the Legislature from Callaway County, and re-elected twice, serving as Speaker of the House one term. In 1838 he was elected to Congress, being one of the two members Missouri was entitled to at that time. In 1842 he was elected again, and in 1846 he was elected for a third term, serving in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Congresses. After his retirement from public life he became a preacher of the Christian Church. He served his constituency faithfully and efficiently, and his name is cherished with great respect in Callaway County.

Jamison, James M., merchant, was born June 24, 1840, in Washington County, Missouri, and died September 7, 1868, at

Irondale in the same county. His parents were John and Eliza Jamison, and the father was a prosperous man of affairs who served during the Civil War as a captain in the Union Army. The Jamison family is of Virginia origin, but has long been represented in Missouri and is numbered among the pioneer families of the State. James M. Jamison received a good practical education in the public schools of his native county and at De Soto, in Jefferson County. He was reared on a farm and trained to agricultural pursuits which he followed industriously until he reached manhood. He then turned his attention to merchandising, embarking in business at Irondale. His career as a merchant was interrupted for a time by the Civil War, during a portion of which he served as a lieutenant in the Union Army. With this exception, he was engaged continuously in merchandising operations at Irondale from the time he attained his majority until his death. Notwithstanding the fact that he passed away at an early age, he had achieved marked success as a man of affairs, and while gaining high standing as a merchant had laid the foundation of a comfortable fortune. Having a decided genius for the business in which he engaged, he exhibited a degree of enterprise which attracted to him the attention of the public throughout a large region, and he was regarded as a man of very superior intelligence and sagacity. His untimely death brought sorrow to a large circle of friends and was a distinct loss to the community in which he resided. He was never an active politician, but was a member of the Democratic party and took a good citizen's interest in public affairs. A member of the Masonic order, he enjoyed the warm friendship and esteem of all those who were brought into contact with him through this fraternal association. In 1865, he married Miss Susan Hughes, and one child, John M. Jamison, was born of this union. The son is now (1900) one of the foremost of the younger business men in Washington County. He resides on a large farm one mile east of Irondale, and besides owning two other farms is largely engaged in the grain and farm implement trade. He is married and has one child.

January, Derrick A., merchant, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1814. He

obtained a good English education, and at Louisville was employed for some time in the printing office of the "Advertiser" newspaper. In 1832 he removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, and associated himself with his brother in a general merchandising business. In the winter of 1836-7, his family removed to St. Louis, where, with others, he established the wholesale grocery house of January, Stettinius & Co. For nearly forty years Mr. January was at the head of this house, which passed through monetary panics, like those of 1857 and 1873, with credit unshaken. He retired from active business affairs in 1875, with a large fortune. His accumulations gave him the ability to promote various enterprises, and his public spirit was made manifest in many ways. He was one of the builders of the first Lindell Hotel, and, after its destruction by fire, was a moving spirit in its rebuilding. The Merchants' Bank came into existence as a result of the enterprise of Mr. January and other gentlemen, and he was also one of the founders of the United States Insurance Company, and president of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company for four years. He was one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce and served as its president. Four years after his retirement from business, July 19, 1879, his death occurred and occasioned profound regret among his contemporaries in commercial and business circles. In all relations of life he was a true man. Mr. January was twice married—first, in 1842, to Miss Mary Louisa Smith, stepdaughter of the late Jesse G. Lindell, by whom he had three children, the first of whom died in infancy; in 1860 he was married to Miss Julia C. Churchill, of Louisville, Kentucky, who, with five children, survives him.

January, Machir T., lawyer, was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, March 5, 1857, son of Thomas Thruston and Maria (Machir) January, both natives of Kentucky. Thomas T. January, who was born in Maysville, Kentucky, May 31, 1809, was a son of Thomas January, a native of Virginia. He married Mary B. Thruston, who was also born in Virginia. Her ancestors were among the most active participants in the War of the Revolution, the entire family being staunch patriots. Thomas T. January was a man possessed of high intellectual at-

tainments and a broad mind. After attending the public schools of his native State he pursued the full course in the Transylvania University, from which he was graduated. His business career began soon after he left college in 1828, when he became a clerk in a general store at Cynthiana, Kentucky. Four years afterward he removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, where for six years he was engaged in merchandising. In 1837 and 1838 he constructed the Meredosia & Springfield Railroad, the first line built in the State of Illinois. In 1840 he located in St. Louis, where for two years he successfully conducted a wholesale grocery business. In 1842 he purchased a fine farm in St. Louis County, to which he at once removed and there engaged in agriculture and the breeding of blooded stock until his death, which occurred in March, 1886. In 1877 St. Louis County was set off from the city as a separate political organization, and Mr. January was appointed the first treasurer of the new county. He also filled other positions of trust and responsibility, and was widely known as a man of splendid executive ability and unimpeachable integrity. Few men wielded so powerful an influence in public affairs in St. Louis County in his day, and his death was deeply deplored as a distinct loss to the community in which he had become so conspicuous a figure. He was married in 1834 to Maria Machir, a native of Mason County, Kentucky. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Machir T. January was the seventh. As a boy, the subject of this sketch attended the common schools of St. Louis and St. Louis County, after which he took a course in the Baptist College at Columbia, Missouri. Subsequently he entered Racine College, at Racine, Wisconsin, continuing his studies in that institution until the close of the junior year. Upon leaving college he began the study of the law in the St. Louis Law School, from which he received a diploma in the spring of 1880. Removing to Nevada immediately after his admission to the bar, he entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of Scott & Stone, who at that time ranked as one of the most prominent and successful law firms in southwest Missouri. Here he remained one year. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with A. J. Smith, which continued in effect

two years, when he became associated in practice with Honorable Elbert E. Kimball, afterward the nominee of the Republican party for Governor of Missouri. In 1889 Mr. Kimball was appointed United States District Attorney by President Harrison, at which time the partnership then existing was dissolved, Mr. January becoming a member of a new firm, his partner being E. P. Lindley. Since 1891 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession alone. Always a Democrat, but not a strong partisan, especially where local interests are concerned, Mr. January was nominated by his party for mayor of Nevada in 1892, and was elected to the office, in which he served one term of two years. For five years he was a member of the Board of Education of that city, three years of that period serving as president of that body. He and his family are attendants upon the services of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. Mr. January's marriage occurred March 15, 1884, and united him with Jeannie Thornburgh, daughter of Josiah Thornburgh, for many years clerk of the court at St. Louis. Their family consists of five children, namely, Joe, George Baird, Samuel, Nancy and Laura January. Mr. January is esteemed by his contemporaries as one of the most able representatives of the legal profession in Vernon County. Well grounded in the principles of the law and possessed of the faculty of expressing himself in a manner that can leave no doubt in the minds of those whom he addresses when arguing any cause assigned to him, he has won the reputation of being a polished orator, logical in his deductions, and with the ability correctly to apply the law to the case involved. His efforts as a barrister have been attended with success greater than that which comes to most men of his years of experience, and he stands to-day as one of the leaders of the bar of Vernon County.

Jarrott, William Leavel, lawyer and Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, was born near Colemansville, Kentucky, February 14, 1859, a son of the Rev. William and Mollie J. (McMurtry) Jarrot. His father was a son of Young Jarrott, a farmer and salt manufacturer, who was born near Richmond, Virginia, and removed to Kanawha

County, West Virginia, in 1827. The latter's father came from Scotland during the colonial period, located in Virginia, and during the Revolutionary War served with the Continental Army. Rev. William Jarrott was born in 1822 about ten miles from Richmond, Virginia, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to Charleston, West Virginia. There and at Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, he was educated for the Christian ministry. In 1847 he removed to Kentucky. On March 25, 1872, he removed to Missouri, settling at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, but during most of the years he resided in this State and Kentucky he performed evangelical work under the direction of the State Missionary Board. His duties called him throughout various parts of the State, and he became one of the most widely known and well beloved ministers in his denomination in Missouri. During his long and useful career he immersed over five thousand persons who became communicants in the Christian Church. His death occurred at his home at Pleasant Hill, on July 14, 1888. His wife, who now resides at Harrisonville, Missouri, was born at Cynthiana, Kentucky, February 3, 1825. Her father, Samuel McMurtry, a native of Kentucky, was descended from Irish ancestry. His death, which occurred at Cynthiana, Kentucky, in 1832, was caused by the Asiatic cholera, which in that year wrought widespread havoc throughout the United States. The children of the Rev. William Jarrott and his wife were as follows: Mrs. Lulu G. Elliott, a member of the faculty of the college at Webb City, Missouri, and an educator who is well known throughout the State; Ballie, wife of Dr. J. W. Smith, of Pleasant Hill; Mollie, wife of P. G. Trabue, of Pleasant Hill; William L. Jarrott; Patty B., wife of B. F. Flora, who is engaged in the drug business at Harrisonville; Fannie B., residing at Bonner Springs, Kansas; Dora, of Harrisonville; and Bowman, an attorney at Warrensburg, Missouri. The education of the subject of this sketch was begun in a private school at Keene, Kentucky, and continued in those of Nicholasville, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana. In May, 1878, he was graduated from the Pool Military College at Pleasant Hill, soon after which he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Captain Robert Adams, of Kansas City, Missouri. January 21, 1881, he was

admitted to the bar before Honorable Noah M. Givan, at Harrisonville, and immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession at Pleasant Hill, Cass County. From the beginning he made rapid strides in his profession, and at the end of a little more than three years of practice he received the Democratic nomination for the office of prosecuting attorney of Cass County. He was elected in 1884 and re-elected in 1886, serving two terms of two years each. April 5, 1885, he located in Harrisonville with the intention of making his residence there permanent, and since that time has practiced the law in that city continuously up to the time of his election to the bench in 1898. His term of office will expire January 1, 1905. The only other office Judge Jarrott has ever held was that of presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, to which he was chosen in 1892, casting his vote for Grover Cleveland. He has always been closely devoted to the interests of the party of Thomas Jefferson, and for many years has worked energetically for the success of that organization at the polls. Fraternaly Judge Jarrott is identified with the Masons, having taken all the degrees up to those of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Ararat Temple of Kansas City. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the Christian Church he has served as deacon. His marriage occurred December 7, 1882, at Pleasant Hill, and united him with Alida May Pearce, daughter of William E. Pearce, a hardware merchant of that place. Mr. Pearce has resided in Pleasant Hill since the close of the Civil War, having removed there from Beardstown, Illinois. Judge Jarrott and his wife are the parents of five children, namely, Effie Lula, Robert Adams, James Smith, Edmund Pearce and Margaret, all students in the graded schools of Harrisonville. The contemporaries of the subject of this memoir accord him a place in the front rank of his profession. A noteworthy incident in his career is the success which attended his efforts in the prosecution of the criminal cases falling to him as prosecuting attorney of Cass County. During the four years in which he held that office not a single indictment prosecuted by him was quashed by the court. He is thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law, and possessed of the ability successfully to apply those principles

to the causes entrusted to his care. During his career on the bench he has shown himself to be eminently just, and has exhibited other qualities entitling him to an enviable position in the history of the bench and bar of Missouri. Personally he is an interesting conversationalist, a man of broad mind and liberality of heart and a generous contributor to worthy causes. All movements calculated to advance the material welfare of the community in which he resides receive generous support from him, and he has shown himself to be in every respect a high-minded and useful factor in society.

Jasper.—A city of the fourth class, in Jasper County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, eleven miles north of Carthage. It was laid out in 1868 by F. A. Hendrichs and Jacob Rankin, and named Midway on account of its relation to Carthage and Lamar. The plat was not recorded. A post office named Jasper was established in 1876, and the town of the same name was platted in 1881 by D. A. Harrison, soon after the completion of the railway. It contains a public school, five churches, two papers, the "Bee," Republican, and the "News," Independent; a bank, grain elevator, roller mill and stores. In 1890 the population was 400.

Jasper County.—A county near the southwest corner of the State, 130 miles south of Kansas City. It is bounded on the north by Barton County, on the east by Dade and Lawrence Counties, on the south by Newton County, and on the west by the State of Kansas. It is almost a parallelogram, thirty-one miles east and west, and twenty-one miles north and south, with an area of 672 square miles, three-fourths of which is under cultivation. The surface is diversified, breaking into abrupt hills along the streams, particularly in the southern part, with intervening broad and fertile valleys. Spring River, with a general course from east to west, divides the county almost equally. Center Creek parallels this stream, four miles southward. They have numerous affluents originating in springs. The most important of the smaller streams is Turkey Creek, in the southwest. The native woods are principally oak, walnut, hickory and maple. Coal is found, but mines are not profitably worked. White limestone

of unsurpassable quality for general building purposes is quarried in great quantities. The zinc and lead fields are the most productive in the world; the former metal exists in unlimited abundance, and the output is about three-fourths of the entire product of the State, with lead second in importance. Mining was begun about 1848, and was prosecuted in a primitive way until the Civil War caused its abandonment. In 1871 work was resumed at Joplin, and in 1873 the Webb City mines were opened. At the outset these ventures were of little profit, owing to the great expense of ox wagon transportation of ore to Boonville, on the Mississippi River, 160 miles distant. The completion of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, in 1872, provided an outlet, and the region was soon covered with mining camps, and extensive smelting works were built. Profitable mines are now located at Joplin, Carterville, Webb City, Carthage, Central City, Belville, Oronogo and Duenweg; these are treated of in connection with their respective towns, and in the article on "Zinc and Lead Mining," in this work. The yield of the two minerals in the Jasper County fields in 1899 amounted to \$10,763,521, the production being greater than that of all Missouri in the preceding year. In 1898 the principal surplus products of the county, exclusive of minerals, were: Wheat, 176,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; flax, 1,170,000 pounds; hay, 85,875 bales; castor beans, 90,000 pounds; flour, 154,135 barrels; mill feed, 4,471,500 pounds; tallow, 100,566 pounds; hides 233,405 pounds; strawberries, 176,808 crates; canned goods, 113,200 pounds; cattle, 8,102 head; hogs, 14,243 head. In wealth the county ranks third in the State, the assessed valuation amounting in 1898 to \$12,173,539, of which \$9,146,871 was real property, and \$3,026,688 was personal property, about one-third of the actual value. In 1890 the population was 50,500. In 1900 it was 84,018. Railways are the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.

The earliest name attaching to the Jasper County region was "the Country of the Six Bulls." Judge John C. Cox, of Joplin, while a youth in Tennessee, met one Edmund Jennings, a wanderer, who, after a long absence, returned home, dressed in skins. In narrating his adventures he told of a country which

his hearers understood as "the Six Bulls," but which he explained at another time was the "Six Boils," meaning bubbling springs. He described the country in such a manner that when Judge Cox came to the Jasper County region in 1838, he became satisfied that spots on Cow Skin, Indian, Shoal and Center Creeks, Spring River and North Fork were the "Six Boils Country" referred to by Jennings. It was upon these streams that the first immigrants settled. The first was Thacker Vivion, soon followed by John M. Fullerton, both from Kentucky, who located, in 1831, on Center Creek, where, in 1834, Vivion built a log water mill. People coming from a great distance to have grinding done made it a camping ground, calling it Centerville. Here were laid the foundations of Jasper County, and this was the scene of the earliest events in its history. John, son of Samuel Powers, was the first child born, in 1834; the first known marriage was that of Moses Powers and Miss Boyd, in 1835. The first minister was Nathan Buchanan, a Christian; the first teacher, Samuel Teas; the first physician, Dr. Abner Wilson, and the first lawyer, John R. Chenault. A postoffice was established about 1833, but another Centerville in the State made necessary a different name, and Sarcocie was chosen, after an Indian chief who had lived there. Abner Wilson opened the first store in 1833, and Massey & Tingle another the next year. In 1832 Abraham Onstott, from North Carolina, after stopping for a time in Kentucky, Indiana and Pike County, Missouri, came to view the country and located the next year on Center Creek, south and southwest of the site of Carthage, with his son John, and Tryson Gibson and sons, William and John, who accompanied him from Pike County. With Onstott also came Isaac Seela and family, who settled east of Sarcocie. William Seela, John N. U. Seela and John Onstott have probably resided longer in the county than any others now living. Mr. Onstott was living in Carthage in 1900, at the age of eighty-four years, having at different times served as county judge, county treasurer, and in other honorable positions. In 1833 Ephraim Beasley and Hiram Hanford located near Sarcocie, Ephraim Jenkins on the creek known by his name, and Thomas Boxley in the Onstott neighborhood. About the same time Henry Piercy settled near the

site of the present woolen mills in Carthage, and one Woodrow, and another, Skidmore, farther to the east. In 1838 John C. Cox came from Tennessee, locating near the site of the present East Joplin, and the following year Harris G. Joplin, also a Tennessean, built a log cabin where now stands the city bearing his name. In 1839 Thomas Livingstone established a trading post where Oronogo now stands, and Andrew Kerr, Zachariah Weldon, Thomas Mills and Joseph Whaley were settlers in the vicinity. Among others who came to the county prior to 1840 were Ellwood B. James and son, M. M. James, Hannibal James, John K. Gibson, David Lemasters, William Tingle, George Hornback, James Hornback, and his sons John and Samuel, John M. Richardson, who was Secretary of State from 1852 to 1856; Benjamin F. Massey, who succeeded Richardson in that position, and was re-elected in 1860; John Prigmore, Judge Josiah Boyd and his son, Josiah P. Boyd, John P. Osborn, Claiborne Osborne, William Duncan, John Henry, William M. Wormington, John Halsell, Samuel M. Coolley and his son, William Coolley, Jeremiah Cravens, Samuel B. Bright, Clisby Roberson, William M. Chenault, John R. Chenault, Thomas A. Dale, Elijah Dale and his son, Robert J. Dale, Thomas Buck, Martin W. Halsell, William Spencer, Dr. David F. Moss, Robert R. Laxon, J. G. L. Carter, James N. Langley, Calvin Robinson and his son, Rev. John Robinson, Banister Hickey, Middleton Hickey, Judge Milton Stevenson, B. W. W. Richardson, Washington Robinson and Jonathan Rusk. The first land surveys were made in 1836, east of the west line of Range No. 30, and surveys to the west of that line were not made until 1843. Population came slowly, and little attempt was made to establish towns. Fidelity, seven miles south of Carthage, became a prosperous business place by 1856, and Avilla, ten miles east of Carthage, gave promise of large growth in 1858. In 1860 the inhabitants of the county numbered 6,883, of whom 350 were slaves. During the Civil War the county was constantly occupied by one or another of the contending armies, and at times was the scene of serious conflict. One of the earliest battles which attracted the attention of the world was fought at and near Carthage, July 5, 1861. (See "Carthage, Battle of.") Civil law was en-

tirely suspended until the restoration of peace. All the buildings at Carthage, save three or four, and most of the churches and school-houses throughout the county, were destroyed. Incident to the disturbed conditions was a reign of violence, in which many lives were taken to satisfy grudges, or for plunder. The old population practically disappeared, and a resettlement began with the restoration of peace. As indicative of the class constituting the new population, it is to be noted that two of the new townships organized in 1873 bear the names of Lincoln and Sheridan—in the same county for which the claim is made that in 1861 the first Confederate flag in Missouri was displayed near Sarcoxie. The first incomers were, in most cases, men who had served in the Federal Army, and had passed through the territory during their war service, or immigrants from Illinois and other States, who were attracted by their description of the resources and possibilities of the region. In 1869 Sedalia and Rolla, each about 140 miles distant, were the nearest railway points, and much of the freighting was by boat from St. Louis to Linn Creek, on the Osage River, and thence by wagon. In 1872 the first railway, now the St. Louis & San Francisco, reached the county, bringing a new influx of home-seekers, who opened up farms and founded towns. The opening up of the mining fields attracted many fortune-seekers, among whom were a horde of lawless characters, whose conduct was in defiance of good order, and retarded enterprise to such an extent that many reputable people moved away. The better element, however, asserted itself after a time, and for many years the county has been above reproach for all that constitutes an orderly, intelligent and progressive people, and even the most remote mining camps are noted for their comparative freedom from profligacy and crime.

Geographically, Jasper County was originally a part of Gasconade County, as organized in 1820, and was successively included in the territory of Crawford, Greene, Barry and Newton Counties. By act of the General Assembly, January 29, 1841, Jasper County was created, being named for Sergeant Jasper, who, during the bombardment of Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, in 1776, replaced the American flag shot away by a British cannon ball. It was taken from the northern

part of Newton County, and included the present counties of Jasper and Barton, excepting a strip of land two miles wide on the south side of the present Jasper County, which remained a part of Newton County. This strip, upon which are situate the town of Sarcoxie and a part of the city of Joplin, was detached from Newton County and became a part of Jasper County in 1845, through the effort of John M. Richardson, then a representative in the Legislature. In 1855 Barton County was created, reducing Jasper County to its present dimensions. In the organic act of 1841 John Plummer, George Barker and Abel Landers, all of Newton County, were appointed commissioners to select a county seat for Jasper County. The county court, consisting of Samuel M. Coolley, Jeremiah Cravens and Samuel B. Bright, appointed by the Legislature, sat with Ellwood B. James, clerk by appointment, February 25, 1841, at the house of George Hornback, at Spring Creek, two miles northwest of the present city of Carthage. At this initial session Judge Coolley was chosen presiding justice, with John P. Osborn as sheriff, John Haskins as assessor, George Hornback as treasurer, and Clisby Roberson as public administrator. James served as clerk, by successive re-elections, until 1859. March 28, 1842, the county court met at the house of John Pennington, south of the site of the present Carthage Woolen Mills, and, on receiving the report of the county seat commissioners designating the present site for public purposes, confirmed the same, and named it Carthage.

The first elected county officers, in 1841, were Henry M. Zachery, Moses Anglin and William S. McGinnis, judges; James H. Farris, clerk, who died before he could be installed, the first clerk, Ellwood B. James, being continued in office by a special election; John P. Osborn, sheriff; George Hornback, who resigned, and was succeeded by John J. Scott, treasurer. Owing to the Civil War there was no county court in existence from the spring of 1861 until early in 1865, when the following named were elected: William B. Hamilton, F. B. Nichols and Thomas Caldwell, judges; William G. Bulgin, clerk; Jesse H. Fullerton, treasurer, who, after three months' service, was succeeded by James F. Spencer, treasurer.

Until 1871 the county clerk was also circuit clerk; in that year the latter office was created, and Josiah Lane was elected to the position. Until 1874 the circuit clerk was recorder; that year the office of recorder was created, and James A. Bolen was elected. In 1867 a court of common pleas was established, and Oliver H. Picher was elected judge; he served until 1873, when he resigned, being succeeded by E. O. Brown, who occupied the position until the court was abolished in 1878. From 1867 to 1870 the judge was also clerk; in the latter year the office of clerk was created, and Josiah Lane occupied it one year under appointment. The same year W. C. Betts was elected clerk and served until the court was abolished. The sheriff was collector until 1877, when the latter position was created, and Thomas Wakefield was elected.

The first term of circuit court was held February 25, 1841, at the house of George Hornback, by Judge Charles S. Yancey, acting under appointment of Governor Reynolds. James McBride was circuit attorney; Robert W. Crawford appeared as an attorney, and John C. Price was admitted to practice. The first indictment returned was against David Lemasters, for forgery, but a *nolle prosequi* was entered. Judge Yancey died in 1857, and was succeeded by Judge William C. Price; both were residents of Springfield. Price was succeeded by John R. Chenault, of Carthage, who served until 1861, when courts ceased to sit. Besides Chenault, the leading resident lawyers during these years were William M. Cravens, who was circuit attorney when the war began; Benjamin E. Johnson, George T. Vaughn and Archibald McCoy. The latter named was killed during the war, and the others left the county and failed to return. In 1865 court sessions were resumed, Judge John C. Price presiding, with the following officers: S. H. Caldwell, sheriff; William G. Bulgin, clerk, and Joseph Estes, prosecuting attorney. James Allison located in the county that year and was present at the opening session of court. W. J. Cameron came later the same year. Malcolm G. McGregor, who afterward served for twelve years on the circuit bench, came in March, 1866, and was followed the same year by L. P. Cunningham, O. S. Picher, Judge O. H. Picher, R. A. Cameron and G. W. Crow, father of the Ed-

ward C. Crow elected Attorney General of Missouri in 1896. In 1867 came W. H. Phelps, afterward a representative in the Legislature; E. R. Wheeler, B. F. Garrison and George D. Orner. Waltour M. Robinson, now one of the Supreme Court judges, came later. In 1869 Judge Price was succeeded by B. L. Hendrick, of Mount Vernon, who died in 1874, and was succeeded by Joseph Cravens, of Neosho. Two terms of court were held in Carthage each year until 1877, when, by act of the General Assembly, provision was made for two terms at Carthage and two at Joplin, alternately. The first courthouse at Carthage was built in 1842 by Levi Jenkins, at a cost of \$398.50. It was of frame, one story, with fireplace, and outside chimney, and stood north of the public square, about midway of the block. This was replaced by a brick building in the public square, begun in 1849, but not completed until 1859, on account of the inability of the contractor. The cost was \$4,000. This building was destroyed by Anderson's company of Confederates in 1863. The public records had previously been taken to Neosho, where were the headquarters of General Sterling Price; when that officer was obliged to retreat, they were recovered by Norris C. Hood, sheriff of Jasper County, who conveyed them to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he had them safely kept until 1865, when they were brought back. In 1866 the old jail was rebuilt and used as a courthouse until 1867, when a two-story frame building was erected on the west side of the square. In 1872 the county bought the Baptist Church property, a frame building, at a cost of \$5,000, which was used for court purposes. The present stone jail was erected the same year. The courthouse burned in 1883, and from that time rented rooms were occupied until 1895, in which year the present magnificent public structure was erected. The cost was not quite \$100,000, one-half of which was paid by the county and one-half by the city of Carthage, which occupies a portion of the building for municipal offices and purposes. (See "Carthage.") At the time this building was undertaken the people also voted \$25,000 for building a courthouse at Joplin.

Two legal executions have taken place at the county seat. John Abel was hanged February 15, 1878, for the murder of one Lane. The crime was committed in McDonald

County, and the case was brought to Jasper County for trial, on change of venue. July 31, 1897, William E. Brewer was robbed on the highway and murdered, at Joplin. James McAfee was convicted of the crime, and was sentenced to be hanged July 15, 1898. Appeal was taken and a stay of execution granted. The Supreme Court affirmed judgment and set the execution for April 8, 1899. Governor Stephens meantime respited the condemned man to June 7th, to admit of his counsel producing evidence of his alleged insanity. June 6th the Governor issued a further respite to July 6th, for the same reasons. On the latter date the sentence was carried into execution, the Governor rejecting all solicitation to interfere further.

Samuel Melugin, elected in 1842, was the first Representative in the General Assembly. John B. Dale was elected in 1860, and served nominally until 1862. No Representative was elected in 1862. In 1864 James McFarland was elected, and took his seat in the first legislative assembly after the restoration of peace. The county now has two Representatives in the General Assembly, and, with Barton and Vernon Counties, constitutes the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District.

Nathan Buchanan, of the Christian denomination, is said to have been the first minister to preach in the county, in the Sarcxie neighborhood, probably about 1834. Other early preachers of this denomination were Banister Hickey and D. F. Moss. In 1840 Harris G. Joplin organized the first Methodist congregation, to which he preached in his own cabin. Anthony Bewley was among the early Methodist preachers, and in 1844 was appointed to the Sarcxie circuit by the Conference held in St. Louis. In 1850 he was made presiding elder of the Springfield district. In 1856 he was a delegate to the General Conference at Indianapolis. In 1860 he removed to Texas where he was regarded as offensive because of his being "a Northern Methodist." In fear for his life, he undertook to return to Missouri, and was followed by a mob and hanged. The Freedom Baptist Church was the first house of worship in the county, erected in the spring of 1841. It was a log building, on Jones' Creek, about seven miles east of Carthage. Greenville Spencer organized the society, to which he preached for many years, besides traveling and instituting

other churches in that region. The Freedom Church grounds were the scene of many old-time camp meetings, where people assembled by the thousand, remaining two or three weeks. A cemetery adjoining contains the graves of many of the old settlers. Another early Baptist preacher was John Robinson. John McFarland and W. R. Fulton, both of Greenfield, Missouri, were pioneer Presbyterian ministers, but the dates of their labors are not accessible. In nearly all cases, no church records prior to the Civil War are extant. Almost immediately after the restoration of peace the various denominations engaged in the work of restoration of old churches and the institution of new ones, and prosperous societies now exist in all towns in the county and in various country neighborhoods.

In early days there were few schools, and they were private, taught for a small monthly tuition fee. The first is reputed to have been on Center Creek, with Samuel Teas as teacher, prior to 1840. About the same time Charles C. Harris taught in what is now Joplin Township. About 1846 a log school-house was built on ground near the present Baptist Church, in Carthage. In 1851 the people of that place began several educational efforts. Miss Mary E. Field taught a girls' school, and in 1853 William M. Cravens opened a private school, soon succeeded by a Mr. Ruark. By this time there was a small public school fund, which afforded a little assistance up to the beginning of the war, when all schools closed, and nearly all school buildings were destroyed. In 1866 effort was made toward re-establishment, particularly at Carthage, which soon had an excellent school; but the present excellent educational system was not really founded until 1875, under the provisions of the new Constitution. In 1899 there were 143 public schools, of which three were for colored pupils; 206 teachers, 15,558 pupils, and a permanent school fund of \$204,879.60. The estimated value of school property was \$392,885, and the aggregate indebtedness of the school districts was \$219,510, July 1, 1899. There were 7,823 volumes in the various school libraries. Nine school buildings were erected during the year.

Jasper County Military Companies.—The Carthage Light Guard, one

of the oldest and most favorably known military companies in Missouri, was organized January 3, 1876, with B. F. Garrison, captain; Albert Cahn, first lieutenant, and John A. Hardin, second lieutenant. A flag was presented to it by citizens, and later a number of ladies presented it with a silk banner. Its uniform was gray, and it was armed with the Springfield breech-loading rifle. Captain Thomas B. Tuttle, a Union civil war veteran, succeeded to the command in 1877. In 1885, the company disbanded, but was reorganized the following year, with W. K. Caffee as captain. In 1890, it was assigned to the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, as Company A. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, it volunteered for active service, and recruited its numbers to a total of 106 rank and file, Captain John A. McMillan, commanding. March 3d, it went into camp of instruction at Jefferson Barracks, at the assembling of the regiment, which was commanded by Colonel W. K. Caffee, former captain of Company A. May 12th the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and May 20th went into camp at Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, as a portion of the Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. In September it was removed to Lexington, Kentucky, and in November to Albany, Georgia, where it was mustered out of the service of the United States, March 3, 1899, when Company A resumed its place in the National Guard of Missouri, and reduced its rank and file to fifty-eight men. While in service, it lost by death one man, Sergeant Charles P. Woods, and one man by desertion. The company has always borne a high reputation for the excellence of its discipline, and its proficiency in arms. In the old militia establishment, prior to 1885, it was noted for its performance of a "Silent Manual," comprising about one hundred movements which were executed without a word of command. While in the service of the United States, the regiment to which it was attached had a less percentage of men on the sick list than any other regiment, a condition due to the excellent morale of the command, and to the efficiency of its officers. At the same time, Company A habitually appeared with a larger percentage of men for duty or parade than any other company in the regiment. Company A has participated in many notable

events. In 1880 it took part in the great demonstration in Kansas City in honor of General Grant, and in 1881, in the Decoration Day observances at Fort Scott, Kansas. For four days in July, 1881, it was in camp near Carthage, in company with the Mayor's Guard and the Branch Guard of St. Louis, the Parsons Light Guard, and Company F, of Fort Scott. The event is commemorated in a massive gold medal subsequently presented to the company by Captain William Bull and Sergeant F. L. Garesche, of St. Louis. In 1889, the company attended the funeral of General Sherman, in St. Louis, and in 1892 it was present at the opening of the World's Columbian Fair, in Chicago. It has been present upon various other important occasions, and in all the various encampments of the National Guard of Missouri. The company formerly owned a fine armory, but was unable to complete payment for it, and now rents the property. The ball given by the Carthage Light Guard on Thanksgiving evening of each year, is the most brilliant society event of the city, and is attended by many from considerable distances. Upon this and other public occasions, the Guard is attended by the Carthage Light Guard Band, a most efficient musical body, whose organization is entirely independent. The Guard holds a gold medal presented by C. R. Gray, a former captain; competitive monthly drills are held, in which the medal is awarded to the best drilled man of the rank and file, and worn until the holder is dispossessed at a subsequent exhibition by one more perfect than himself. Company G, of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, was organized at Joplin in 1890, under the command of Captain F. C. Florance. It increased its membership roll to 106, rank and file, and under command of Captain Robert A. Spears, participated in all the service of its regiment, as narrated in connection with Company A. At the close of the war, it reduced its number to fifty men, and under command of Captain Edward E. Duckett, who served during the war as second lieutenant and first lieutenant, resumed its place in the National Guard of Missouri. It lost one man by death, Irwin E. Brubaker, and one man by desertion. Company G, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, was recruited at Carthage for the Spanish-American War, and was mustered into the

service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, May 18, 1898. It was stationed at Chickamauga Park, Tennessee; Lexington, Kentucky, and Kansas City, Missouri, and was mustered out at the latter place November 9, 1898. It suffered no casualties, and disbanded on expiration of its term of service. The captain, George P. Whitsett, was commissioned into the Forty-fourth Regiment United States Volunteers, serving in the Philippine Islands.

"Jayhawkers."—A name applied to a set of marauders and robbers in Kansas, who made the border counties of Missouri, the field of predatory raids during the slavery troubles of 1855-60. They were adherents of the Free State cause in Kansas, and acted on the assumption that the people of Missouri were their enemies, whom they had a perfect belligerent right to plunder at discretion.

Jaynes, Anderson D., pioneer banker and railroad promoter, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, November 26, 1829, son of Josiah and Mary (Dollihyde) Jaynes. He was educated for a business career and in his young manhood became interested in the iron manufacturing industry. In 1853, he took part with others in the construction of the Vinton furnace in Vinton County, Ohio, and was largely interested in its operation until 1859. July 20, 1858, he was married to Mary J. Brown, eldest daughter of John Brown, a banker and business man of Athens, Ohio. Abandoning the iron industry, he became associated in business with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Brown & Jaynes, which relation continued until 1865. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the government and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Militia, which was called out during the Lightburne and Morgan raids into Ohio. During this period he was commander of the post at Camp Putnam, near Marietta. At the battle of Buffington Island, he commanded the northern forces and helped to capture one hundred men in Morgan's command. In 1862 the Thirty-sixth Ohio offered to enter the regular volunteer service. The government accepted its tender and the five companies were consolidated with five others

in command of Lieutenant Colonel Hampton and organized as the One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and placed in command of Colonel Jaynes, who had been commissioned as colonel. Soon afterward he was assigned to the command of the post at Charleston, where he immediately assumed full charge of the Department of West Virginia. Colonel Jaynes' military duties ceased in 1864, when the regiment was mustered out. He then went to Philadelphia as the representative of the firm of Messrs. Clark & Co., the big furnace operators of Vinton County, Ohio, where he remained for four months settling up their business, including the sale of over one million dollars' worth of property. Upon the conclusion of this important task, he decided to locate in the West and removed to Sedalia, Missouri. From that time until his death he was actively interested in the up-building of the community, in which he soon became one of the most forceful and potential factors. In March, 1866, he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, of Sedalia, of which he became first cashier. From that time forward, no important business enterprise or public movement was undertaken without his co-operation. In 1867 and 1868 he assisted in the incorporation of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company and the construction of its line, and for a long time was its general agent. In 1869, acting as its chief executive officer, he sold the property to the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company, of New York, and was elected a director and made the bond agent and custodian of the funds of that company. December 1, 1874, the road passed into the hands of a receiver, William Bond, of New York, and he became treasurer and agent for the receiver. When the Union Trust Company assumed control on June 30, 1876, he continued in the same relation. In 1874, to accommodate the business of the road, he became president of the First National Bank. He acted as the agent of Pettis County in the location of the Lexington & St. Louis Railroad, now a branch of the Missouri Pacific. In 1867 he recommended the issue of \$30,000 in bonds for the construction of the Broadway school building and took the complete issue of the bonds, paying cash for the same. In the same way

he provided for the erection of the Franklin school. Besides his connection with the banking interests of Sedalia, in 1870, he established the First National Bank, of Parsons, Kansas, of which he was president; in 1876, he organized the First National Bank, of Fort Scott, Kansas, and the Missouri Stock & Bond Company, of St. Louis. In 1872 he became president of the First National Bank, of Denison, Texas, and also a director and vice president of the Valley National Bank, of St. Louis. He was also one of the incorporators of the Life Association of America. Some idea of the magnitude of his business interests may be gathered from the fact that he was at one time a director in thirty-six separate corporations. Colonel Jaynes warmly espoused the cause of the Republican party. In 1880, he was one of Missouri's representatives in the Republican National Convention held at Chicago. A staunch friend of General Grant, he fought for his renomination so long as the slightest hope for success held out, and employed his prerogative in behalf of Garfield only when such leaders as Conkling, Logan and Cameron were willing to give up the fight to the opponents of the "third term" precedent. He was a Knight Templar in Masonry. In 1869 and 1870 he erected, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Olive Street in Sedalia, a palatial residence, it being one of the most imposing in Pettis County. Among other public movements which he promoted should be mentioned the Sedalia Library Association, the Sedalia Board of Trade, the Central Missouri Fair Association and the Sedalia waterworks system. His useful career was terminated by death after an illness extending over a period of three years, on October 12, 1886. He was a man of great energy, ambitious, forceful, and possessed of rare strength of character. He is survived by his widow and three children—John B., who is engaged in business in New York; Flora May, residing at home; and Jennie S., wife of Dr. Bransford Lewis, of St. Louis. Two of their children are deceased, namely, William V., a graduate of Washington University and for several years a practicing attorney of Sedalia, whose death occurred in July, 1891; and Hattie E., wife of John H. Bothwell, of Sedalia, who died in June, 1887.

Jefferson and Adams Memorial Services.—Both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, second and third Presidents of the United States, respectively, died on the 4th of July, 1826. News traveled slowly in those days and St. Louis did not learn of the death of these illustrious men until July 28th following. On that day Mayor William Carr Lane issued a proclamation calling a public meeting of citizens to take appropriate action in this connection. At this meeting it was arranged that memorial services should be held in the "New Presbyterian Meeting House," on Sunday following, and that on Monday following minute-guns should be fired at regular intervals from 12 to 1 o'clock p. m. These arrangements were carried out and the people of St. Louis thus paid their tributes of respect to the dead statesmen.

Jefferson Barracks.—One of the most noted landmarks on the Mississippi River, was established as a military post by the War Department in 1826. It was at first designated as the "New School for Instruction" for the training of soldiers. The tract embraced 1,702 acres, and was, until 1824, a portion of the commons belonging to the village of Carondelet, now a part of St. Louis. It was leased by the old village to the United States, with a view to getting a market near by. A quit-claim deed to the tract was given to the United States by the corporation of Carondelet in 1854, when a patent was granted for the balance of the original commons. Afterward an unsuccessful effort was made by Carondelet to recover the land, an account of which will be found under the heading "Carondelet Land Claim." In the commonly accepted accounts it is stated that the site for the barracks was selected by General Jacob Brown, the general-in-chief of the army, implying that the selection was made after a personal inspection. But according to the recollection of the late Richard Dowling, the general did not visit the barracks until some progress had been made in the work of construction. Dowling was a carpenter's apprentice, and was employed in making window frames for the barracks when General Brown, whom he saw, visited the place. But however this may be, the selection was an excellent one. The site has been approved as the most eligible cantonment in the whole country,

and was warmly cherished by all the old army officers who have been stationed there. An officer, seldom quoted, stopping at the post in 1827, writes that the location is situated amid gently rolling hills, crowned with lofty forest trees, without undergrowth save grass and wild flowers. Yet, as the buildings were in the process of erection, with none completed fit for habitation, the first troops ordered there must have suffered great inconveniences. The following may give a slight glimpse of the situation in 1827-8. The soldiers lived in huts and tents, protected by long fences in front. One of the regiments was in cantonment on the south side of the first hill. On the crest of the hill were extensive stone barracks in progress. Lower down were encamped the First Infantry, and some staff and other officers with their families. They occupied huts in very detached situations. The tedium of existence was only enlivened by the music of a full band, the musicians occupying what, by comity, was called the "grand parade," shaded by venerable trees. By Christmas the Sixth Infantry got into stone barracks, yet unfinished and uncomfortable. On the 8th of January the First Regiment gave a splendid ball in an unfinished barrack. There was a display of flags, and hundreds of bright muskets, with a candle in the muzzle of each, furnished the needed illumination. The elite from St. Louis and Louisville were present, and beauty added its spell to the charming scene. The barracks were planned and their erection begun under the superintendence of General Henry Atkinson, of the Sixth Infantry. In 1837 the buildings were completed, and occupied by the First and Sixth Infantry. They were built of gray limestone, much of the masonry being done by the soldiers at a cost, it is stated, of only \$70,000. It was originally intended to accommodate twenty-two companies. The barracks were built on three sides of the parade ground, leaving the front open to the river. There were four blocks of officers' quarters, two stories high, with porticoes in front, and garrets and basements. The first two were each 110 by 36 feet, with sixteen rooms each; the others 120 by 26 feet, with twenty rooms in each. The soldiers' quarters stood east and west between the quarters for officers, one story high, with basement in the rear. About 500 yards north of the barracks

was the hospital, built of brick, 120 by 24 feet, surrounded by porticoes. This is one of the oldest buildings, and is still in good preservation. The quarters of the commanding officer were near the river, north of the barracks, built in cottage style. South of the barracks, on the river bank, a building 90 by 30 feet was used for storage of subsistence and quartermaster's stores. There were the post stables and other necessary structures.

From Jefferson Barracks, at different times during the subsequent history of the post, numerous expeditions have started out for distant military service, or for exploring purposes. It is stated that prior to 1861 scarcely a regiment in the army had not, at one time or another, been represented there. The military history of Jefferson Barracks up to the breaking out of the Civil War may be thus briefly summed up: In 1831 General Edmund P. Gaines, then in command of the Western frontier, with headquarters at Memphis, started from Jefferson Barracks, with six companies of infantry, for the purpose of pacifying the Sacs and Foxes. At Prairie du Chien he was joined by more companies, and effected his object. The Indian troubles breaking out afresh General Atkinson, on the 8th of April, 1832, set out from the barracks with six companies of the Sixth Infantry, for the upper Mississippi to chastise the same refractory Sacs and Foxes. In an engagement, August 2, 1832, near Bad Axe River, the Indians were defeated, and the principal chief, Black Hawk, captured, and brought down as a prisoner to Jefferson Barracks. In the spring of 1833 the First Regiment of Dragoons was organized here under Colonel Henry Dodge, with Lieutenant Stephen W. Kearney, Major Richard B. Mason, David Hunter, Edwin V. Sumner, Nathan Boone, Lieutenant Philip St. George Cook and Lieutenant Jefferson Davis as members. A portion of the Second Dragoons, under Colonel David E. Twiggs, with Lieutenant Colonel Harney, organized here in 1836, and did excellent service in the Florida War. June 14, 1842, General Atkinson, the builder and first commander of Jefferson Barracks, died at that post. In the same year it was the headquarters of the Seventh Infantry, returned from fighting the Seminoles in Florida. The regiment remained until 1844. In 1853 General Newman

S. Clarke, commander of the Sixth Military Department, had his headquarters at the barracks. From 1853 to 1856 Colonel Joseph E. Johnston held command of Jefferson Barracks. It was during that time that "Farmer" Grant hauled in and sold cordwood by the load to the garrison. In 1855 Lieutenant Colonel Edwin V. Sumner was stationed at the post as superintendent, and was succeeded by Colonel Charles A. May. During the Mexican War many troops, recruited in different sections of the Union, were fitted out here and departed for the field of hostilities. A regiment of mounted rifles, trained by Major Sumner, also started for the battlefields of Mexico. After the close of the war, the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments, which had done good service in Mexico, returned to the barracks. After that war, too, Colonel Braxton Bragg organized here his flying artillery, and the gunsheds are still standing, used by the battery for target shooting across the river. Mention may be made, also, of the organization here in 1855 of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, known as "Davis' Pet Regiment," formed while Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War. It was commanded by Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston. The regiment fought forty battles with the Indians of Texas from 1856 to 1860.

The barracks continued to be an important military post until the breaking out of the Civil War, when they were transformed into a general military hospital. Previous to that time the barracks were used as a cavalry depot, from whence many recruits were sent for service in the far West. Before and up to the time of the Civil War the following distinguished officers were stationed at Jefferson Barracks, most of them at a time when they were unknown to fame and holding a subordinate rank: General Henry Atkinson, commander of the right wing of the Western Department, and hero of the Black Hawk War; General U. S. Grant, President of the United States; General Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy; General Stephen Watts Kearney, in command of the California expedition in the Mexican War; General David E. Twiggs; General Philip St. George Cook; General David Hunter; General Richard B. Mason, Military Governor of the California Department during the Mexican War; General Edwin V. Sumner; General Braxton Bragg,

of "a little more grape" and Confederate fame; General Winfield S. Hancock, Democratic nominee for President; General Joseph E. Johnston, next to General Lee as a Confederate commander; General Mansfield Lovell; General Robert E. Lee, the Confederate chieftain; General William J. Hardee, of "Hardee's Tactics;" General Edmund Kirby Smith; General Earl Van Dorn, in command of the Confederates at Pea Ridge, March, 1862; General George H. Thomas; General George Stoneman, chief of cavalry under General Hooker, and Governor of California, in 1883; General John B. Hood; General Fitzhugh Lee; Colonel Francis Lee; and General D. M. Frost. Among the illustrious visitors at the barracks were General Brown, the hero of Lundy's Lane; Daniel Webster, who crossed the river and killed a deer; and General Grant, while President of the United States.

By order of the government, in the fall of 1862 the work of erecting additional buildings for hospital wards was commenced. They composed nine one-story houses, each 610 feet in length, with a capacity for 3,000 patients. Surgeon John F. Randolph took charge of the hospital, and was commander of the post in 1863.

After the close of the Civil War the barracks were used as a garrison for troops for a short time, and by order of General Sherman in 1867 they were abandoned as such. They were transferred to the engineer corps and used as an engineer depot, garrisoned by one company of the engineer battalion under command of Colonel P. C. Haines. In the meantime ground was set apart for the ordnance department and a large depot for gunpowder, under command of Colonel Franklin D. Callender. On the south, at the same time, was located the National Cemetery. Following the engineers' occupancy, the whole place, with the exception of the cemetery, was transferred to the ordnance corps, with Captain James H. Rollins, a son of James S. Rollins, in command. He was succeeded by Captain Lawrence S. Babbett, and he by Major John W. Todd. On the death of the latter, Major John James R. McGinness took command of a portion of the reservation known as the powder depot. Another change was made when, in July, 1878, General John L. Gregg moved the cavalry depot from the Arsenal to Jefferson

Barracks, on account of the smallness of the former post. Thus Jefferson Barracks was transformed from an engineers' and ordnance department to a cavalry post. The succeeding commanders have been General Samuel Sturgis, afterward transferred to the Arsenal; Colonel Thomas H. O'Neill; Colonel Albert G. Brackett; General Eugene A. Carr; Colonel Cuvier Grover; Major Alexander J. Perry; Colonel Reuben A. Bernard; Colonel S. B. M. Young; Colonel S. S. Sumner, son of Edwin V., and now in command of Fort Meyer near Washington; Colonel George A. Purrington; Major Samuel M. Whiteside; Colonel Guy V. Henry and Major H. W. Wessel.

In 1898 new buildings were being erected, and when the improvements are completed according to the plans adopted, which will require several years, the old post will have undergone a perfect transformation. Within three years previous to that date fifteen new buildings were put up and \$76,000 was appropriated for building improvements, surrounding what is to become the new parade ground. Among these are six new officers' quarters, with each holding two or three families, also two sets of soldiers' quarters. Each building has two troops of cavalry. A large, new building, the club house or bachelors' quarters, is near the street car station. Nine old buildings were standing in 1897 around the parade ground, including the guardhouse, and the old quartermaster's storehouse. There were eight large cavalry stables on the south side of the garrison. Only two cannon were then at the barracks, both brass twelve-pounders, used for firing salutes. The total number of soldiers at the barracks in May, 1897, was 469. The number of civilians, officers' and soldiers' families, was 235. An electric street car line connects Jefferson Barracks with the city of St. Louis, with a change at Carondelet. Prominent citizens of St. Louis visited Washington toward the close of the year 1897 to impress upon the War Department the importance of Jefferson Barracks as a military post, and in 1898 the garrison was materially strengthened and the post was raised to the dignity of a brigadier general's command.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Jefferson City.—The capital of Missouri, and county seat of Cole County, named

in honor of the great statesman, then living, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and acquired the Louisiana Territory for the United States. It is situated on the south bank of the Missouri River, 143 miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, and 125 miles west of St. Louis. It is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and is the terminal of the Lebanon branch of the same road. The city stands at an elevation of 123 feet above the high-water mark of the river, upon an uneven bed of sandstone, with a river frontage of magnesia limestone. The situation is picturesque, and commands a beautiful view of the stream and the country beyond. Its attractiveness is enhanced by the quiet dignity of the State and other public edifices. The first building on the site of the present city was a dramshop, in 1819, near the recent Lehman foundry. In 1823, two years after its designation as the future seat of government, the families of William Jones and Josiah Ramsey were the only residents, and but thirty-one families were named in 1826, when the Legislature first assembled there. There were then a general store, gristmill, distillery, several tanyards, and the Rising Sun Hotel. The "Jeffersonian Republican" was established by Calvin Gunn in 1827. In 1840 the population was 1,174, of whom 262 were slaves. An act of Congress, passed March 6, 1820, authorized the organization of Missouri as a State, and made a grant of four undesignated sections of public land as a capital site. The first State Legislature, elected in anticipation of the admission of Missouri to the Union, convened in St. Louis in September, 1820, and appointed, as commissioners to make the capital location, John Thornton, of Howard County; Robert G. Watson, of New Madrid; John S. White, of Pike County; James Logan, of Wayne County, and Jesse B. Boone, of Montgomery County; the latter named died soon afterward, and was succeeded by Daniel M. Boone, of Gasconade. The commissioners met in May, 1821, at Cote Sans Dessein (now Barkersville), in Callaway County, which place contested with the new town of Marion, in Cole County, for the location. The rival claims were disregarded, and the present site was chosen, being described in the official report as fractional Sections 6, 7 and 8, Sections 17 and 18, and so much of Sections 19 and 20 as would

make up four entire sections in fractional Township 44, south of the river, and Range 11. Angus L. Langham and Thomas Hempstead laid claim to this tract, and made some show of title before the Legislature, but in December, 1821, that body enacted a law carrying into effect the action of the commissioners, and retained the lands described. Subsequently, the title of the State was confirmed by the Supreme Court. St. Charles was the seat of the State government until the completion of the State House at Jefferson City, in 1826. This building was erected by Daniel Colgan, at a contract price of \$25,000. It was rectangular, of brick, two stories high, without ornamentation, and stood on the site of the present Executive Mansion. It was burned in 1837, and a new edifice was begun the same year, and completed in 1842, at a cost of \$350,000. Much of the stone used in its construction was taken from the bluffs overlooking the river, and the massive pillars were from the Callaway County quarries. In 1887-8 it was enlarged, and made practically a new building, at a cost of upward of \$250,000. It has a frontage of 310 feet, and varies in width from 80 to 110 feet, the least of these dimensions being of the old central portion, and the greater that of the newly added wings. The center sustains a dome of 130 feet above the roof. Other State buildings are the Executive Mansion, erected in 1872, at a cost of \$75,000; the Supreme Court and Law Library Building, the rooms of the latter containing 25,000 volumes; the Armory, in which are kept the archives of the adjutant general's office, the battle flags borne by Missouri troops during the Mexican and Civil Wars, two field-pieces cast from artillery captured by Missouri troops in the Mexican War; and the Penitentiary, affording room for 2,500 convicts. This institution is noted for the excellence of its discipline and morale, and as being self-supporting. At various times the question of capital removal has been agitated, and in 1896 the Legislature submitted to the people an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the establishment of the seat of government at Sedalia, conditioned upon that city providing, without expense to the State, public buildings similar or superior to those at Jefferson City, and authorizing the County of Pettis, and Sedalia Township, in that county, to each issue \$100,000 in bonds for

that purpose. The amendment act was passed in both houses of the General Assembly under suspension of the rules, and without reference to committee. After its passage, St. Louis sought to be included in the amendment, similarly with Sedalia, offering \$2,000,000 for the erection of public buildings, but this proposition was defeated. At the election in November, 1896, the proposition was lost by a vote of 334,819 against it, and 181,258 in its favor. The municipal history of Jefferson City begins four years later than its designation as the seat of State government. It was incorporated November 7, 1825, its territory being defined identically with that of the governmental site. This organization was not made effective, and later, in the same month, it was incorporated as the town of Jefferson City, with Elias Bancroft, Samuel L. Hart, Thomas Miller, Reuben Garnett and Henry Shields as trustees. In 1839 a city organization was effected, with Thomas L. Price as the first mayor, who was re-elected. He was active in promoting and building the first railway, the Missouri Pacific, which reached the city in 1857. Previous thereto, the traffic of the city was carried on by steamboats, which have practically disappeared. In 1895 a fine steel highway bridge was built across the Missouri River, at an expense of \$225,000, by a local company. A passenger and freight traffic arrangement with this company makes the city accessible by the Chicago & Alton, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railways, which reach the northern extremity of the bridge. The city has a perfect waterworks system, excellent drainage, and electric light and telephone service, but is without street railways. The Cole County courthouse is a monument of architectural beauty, and honest expenditure of public money. The foundations are of Jefferson City limestone, and the walls of Carthage stone. It is in the Romanesque style, 78 by 118 feet, and the dome rises to a height of 137 feet above the street level. It was completed in 1897, at a cost of \$49,700; \$10,000 were expended in furnishings, and \$16,000 for a handsome stone jail. The City Hall was the gift of the late Major Joseph M. Clark, a most exemplary and public-spirited citizen. In recognition of this munificent gift, the city has set up in the City Hall his statue, in bronze, a faithful likeness and a genuine work of art.

The upper floor of the building is used for council chamber and offices for officials; the lower floors are for business purposes, and yield a revenue to the city. There are three substantial public school buildings for white children and one for colored children; 23 teachers are employed, and the number of attending pupils is 1,035. St. Peter's School (Catholic) has a massive and substantial building, with five teachers and 350 pupils. The German Evangelical and German Lutheran schools occupy fine buildings, each with an attendance of about fifty pupils. In the suburbs of the city is Lincoln Institute, a State Normal School and academical and manual training institution for colored people, with a full faculty, and 236 pupils in attendance. Religious bodies of large membership, and holding valuable church property, are the Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, German Methodist Episcopal, German Evangelical, German Lutheran, Hebrew, Colored Baptist, Colored Methodist, and Methodist Episcopal, Colored. There are active lodges of the leading fraternal organizations, and a number of social and literary societies, among them the Commercial and Germania Clubs, and the Jefferson City Library Association, organized in 1898. The newspapers are the "State Tribune," daily and weekly, Democratic; the "Press," daily and weekly, Democratic; the "Cole County Democrat," weekly, Democratic; the "Capital City Journal," weekly, Republican; the "Post," weekly, German; the "Missouri Volksfreund," weekly, German, and the "School Journal," monthly. The financial institutions are three banks, six building and loan associations, and mining and cattle companies. The mechanical industries include a large steam flourmill, a brick yard, a foundry and machine shop, and an agricultural implement factory. Incorporated companies employing convict labor within the penitentiary premises, manufacture large quantities of shoes, saddle trees, blankets, harness and whips. In 1898 a daily average of 1,362 prisoners were so engaged, the State receiving for their labor fifty cents per man. The population of the city in 1900 was 9,664.

Jefferson City, Military Occupation of.—June 15, 1861, the steamers

"Iatan" and "J. C. Swan" arrived from St. Louis, with Captain Totten's battery of United States Artillery; Companies A and B, Second United States Infantry; Colonel Frank P. Blair's First Missouri Infantry Regiment, and nine companies of Colonel Henry Boernstein's Second Missouri Infantry Regiment, about two thousand men in all, under the personal command of General Lyon. Governor Jackson and the State Guards had withdrawn to Boonville two days before, burning the Osage and Gasconade bridges behind them. The Union troops were heartily welcomed by a large number of citizens, headed by General Thomas L. Price, and there were no offensive demonstrations. The artillery and one battalion of Colonel Blair's regiment were disembarked, hoisted the United States flag over the State House, and took position on Capital Hill. Leaving Colonel Boernstein and three companies of his regiment, the next day General Lyon proceeded up the river with the remainder of his forces. General Grant visited the city August 22d, finding, as he expressed it in his official report, "a general looseness prevailing." The evils were remedied by Colonel Jefferson C. Davis and General Thomas L. Price, and from that time the Unionists were secure in their possession. There were repeated alarms, but the city was not imperiled until Confederate General Sterling Price invaded the State in September, 1864. After the battle at Pilot Knob he moved across the Meramec River to Rich Woods, forty miles from St. Louis, which he had set out to attack. Changing his plans, he marched on Jefferson City, burning all bridges behind him, pursued by General A. J. Smith, with about 12,000 men. October 5th he crossed the Osage River at Prince's Ford, the Federals in his front falling back to the Green C. Berry farm, four miles from the city. Sharp skirmishing took place the next day, and the Federals withdrew to the ridge near the Cook place, south of the city, the Confederates occupying favorable ground in their front, and directing an artillery fire from an eminence to the east, some of their shells falling within the city limits, doing no material damage. On the night of October 6th their lines of investment were practically complete, with an almost continuous length of four miles, the wings resting on the Missouri River, above and below the town. The

headquarters of General Price and General Shelby were at the Wallendorff farm, three miles southwest of the city. Meanwhile the Federals had made ample preparation. When it became evident that Jefferson City was the objective of the enemy, General E. B. Brown, commanding the post, strengthened his fortifications, a majority of the male inhabitants engaging cheerfully in the labor, while the unwilling were impressed by three companies of Citizen Guards. While this work was in progress, General Clinton B. Fisk arrived with reinforcements from the north of the river, and General McNeil and General John B. Sanborn with a force of mounted Missouri State Militia from Rolla. Early on the morning of October 7th the Confederates withdrew, pursued by a large force under the personal command of General Alfred Pleasanton, the renowned cavalry leader of the Army of the Potomac, who arrived that morning, and defeated them at Westport a few days later, forcing their retreat into Arkansas.

Jefferson Club.—The Jefferson Club Association was organized in the city of St. Louis on July 24, 1892, and was chartered the same year. It is entirely political and exclusively Democratic, its declaration of principles being in accordance with the doctrines taught by Thomas Jefferson. It was first known as the St. Louis Democracy, out of which organization the club was formed, it having existed some time before. Its early founders and first officers were: Thomas M. Knapp, president; H. B. Hawes, first vice president; H. W. Bond, second vice president; and D. N. Sharpe, secretary. The club started out with about 200 members, and, in 1898, had a membership of 680. It has a hall and reading room, and holds its general meetings on the third Thursday of each month. The club has wielded large influence in the politics of the city and State, and is one of the most influential political organizations of the Democratic party in Missouri.

Jefferson County.—A county in the extreme eastern part of the State, nearly equidistant from the northern and southern limits. It is bounded on the north by St. Louis County, on the east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, on the south by Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois and

Washington Counties, and on the west by Franklin County. It contains about 628 square miles. The surface is irregular, marked with ridges, many breaking into deep, rugged declivities. In places the intervening valleys are little more than separations of the ridges; elsewhere, they are of considerable width, rising by a succession of gentle slopes, or terraces. A watershed, at an elevation of 450 feet above the Mississippi River, extends through the central part of the county, north and south. Running along the northern boundary line for some distance, and draining into the Mississippi River, is the Meramec River, a beautiful stream, fed by Saline, Sugar, Mill and Labarque. Joachim, Glaize, Little Rock, Sandy, Muddy and Isle du Bois Creeks flow into the Mississippi. Big River flows tortuously northward, through the western part of the county, fed by Dry Fork, Belew, Head and Jones' Creeks, and discharging into the Meramec River. Springs of purest water abound, and at Kimmswick and Sulphur Springs are some of known medicinal value. The county is noted for the beauty of its natural scenery, and spots on the Meramec and the Mississippi River front are surpassingly picturesque. Bordering the latter river, below the mouth of the Meramec, is a fringe of tillable alluvial land, reaching back from one to four miles, there meeting the rock formations which rise to a height of nearly two hundred feet. These are of white crystalline, white and gray magnesian, limestone, and saccharoidal sandstone, flecked with oxide of iron. These varieties abound throughout the county, are excellent for building purposes, and are largely utilized in St. Louis and elsewhere. In localities, as at Crystal City and Festus, are immense deposits of sand, unsurpassable for glass manufacture, and, until this industry was established in those places, large quantities were shipped to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The minerals include iron, lead, zinc and copper. In former years lead was worked to great profit, but of late the industry has languished, while the diminution of the metal is scarcely appreciable. In 1899 the product was 15,800 tons. Iron has not proven profitable, and the operations in zinc and copper, little more than experimental, have been practically abandoned. Native woods are abundant. The uplands bear a growth of hickory and several

varieties of oak; along the streams are found oak, walnut, hickory, maple, sycamore, buckeye and cottonwood. Owing to its broken formation, much of the surface is of secondary importance for tillage, and less than one-half is under cultivation. The greater part of the remainder affords excellent pasturage. The white settlements in the county were established with great difficulty, and at the cost of many lives. The Osage Indians, a peculiarly hostile tribe, occupied the adjoining region, now known as Franklin County, and made frequent incursions upon the settlers. John Hilderbrand, of French descent, probably the first white to locate there, founded the Meramec colony, on Saline Creek, in 1774. In 1780 it was broken up, the colonists fleeing for their lives. In 1784 Hilderbrand made another home at Maddox's Mill, on Big River, about thirty-one miles from St. Louis, and was killed. About 1788 John Bailey located on Romine Creek, John Piatt on Big River, and Adam House near the spring which went by his name. Bailey and Piatt were driven away and their cabins burned. House was killed, his head cut off and hung in an elm tree, which, up to a few years ago, was standing. He was a maple-sugar-maker, and his slayers thrust a lump of sugar between his lips. His son was wounded, but escaped and alarmed the neighborhood. Pursuit was made under Captain Mars, and the enemy were overtaken on Indian Creek, in Washington County, and several of them killed. In 1790 the settlers built a blockhouse on Saline Creek, in which they took refuge at times, but it was not attacked. There were other atrocities than those narrated, while some of the settlers went undisturbed. In 1776 Jean Baptiste Gomanche established a ferry across the Meramec River, a mile above its mouth, to connect the trail between St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve, the first highway marked out in that country. He was obliged to leave, but subsequently returned. In 1779 Thomas Jones settled near Kimmswick and engaged in salt-making. The ruins of his salt trenches were to be seen in 1890. Between 1799 and 1803, under Spanish grants procured for them by Francis Valle, commander at Ste. Genevieve, about seventy-five American families, mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee, opened settlements on Big River, and Sandy, Joachim, Platin, Belew

and Glaize Creeks. In 1800 Bartholomew Herrington, with several families, came from Pennsylvania, making the journey in pirogues down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi River. In 1806 Herrington was excused from jury duty on account of wounds received in the Revolutionary War. In 1804 came Christian Wilt and John Honey, who erected a shot tower near Illinois Station, now known as Riverside; also Peter Husky and seven families, who journeyed with wagons from South Carolina and settled on Sandy Creek. In 1821 the public lands were opened for entry, and a large immigration set in, which was distinctively American. What is now the County of Jefferson was divided between the districts of St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve, in the Territory of Louisiana; Plattin Creek, to the east of De Soto, was the line of separation, the region north of that stream belonging to the former, and that on the south to the latter. This division was maintained when the districts became counties, in the organization of the Territory of Missouri, until the County of Jefferson—named for the statesman who acquired the Louisiana Territory for the United States—was created, December 8, 1818. Its present boundaries are substantially the same as when it was organized, the few changes made by subsequent legislation being for little more than a correct definition of boundaries. At first it comprised the Townships of Joachim, Plattin and Big River, as they were in the old counties. There were frequent subsequent subdivisions before the townships existed as at present. Joachim, Plattin and Rock Townships border the Mississippi River; Meramec, on the river of that name, lies in the northwest; south of Meramec are Big River and Central Townships, and Valle Township is in the extreme southwest. The legislative act creating the county appointed L. B. Boyd, Thomas Evans, Jacob Wise, William Bates, William Null, Peter McCormack and Henry Metz commissioners to select a seat of justice, and erect suitable public buildings. Herculanum was named, where the county court was first held, March 22, 1819, and completed the organization of the county. L. B. Boyd, Elias Bates and Samuel Hammond were the first justices, by appointment of the Governor. James Bryant donated a lot as a building site, upon which was put up a log jail. No effort was made to

build a courthouse. In August, 1832, a vote of the people was taken upon a proposition to establish the county seat at Monticello, on the site of the present town of Hillsboro. The election returns were not canvassed until February, 1833, when they were disapproved. On a further canvass, in September, 1834, the court declared the removal proposition carried, and commissioners were appointed to lay off and sell lots, and erect a hewed log courthouse, at a cost of \$400. These measures were stoutly opposed, and it was not until April 7, 1838, that a building site was provided, a gift of fifty acres from Hugh O'Neil and Samuel Merry. February 8, 1839, the General Assembly passed an act establishing the seat of justice at Hillsboro, the former name, Monticello, being abandoned for the reason that such was already the name of the county seat of Lewis County. Under John J. Buren, as commissioner, a brick courthouse was erected, on ground near the present public school building, at a cost of \$4,600, including furnishings, and the first court session held therein was in April, 1840. To that time Herculanum had been the county seat. In 1841 a jail was built, at a cost of \$1,500. In 1865 the present courthouse and jail were erected, at a cost of \$16,500.73. The courthouse is brick, two stories, upon a stone foundation. The first story of the jail is stone, and contains the cells; the upper story, of brick, is the jailer's residence. A solid stone wall twelve feet high surrounds the building. With the removal of the seat of justice, Herculanum began to decline. In 1890 all remaining to mark the site were a shot tower, erected in about 1808, and the chimney of the old house where Governor Thomas C. Fletcher was born. But new life was put in the old town by the building of a large smelting plant, and the name of the town is perpetuated by the new hamlet that has been built on the site of the old. The first circuit court held in the county was in 1819, Judge Nathaniel Beverly Tucker presiding. During the first score of years there were many criminal trials, but not a legal execution until 1863, when James Edmonds was hanged for the murder of John Bridgeman. The political history of the county begins with the Constitutional Convention of 1820, in which it was represented by Daniel Hammond. In the First General Assembly, William Bates

sat in the House, and Samuel Perry, of Washington County, was Senator from the district comprising the Counties of Jefferson and Washington.

In 1806 Benjamin Johnston taught a school on Sandy Creek, probably the first in the county, and a few years afterward nearly every settlement had a pay school for a short time each year. In 1821 began the sale of school lands, but school townships were not organized until 1841, and the public school system was not really established until the close of the Civil War. The county now ranks with the first in efficiency and attendance. In recent years, attendant white pupils have been 86 per cent, and colored pupils 75 per cent of the total entitled to tuition. There are 91 schools, 120 teachers and 8,416 pupils. The permanent school fund is \$27,928.12. The first religious teachers of whom record is found were John Travis, a Methodist, and Thomas Donahue, a Baptist, about 1807. Thomas Donnell, a Presbyterian, came about 1820. The Big River and Sandy Creek settlements were mostly of Baptists; those of Plattin and Joachim Creeks, of Methodists, and those of the upper part of Big River and Dry Creek, Presbyterians. The Catholics do not appear as early as in some other counties, their first organization having been the Immaculate Conception Church, near Maxville, established in 1850. The first German Methodist minister was John G. Kost, who organized a church near De Soto in 1851. An Episcopal Church was founded in 1865, and a Christian Church in 1868, both in De Soto. The first newspaper was the "Herald," founded in 1859, at De Soto, by E. E. Furber, and its publication ceased at the beginning of the Civil War. In 1869-70 a Republican paper was published in the same town by G. D. Clark. In 1881 the "Jefferson County Watchman" was founded at Hillsboro, by S. Henry Smith. Newspapers now in existence are named in connection with the towns where they are published. During the Civil War, no organized body joined the Confederate Army, and the entire enlistment for that service is estimated at not more than two hundred men. Several companies entered the Union Army, and the Eightieth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia, commanded by Colonel C. A. Newcomb, was entirely recruited in the county, for guarding railway bridges and repelling invasion. In

1861 a Confederate detachment, under General "Jeff" Thompson, burned the railway bridge across Big River, where a slight skirmish occurred. Except this, the county was unmarked by war, from without, although there were minor internal disturbances. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway follows the eastern border of the county to Riverside, where it diverges to the southwestward. The Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railway has its northern terminus at Riverside, and runs southward. The Crystal City Railway, three and one-half miles long, connects Crystal City with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway at Silica. It is owned by the Crystal Plate Glass Company. The population of Jefferson County, in 1900, was 25,712. Its principal products for the same year were: Wheat, 409,081 bushels; corn, 962,942 bushels; hay, 18,852 tons; tobacco, 2,680 pounds; neat cattle, 17,532 head; hogs, 28,542 head; sheep, 5,904 head.

Jeffries, Samuel Broaddus, assistant attorney general of Missouri, was born February 3, 1868, in Lewis County, of this State. He is the son of William Meredith and Eliza (Smallwood) Jeffries, who are living at the present time (1900) in Lewis County, where they established their home among the pioneers of that portion of the State in 1840. The elder Jeffries is a native of Virginia and is descended from a family whose earliest representatives settled in Fauquier County, of the Old Dominion, in Colonial days. The mother is a native of the State of Illinois, where she was left an orphan when but twelve years of age. Samuel B. Jeffries was reared on his father's farm in Lewis County and obtained his rudimentary education in the common schools which he attended during the winter months of each year. Later he entered the Baptist Male and Female College at La Grange, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889 with the degree of bachelor of science. Soon after his graduation he entered the law department of Washington University, at St. Louis, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar by Judge Ben E. Turner, of the Circuit Court of Lewis County. He began the practice of his profession at La Grange, Missouri, as an associate of Honorable H. P. Tate, who was a lawyer of ability, and who served two terms

in the General Assembly of Missouri. Later Mr. Jeffries continued his practice in connection with Honorable John C. Anderson, an ex-circuit judge, now deceased. Almost as soon as admitted to the bar he was elected city attorney of La Grange, and filled that position for nearly three years, establishing a reputation in the meantime as a capable and resourceful lawyer, peculiarly adapted to the trial of cases and that branch of practice which brought him before courts and juries. In 1894 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lewis County for a term of two years. He was re-elected to this office in 1896, but on the 11th of February, following, he resigned the prosecuting attorneyship to accept the position of assistant attorney general, tendered him by Honorable Edward C. Crow, Attorney General of Missouri. In this position he proved himself a careful guardian of the interests of the State and its citizens, and an able, fearless and conscientious lawyer. While he has been actively engaged in the practice of law since his admission to the bar, he has at times been interested in important business enterprises, among them the organization of the Citizens' Bank of Canton, which he helped to establish in 1893; the Empire Manufacturing Company, of Canton, extensive manufacturers of pearl buttons, and the Capital Telephone Company, of Jefferson City. He has been a member of the directory of the above named bank since its organization and its legal representative. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and has been prominent in the councils of his party, usually attending local and State conventions as a delegate. A polished and forceful speaker, he has participated in numerous political campaigns, and in this connection has rendered valuable services to his party. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church. A member of the Order of Odd Fellows, he has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge with which he affiliates, and he also belongs to the orders of Freemasons and Modern Woodmen. December 8, 1897, Mr. Jeffries married Miss L. Frances Ball, daughter of Willis T. Ball, a prominent merchant of Canton, Missouri.

Jenkins, Marshall J., clergyman and legislator, was born September 11, 1838, in Wayne County, Michigan, son of Jonathan H. Jenkins, who was a native of New York,

in which State he was born in 1814. The elder Jenkins was taken to Detroit, Michigan, as a child, went to Iowa in his young manhood, but returned later to Michigan and died there in 1847. His wife, the mother of Marshall J. Jenkins, was born in New York State in 1821, and her maiden name was Delia Clarke. Jonathan H. Jenkins was a farmer by occupation and his son passed the early years of his life in agricultural pursuits. He was educated in the Iowa Conference Seminary and at what was then known as Western College. After leaving school he engaged in teaching, and in the meantime studied for the ministry of the Christian Church. Removing to Missouri he began his ministerial career in 1865 in Andrew County, of this State, and in succeeding years extended his work to Kansas. Believing it to be the duty of ministers to take a proper part in the conduct of public affairs, he interested himself in the championship of principles which he believed to be right and in the discharge of all the public duties incident to good citizenship. He voted for Abraham Lincoln when the great emancipator was a candidate for the presidency, and supported his administration, and later voted for General Grant when that distinguished soldier first stood for election. His Republicanism, however, was of the liberal type, and in 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. Still later he became a member of the Greenback party, whose principles relating to the currency of our country he indorsed, and in 1896 he was an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of William J. Bryan for the presidency. In the year last named he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly of Missouri, from Jasper County, and in 1898 he was re-elected to that body. During the two terms of his service in the General Assembly he proved himself a faithful and conscientious, as well as a capable legislator, winning the high regard of his colleagues and the commendation of his constituents. August 9, 1863, Mr. Jenkins married Miss Mary Ann Garland, daughter of Patrick and Sarah (Bagley) Garland. Of this union one child was born, a daughter, who is now the wife of Charles T. Howard, of Carthage, Missouri.

Jenney, Fred Kittredge, lawyer, was born April 26, 1871, at Norwalk, Ohio. His

parents were William H. and Laura (Kittredge) Jenney, both now living. The father is among the first of the homeopathic physicians of Kansas City, and was active in establishing various institutions pertaining to his school of medicine. Fred Kittredge Jenney attended the Kansas City schools, including the high school, and was afterward a student in the Lehigh (Pennsylvania) University. Returning to Kansas City he found employment in the law office of Pratt, Ferry & Hagerman, and while so engaged devoted himself to the study of law. In 1897 he formed a partnership with Herman Brumback, under the firm name of Brumback & Jenney, which is yet maintained. In 1898 Mr. Jenney was elected justice of the peace for the Third Judicial District of Kansas City. He is regarded as well versed in law, and in his discharge of official duty he evidences excellent professional knowledge and clearness of judgment.

Jensen, Nicholas Newman, physician, of Florissant, St. Louis County, was born April 20, 1863, in Hamburg, Germany. His parents were Peter and Louisa (Newman) Jensen. He left his native land at so early an age that his schooling and training have been distinctively American. He attended the public schools in Evansville, Indiana, passing through all the grades until he was graduated from the high school, the course being equivalent to that afforded in many of the academical institutions. He then determined to prepare himself for the practice of medicine, and he finally succeeded, in spite of circumstances so discouraging that they would have deterred one less resolute of purpose. When eighteen years of age he took employment with the Armstrong Furniture Company, of Evansville, Indiana, working industriously through long days and devoting his evenings to reading medicine under Dr. Gardner, one of the leading practitioners of Bedford, Indiana, who, appreciating the laudable ambition of the young student, afforded him all the aid which friendly interest could prompt. In 1888 he entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he pursued his medical studies with unusual thoroughness, remaining there for three years, one year longer than required by the rules and course of study of the school, and receiving his diploma

as doctor of medicine March 10, 1891. He then located at Washington, Indiana, where he practiced for not quite one year, when he removed to his present location and formed a partnership with Dr. J. C. Eggers. April 1, 1892, this arrangement was terminated, and he opened his own office, entering upon the individual practice which now engages his attention. His success has been marked, and he not only enjoys the confidence of the people who are his patrons, over a large and constantly increasing scope of country, but he is held in high respect by his professional associates on account of his scientific attainments. He is a man of culture and wide information, and is deeply interested in all that enters into the well-being of the community in which he lives. For the past three years he has been a member of the board of health. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a Presbyterian, and he is a highly esteemed member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married December 24, 1893, to Miss Matilda Mary, daughter of Mr. Henry Pohlmann, of Florissant, Missouri.

Jerico.—A city of the fourth class, in Cedar County, sixteen miles southwest of Stockton, the county seat. It has a public school; churches of the Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist South, and Lutheran denominations; a Democratic newspaper, the "Optic," and a bank. Fraternal societies are Masons, Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. There are several excellent hotels with bath houses. The business interests include a steam flourmill, a brick yard and coal mine. In 1899 the population was estimated at 600. The first settler was Joseph B. Carrico, whose name is taken to have been intended for that of the town. According to his statement the Indians came from great distance to the springs, seeking them for their medicinal virtues. In 1857 Dr. Bass, of St. Louis, analyzed the waters, and as a result projected a hospital on the ground, but the war caused abandonment of the plan. In 1882 D. G. Stratton, from Illinois, came and bought the land and platted the town, which was incorporated March 5, 1883. R. B. Clark erected the first dwelling house, and James A. Cogle opened the first store. The town is also known as Jerico Springs.

Jerome.—In 1860 the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (now the St. Louis & San Francisco) was completed to Knob View, Missouri. January 1, 1861, it was finished to Rolla, which remained the terminus until 1867, when General John C. Fremont assumed control, and built the road to twelve miles west of Rolla, now known as Jerome, a flag station on the west side of the Gasconade River. April 1, 1867, the town of Jerome was laid out by William F. Greeley, under direction of General Fremont. It covered several acres, and in the middle of the town was laid out a large square. On this square, work on a mammoth hotel was commenced, and two stories of the building (stone) was put up at a cost of about \$100,000. For two years Jerome enjoyed prosperity and had a population of nearly 1,500 people. In 1869, when the railroad was built further, the town was deserted and the proposed grand hotel was left unfinished. On the original site of the town there is only one occupied building—a cottage, which is the club house of the Jerome Hunting and Fishing Club, composed of residents of St. Louis.

Jesse, Richard Henry, doctor of laws, and eighth president of the University of the State of Missouri, was born March 1, 1853, in Lancaster County, Virginia, son of William T. and Mary (Claybrook) Jesse. What is known as the old Ball farm was his birthplace, and this was also the birthplace of Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington. This historic farm is still owned by Dr. Jesse and two members of his family. The family on the father's side came from England to Virginia in early Colonial days and settled in King William County. Thence the grandfather of Dr. Jesse removed to King and Queen County. In this county Dr. Jesse's father was born and reared. The great-grandfather of Dr. Jesse in the maternal line came from Wales to Virginia, and settled in King and Queen County. His wife was an English woman. Their son, the Rev. Richard Claybrook, who served in the War of 1812 and was later a distinguished Baptist minister, removed from King and Queen County to Middlesex County, Virginia, and in the last named county the mother of Dr. Jesse was born and reared.

Dr. Jesse was fitted for college in Lancas-

ter County at an academy founded by his father, who was a merchant and farmer, and at Hanover Academy, the last named institution being at that time the oldest and best fitting school in Virginia. After completing his course at Hanover Academy he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1875. The year after his graduation he returned to Hanover Academy as instructor, chiefly in French and in mathematics. For two years afterward he was principal of an endowed high school in Princess Anne, Maryland, a position which he resigned with the intention of returning to the University of Virginia to fit himself for the bar. In the summer of 1878, however, the trustees of the University of Louisiana wrote to the University of Virginia asking that a dean be recommended for the academic department. This institution, founded at New Orleans in 1840, and closed as a result of the Civil War, was not opened again until the fall of 1878. The professors of the University of Virginia united in recommending Dr. Jesse to the University of Louisiana, and he was unanimously elected dean of that institution. Giving up his idea of reading law somewhat reluctantly, he accepted the position and determined to give all his time and energy to the upbuilding of his department of the university. In the face of the greatest difficulties and of strenuous opposition from those interested in other institutions, and in spite of the apathy of the Legislature of the State and the City Council of New Orleans, he achieved a brilliant success. A few years after, Paul Tulane, of Princeton, New Jersey, gave a large sum of money for the endowment of a university in New Orleans. The trustees appointed a president, but did not at once take any further steps toward the establishment of the proposed institution. Dr. Jesse thereupon set on foot a movement to bring about a consolidation of the University of Louisiana and the proposed new university. He brought to the support of this proposition Justice E. D. White, now of the United States Supreme Court, who was then one of the trustees of the new university, and Judge Charles E. Fenner, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, another of the trustees, and William Preston Johnson, who had been appointed president of the institution. As a result of the combined efforts of these men

a consolidation was effected in June of 1884. Dr. Jesse was made senior professor of Latin in that year, and being thoroughly tired of administrative work, he determined thenceforth to devote himself entirely to teaching and to scholarly research. This design he pursued for seven years, and during that time was made one of the original trustees of the Howard Memorial Library, the largest and best library in the South. While he was thus engaged, a professor of the University of Virginia recommended him to the trustees of the University of Missouri for the presidency of that institution, this suggestion and recommendation being made without his knowledge or consent. As a result, a formal tender of the presidency of the University of Missouri was made to him on the 19th of December, 1890, and a month later he accepted the position. Entering upon the discharge of his duties in the following July, he has since devoted himself to the building up of the State University, which has made great progress during his administration. Its buildings were destroyed by a fire on the 9th of January, 1892, and upon him has devolved a large measure of the care and responsibility for their rebuilding. The people responded generously, and nearly \$1,000,000 have since been expended in the work of reconstruction, the Legislature of Missouri having given to the university during the first four years of his administration more money than was ever given by any State to any educational institution within an equal space of time. Dr. Jesse has been especially successful in fostering secondary education in Missouri and the university has now a thorough system of 100 affiliated schools. In 1893 he was appointed by the National Educational Association a member of the committee of ten, whose report on secondary schools has become justly famous. In 1897 he was made chairman of the section of higher education for 1898 in the National Educational Association. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him in 1891 by Tulane University, which had previously conferred that degree upon no one but President G. W. Custis Lee. In his religious affiliations Dr. Jesse is an open-communication Baptist, and in politics he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He married, in 1882, Miss Addie Henry Polk, of Princess Anne, Maryland. Mrs. Jesse

comes of a Scotch-Irish family which came to America from Ireland more than a century and a half ago and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland. The family homestead thus established has been handed down from father to eldest son to the present time. They bore six children. Dr. Jesse attributes his success in life chiefly to two things: To the influence and instruction of his mother, and to the providence of God. He particularly dislikes the term "self-made man," holding that any man or woman that is self-made is necessarily poorly made. When pressed on one occasion to state to what personal trait he attributed his success most, he replied, "When the cause is thoroughly good, and commends itself to my sober judgment, I do not know how to give up, and no man ought to learn how."

Jester Case.—This was the case of Alexander Jester, who was tried at New London, Ralls County, Missouri, in July, 1900, for the murder of Gilbert Gates. It excited a wide interest on account of the age and character of the defendant, who was over seventy-seven years old and had been a preacher or exhorter of good reputation, and the fact that the alleged murder had been committed more than twenty-nine years before, and the circumstances that the friends and relatives of the alleged murderer and his victim lived in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma. The facts in the case were that, in January, 1871, Alexander Jester, living in Kansas, started in a two-horse wagon for Indiana, for the purpose, as stated by himself, of visiting his mother and sisters, and bringing one of the latter, Mrs. Street, to his home in Kansas. After passing through Fort Scott, a few miles out, he fell in with a young man or boy, named Gilbert Gates, eighteen years old, who also had a two horse team, and was traveling in the same direction. The two teams stopped to water at the same stream, and this, according to Jester's statement, was the beginning of their acquaintance. In Jester's wagon was a live buffalo calf, which he exhibited along the route, and also had a sack of dried buffalo meat which he sold in small quantities at various prices, thirty-five to eighty cents a pound, to persons on the road who were curious to taste it. The two teams crossed the Missouri river at Arrow Rock, and journeyed

on until they came into Hulen's Lane in Monroe County, ten miles from Paris, where they camped. This was the last seen or heard of Gates. Jester's story was that on their way through Missouri they had been talking and bargaining about Gates' team which he wished to sell, and Jester was willing to buy. At Hulen's Lane they finally came to terms, \$325 for the team and outfit, which amount Jester paid to Gates. Next day another man with a team overtook them, and Gates concluded to join him, which he did, the new team driving off in a trot before Jester on the same road he was traveling. Gates' failure to arrive at his home in Illinois, together with the absence of all tidings from him, excited the anxiety of his father and friends, and a careful investigation was made. The track made by Jester and Gilbert Gates was easily traced by the incident of the buffalo calf, from Kansas through Missouri to Hulen's Lane in Monroe County, and from there all trace of Gates disappeared. In questioning persons living in Monroe County, enough was discovered to direct suspicion to Jester, who, after completing his trip to Indiana, had returned to Kansas—and he was arrested in Sedgwick County of that State. He had with him at the time the Gates' team, Gates' watch, coat, vest and pants, wearing some of the garments when arrested, although they were too small for him. At the time of the arrest, Azel A. Gates, the father of the missing boy, claimed the team and took possession of it, without opposition. Jester was brought to Paris, and, after a preliminary examination sent to jail in Mexico, a change of venue to Audrain County having been taken. Before the trial came on the prisoners in the jail made their escape, Jester with them. He went back to his home in Kansas, but remained only one day, going off into Texas. No further trace of him appeared until twenty-eight years afterward, when, upon information given by his sister, Mrs. Street, he was discovered in Oklahoma living under the name of W. A. Hill—a fact which he afterward explained by saying that Jester was his stepfather's name, and he went by it until after the close of the Civil War when he took his father's and his own real name of William A. Hill. The case was transferred by change of venue to New London, Ralls County. There were witnesses

from Kansas, Oklahoma, Indiana and Illinois; but the most important evidence was that given by persons living in Monroe County, Missouri, who saw Jester and Gates together in the vicinity of Hulen's Lane, where Gates disappeared. Several witnesses testified to having seen the two teams approaching Hulen's Lane on the 25th of January, 1871; others testified that, next day, they passed or met the two teams with only Jester in charge. There was snow on the ground, and several witnesses swore that they saw drops of blood and a blood spot as large as a plate in the road. One witness, a neighbor woman, living near Hulen's Lane, testified that in the night of January 25th, she was roused by cries as of a person being killed; and others testified to seeing, next day, the feet of a man lying in the rear wagon, as if asleep, or drunk, or dead; and several testified to having seen a dead body floating down the creek not far from Hulen's Lane when the ice broke up. The trial began on the 9th of July, 1900, and lasted until August 1, following, distinguished counsel being engaged on both sides, with over a hundred witnesses, and in the presence of a crowd of spectators which not only filled the court room, but surrounded the building on the outside. At 9 o'clock at night on the 23d day of the trial the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the aged prisoner who had been attended throughout the trial by his two sons and daughter was set free. He departed next day for his home at Norman, Oklahoma. The circumstantial evidence in the case was admitted to be strong against the prisoner; but the failure to prove that Gates was dead, together with the skillful presentation of authenticated cases of the disappearance of persons and a reappearance after many years, determined the jury in favor of the prisoner. The case against the prisoner was worked up through Chicago detectives employed by John W. Gates, of Illinois, a millionaire, and brother of the missing boy, and this fact also was used by the prisoner's counsel to influence the jury in his favor. It may be added that the bearing of the prisoner and his sons throughout the trial had a very favorable impression, not only on the jury but on the community, and when the verdict of acquittal came, it was received with shouts of applause by the crowd.

Jewell, Jesse L., physician and legislator, is a native of Crawford County, Kansas, born in 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, where he afterward became a medical practitioner, receiving his medical education at the University Medical College. He is a member of the National Guard of Missouri, having the position of captain and ordnance officer of the Third Regiment. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1897-8-9 served in the City Council of Kansas City as alderman from the Third Ward. In 1900 he was elected State Senator from the Fifth (Kansas City) Senatorial District for the term expiring November 6, 1904.

Jewell, William, founder of William Jewell College, at Liberty, was born January 1, 1789, in Loudoun County, Virginia. He acquired an excellent literary education, and was graduated from the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1820 he located in Missouri, and made his home at Columbia. He was accomplished in his profession and was also successful in various financial enterprises, and acquired considerable means. He became a liberal patron of many laudable objects, and was honored for his public spirit and generous benefactions. Among his gifts was one of \$1,800 to secure the establishment of the State University at Columbia. An earnest member of the Baptist Church, he exerted his greatest effort to the founding of the college which bears his name, and which is his most enduring monument. He was more than once a member of the Legislature from Boone County, and in that body education and internal improvements engaged his attention earnestly and continuously. His death occurred August 7, 1852, at Liberty, and was due to overexertion in superintending the erection of the William Jewell College buildings.

Jewett, Daniel Tarbox, the nestor of the St. Louis bar in 1900, was born September 14, 1807, in the town of Pittston, Maine. In his youth he worked on a farm in summer and went to school in winter. When seventeen years of age, he began the study of Latin and Greek. In 1826 he entered Waterville College (now Colby University) in Maine, and remained there two years. In

1828 he entered Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and graduated in 1830. While in Washington, he saw Webster, Benton, Calhoun, Hayne, Wright, of New York, and others, and heard them all speak in the Senate. He saw President John Quincy Adams, and Secretary of State Henry Clay. He saw General Jackson inaugurated his first term, March, 1829, and went to some of his levees. He never saw another inauguration until that of President McKinley, sixty-eight years afterward. While in college in Washington he went by stage to Baltimore to see the first piece of passenger railroad made in this country. This was in 1829, and it was about twelve miles long, from Baltimore to Ellicott Mills, and the cars were hauled by horses. After leaving college, in 1830, he went into Virginia and taught school for three years—the first year the Latin, Greek and algebra students of a large private school. The last two years he taught a private school of seven or eight scholars. He studied law the two years he was teaching private school. In 1833 he returned to Maine and went to the law school in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He went to Bangor, Maine, late in 1833, where his next older brother was practicing law, and studied law till April, 1834, when he was admitted to the bar, and practiced till the fall of 1850. In December, 1848, he married Miss Sarah Wilson, of Belfast, Maine. Her father was an eminent lawyer, originally from New Hampshire, who had been a member of Congress while Maine was a part of Massachusetts. In 1850, at the solicitation of his brother, Minister to Peru, he became associated with him in building and operating a steamer on the Chagres River. He followed this pursuit two years, and in 1853 went to San Francisco, California, where he remained some time examining the Mexican land laws. For a time he was interested in upper California. In 1855 he set out on his return to Maine, taking the Vanderbilt line, crossing the isthmus on the Nicaragua route, where his party took mules for about twenty-five miles, then a steamer across Lake Nicaragua, thence to the Caribbean Sea, and thence by steamer to New York. This is the route across the isthmus where the government now talks of building a canal, and it is the only place, in the opinion of Mr. Jewett, where a canal can be built to connect the two oceans. In 1856,

Mr. Jewett traveled over a considerable portion of the West, and in the spring of 1857 he located in St. Louis and bought a lot in Stoddard addition and built a house on Morgan Street, on the block between Ewing and Garrison Avenues, and moved into it in the fall of 1857, where he has lived ever since. In 1860 he formed a law partnership with Britton A. Hill; now deceased, which lasted till the spring of 1872, since which time he has practiced alone. In the fall of 1866 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature for the session of 1867-8. In 1870 President Grant appointed Senator Charles D. Drake to the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Claims in Washington, and Governor McClurg appointed Mr. Jewett, a life-long Republican, to succeed Judge Drake in the United States Senate, and he occupied the seat until the Legislature elected General Frank Blair to fill out the remainder of Judge Drake's term. Since that he has continued in the practice of the law and has never sought office. He is now retired from practice, but attends to a few matters which he hopes soon to dispose of. He has two children, a son, born before he went to California, and a daughter, born after his return. The son is a civil and mining engineer, and the daughter is the wife of a mining engineer. Mr. Jewett's wife died in November, 1893. He has passed his ninetieth birthday, and is in good health, with unimpaired mental faculties.

Jewett Norris Free Public Library.—One of the most notable free public libraries in the West, founded by Honorable Jewett Norris, at Trenton, Missouri, in 1890. On the 22nd of January, of that year, Judge Norris, who had been one of the pioneer settlers and for many years a distinguished citizen of Grundy County, but who was then living at St. Paul, Minnesota, addressed a letter to the Board of Education of the city of Trenton, proposing to give to the public schools of that city \$50,000 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a free public library and reading room. It was stipulated that the Board of Education should procure a suitable site and erect thereon a library building, and that the library and reading room so established should be forever maintained as a free public library. Thirty-five thousand dollars was to be used

for the erection and equipment of the library building and \$15,000 was to constitute a permanent endowment fund for the institution. The proposition made by Judge Norris was accepted, a handsome building was erected in pursuance thereof, and this building was dedicated to the uses for which it was designed in 1891. Judge Norris died shortly before the completion of the library building.

Jewish Charities, United.—The first systematic relief of the Israelitish poor of St. Louis was begun with the establishment of the United Hebrew Relief Association in October, 1871, managed by the following officers: President, B. Singer; vice-president, Rev. S. Wolfenstein; treasurer, William Goldstein; secretary, A. Binswanger; superintendent and collector, S. Wolfner. This organization was not only deemed expedient but made necessary by the influx of many poor Jewish families, who came from Chicago after the great conflagration there. Later on the arrival of hundreds of Russian exiles called for more united efforts. Various other Jewish societies distributed relief without communicating with one another. Efforts were made to amalgamate the various charitable organizations so as to have but one central office. The United Hebrew Relief was recognized as the leading organization, and during the many years in which it was presided over by Rev. I. Epstein much good was accomplished. Much valuable assistance was rendered by the vice-president, Rev. H. J. Messing, and the superintendent and collector, Adolph Isaacs. Other officers were: William Stix, treasurer, and Albert Arnstein, secretary. In October, 1897, the amalgamation of the four main charity distributing societies was effected under the name of "The United Jewish Charities" of St. Louis. The societies that united were: The United Hebrew Relief, The Sisterhood of Personal Service, The Ladies' Zion Society, and The Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, each of these societies to maintain its organization, but not to extend relief except through the main office, and to be represented on the board of the main society. The main office for distribution of relief distributes monthly between \$1,200 and \$1,400 in groceries, fuel, cash relief, peddler supplies, tools, medicines, and physician and hospital

treatment. The deserving poor who, through sickness or some other cause, are unable to work, receive their pension at home, and each new application for relief is thoroughly investigated before it is acted upon. The society also maintains a kindergarten for very young children, with a free library and reading room.

Other Jewish charitable societies which have not joined the United Jewish Charities are: The Hebrew Ladies' Widows' and Orphans' Society, The Ladies' Hebrew Relief Society, and The Home for Old, Aged and Indigent Israelites, on South Jefferson. Educational societies are: The Hebrew Free and Industrial School Society, founded in 1879 by Rev. H. J. Messing, and first presided over by Mr. J. B. Greensfelder. Over three hundred children are instructed in religion, Hebrew and Jewish history, on Saturday and Sunday, and about one hundred and fifty girls are taught all kinds of needlework and dressmaking on Tuesdays and Thursdays after school hours, this class being non-sectarian; the Jewish Alliance Night School for Emigrants, mainly Russians, from the age of fifteen to thirty and over. About three hundred men and women, young and old, are taught four evenings in the week the English language and American customs and institutions. The society for maintaining this school was established by the late Professor William Deutsch, and is presided over by Mr. Elias Michael. Rev. M. Spitz established some years ago the "Jewish Voice Shoe Fund," which distributes every winter hundreds of pairs of shoes to the children of the Jewish poor.

Jewish Church.—The first Jewish public worship in Missouri was in the year 1838, and, as might be supposed, in St. Louis. There were no Jews in Missouri under Spanish rule, for they were ostracized in the Spanish colonies as well as in Spain itself, but after the cession of Louisiana Territory to the United States they began to come in and establish themselves in St. Louis, and afterward in the other large towns where the advantages of trade attracted them. As the population of St. Louis increased so did the number of Jewish synagogues, and in 1900 there were six places of worship, some of them exhibiting in the costliness of their architecture and the

splendor of their appointments the striking prosperity of the Jewish element of the city's population—the larger and more imposing temples being known as Reformed; and the smaller ones, whose congregations are made up largely of Russian Jews; as Orthodox. In 1899 there were estimated to be 60,000 Jews in Missouri, not a large proportion (2 per cent) of the population of the State, but no other 2 per cent exercises a greater influence on the State's business and fortunes. Wherever they are found they count for industry, thrift, public improvement and good morals, and their liberally supported institutions for extending relief and succor to the distressed and needy are worthy of all praise. In 1900 there were twenty-five Jewish congregations in Missouri, their synagogues being found in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Louisiana, Joplin, Carrollton, Jefferson City and other large towns, in addition to those in St. Louis. (See also "Jews and Judaism.")

Jews and Judaism.—It is no easy task to fix the exact date when the first Jews landed on American soil. It is shown, however, by no less an authority than Dr. M. Kayserling, who has made this question the subject of special and minute research, that there were secret Jews (Maranos) with Columbus on his first voyage to this country, and that one of them settled in Cuba. Owing to the hostile attitude of the world toward the Jews, they have been wanderers on the face of the earth from the most ancient times, and this enforced itinerancy must have generated in them somewhat of a migratory tendency. The cruel treatment to which they were subjected by the inquisition under Ferdinand and Isabella, ending in their total expulsion from Spain, must have made every prospect of escape from their intolerable condition, however uncertain, appear a most welcome deliverance, and we might therefore assume, even if there were no proof, with a degree of probability amounting almost to certainty, that as many of them as were permitted eagerly embraced the opportunity afforded by the expeditions of Columbus of seeking refuge and a home in distant lands. The example of Benjamin of Tudela, who traveled for eight years through the greater portion of Southern Europe, Asia and Africa, proves that the Jews were not averse to making voyages of ex-

ploration. Indeed, their devotion to the sciences generally, and to those of astronomy, mathematics and geography in particular, fitted them not only to make tables and charts for others, but must often have inspired in them the courage and the curiosity of the pioneer and the explorer. There are evidences that there were Jews in Maryland early in the seventeenth century, but the first large and important settlement took place in the year 1654, in the city of New York, or as it was then called, New Amsterdam. The twenty-seven persons, men, women and children, who arrived in New York in the autumn of 1654 came from Bahia, in Brazil. The Dutch Jews were largely interested in the West India Company, but when the Portuguese re-established their power in Brazil and the Jews were no longer protected in the exercise of their religion, they sought refuge in the Dutch colony in New York, where they hoped they might enjoy the same tolerance which had been wisely accorded by the States General in Holland to all religious sects.

When once the stream of immigration to this country had fairly set in, it continued to flow on without intermission, but with more or less rapidity, the measure of which was determined by the political and social status of the Jews in the lands in which they lived beyond the sea. Thus, while they could be found in limited numbers in all the larger centers of our country during the Colonial period, and in some instances had attained positions of prominence and influence even before the Revolution, it was only in the early decades of this century, and especially in the period between 1830 and 1840, probably as a result of the reactionary influences consequent upon the French Revolution, that the tide of immigration from southern Germany and Austria set in with any considerable force. Many of the Jews who came to this country, fleeing from the petty limitations and oppressive laws to which they were still subjected at the time we speak of, settled in the West and formed the nucleus of many of the large and flourishing congregations which have since grown up there. St. Louis is the oldest Jewish settlement in the Mississippi Valley. In 1764 Louisiana, then comprising the whole of the territory known as the Mississippi Valley, was ceded to Spain, and as no Jews were permitted to

live in its domains, it is quite natural that we should find none of them there before 1803, when it was acquired by our government through purchase from France, to which it had been ceded back by Spain in 1800. As early as 1816 Jews lived in St. Louis, three years before the first steamboat landed there, and four years before Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State. Wolf Bloch, born in Schwihau, Bohemia, who had come to Baltimore toward the close of the last century, is generally regarded as the pioneer of the numerous members of his family, who, at his instance, left their Austrian home and settled down to their new fortunes in and around St. Louis. The experiences of these first colonists in St. Louis were the same as those of their brethren in faith everywhere throughout the South and West in those early days. Inasmuch as they found no kindred associates either in race or religion, they soon became lukewarm, or, marrying into Christian families, they fell away from their faith altogether.

The conditions which confronted them in the wilderness in those pioneer days may offer some palliation for the ease and indifference with which they cast off their allegiance to the faith of their fathers, but their convictions must have sat rather lightly upon them to sacrifice them at the first brush with the world around them. But there was one among these old settlers—Eliezer Block—who insisted that he had never deserted his faith, and requested that he be buried in a Jewish cemetery, although he was twice married to Christians and had attended the Presbyterian Church of Dr. Post for thirty years. It is very evident that at least some of the superstitions which were current among the Jews of those times clung to old Eliezer to his dying day. To us the notion that a man may live apart from his co-religionists all his life, a stranger to their fellowship in society, synagogue and home, cold and unsympathetic in all their trials and struggles, their hopes and aspirations, and then when the shadow of the tomb falls upon him assert that he has always been with them—to us this notion is preposterous. A man's religion is his life, and Judaism would have had little hope of a strong foothold in St. Louis if most of its earliest representatives had been nothing but cemetery Jews.

Indeed, there is no religion which is so entirely dependent for its existence upon the soul's homage, and the living, active and enthusiastic convictions of its votaries, as Judaism. What it lacks in numbers it must make up in sincerity and devotion. It has none of the extraneous helps and props by which the various Christian churches are supported. The Jews have no organization or government to which either their congregations or their ministers are amenable; each religious society or congregation is supreme and independent, a law unto itself, and is absolutely free from interference from without, both in the management of its affairs and in matters appertaining to its religious faith. The Jews have no pope and no bishop; they have no presbytery and no synod, and even their ministers discharge the offices to which they are called, not by virtue of any ordination in the Christian sense of the term, but simply because they have been chosen for the position by their respective congregations on account of an especial fitness of character and learning supposed to be resident in them.

Any man may discharge the duties of the rabbi or any other functionary of the synagogue, provided he possesses the necessary ability and can command the respect of the community that calls him. Whatever influence a rabbi may exert in his own congregation, or beyond its confines in the wider sphere of his coreligionists, is due altogether to personal causes and qualifications, and not to the office which he holds, which is absolutely without any legally constituted authority. The religion of the Jew must be rooted in his own soul, and reason and conscience are its strongest support and its supreme authority. To form a congregation, therefore, it does not require a dispensation from a higher authority without, but merely the presence of a certain number of Jews who have sufficient knowledge of their ancestral faith and a warm attachment to the principles which it inculcates. Ten men were supposed to constitute a "minyan," or the number required by tradition to hold regular or public services, and, according to our best information, this "minyan" first occurred in St. Louis on the day of the Jewish New Year, 1836. These pious pioneers rented a little room over a grocery store owned by a man by the name of Max, on the corner of Second and

Spruce Streets, and there in that modest little temple they held their services, and, like the patriarchs of old, they worshiped the God of their fathers, who had guided them in all their wanderings and had brought them from the house of bondage to a land of religious and civil liberty, and a land that flowed with milk and honey. Out of these small beginnings there grew several congregations, as the influx of coreligionists into St. Louis continued. In those early days the Jews were wont to band together for congregational purposes according to their various nationalities. Thus there was a Polish congregation which is said to be the oldest organization in St. Louis, and which was constituted largely of members who came from the districts of Austria, Russia and Germany which have been designated by the name of Poland. This, the oldest representative body of our faith, is still living, active and thriving. Its synagogue is situated on the corner of Twenty-first and Olive Streets, and its minister is Rabbi H. J. Messing, a man who is actively engaged in, and largely identified with, the work of the United Hebrew Charities, an organization which unites all of the Israelites of St. Louis and their various benevolent societies under one head and management. The next oldest institution, so it is said, was a congregation of Bohemian Jews, known by the name of B'nai B'rith, or sons of the covenant. Then there sprang up a religious body composed of coreligionists hailing from the various parts of Germany, and they assumed the official name of "Emanuel." One of these bodies, Emanuel probably, worshiped on Broadway, between Washington and Lucas Avenues, in the rear of the firm of Samuel C. Davis & Co., over a livery stable, and the other had a house of worship on Sixth Street. Subsequently these two societies united to form one congregation, under the name of B'nai El, which now worships on the corner of Tenth and Chouteau Avenue. Its minister is the Rabbi M. Spitz, who, besides the duties of his clerical office, discharges those of the editorship of the "Jewish Voice," the only denominational organ in St. Louis, and, in fact, the only one in the wide West this side of San Francisco. The reform movement in Judaism, which originated in Germany, and whose object it was to liberalize the synagogue and to bring the Jew and

his eternal faith into closer touch with modern life, had hardly become known even in name in the early days of the Jewish settlement in St. Louis. The congregations which we have spoken of were all formed on strictly orthodox lines, and conformed to the traditional ritual and usages of the old-time synagogue. Since their foundation, however, they have yielded to the spirit of the times and introduced changes in keeping with its demands, but, nevertheless, both congregations have remained true to the conservative tendencies which marked their beginning. Of the two the "United Hebrew Congregation" is the more conservative. Early in the sixth decade of our century ideas of reform began to assert themselves more vigorously in the B'nai El Congregation, and as a consequence thereof a number of its members withdrew and formed a temple association in 1867, with a view to building up a new congregation and erecting a house of worship dedicated to the principles of the radical reform movement. The spiritual concerns of this religious body were administered for two years by a most excellent man and scholar, Neuman Tuholske, who had earned for himself many years before coming to this country the reputation of being one of the most conscientious, profound and clear-headed teachers in the kingdom of Prussia. In 1869 the congregation consecrated its own edifice, a magnificent structure in those days, on the corner of Seventeenth and Pine Streets. It was incorporated under the name of "Shaare Emeth"—gates of truth—and the Rev. Dr. S. H. Sonneschein was called into its pulpit. In 1886 the internal broils and dissensions which had divided the members into factions resulted in a breach, the outcome of which was that quite a number of the influential members withdrew, and, taking Dr. Sonneschein with them for their spiritual guidance, they formed the nucleus of a new congregation, which, under the name of "Temple Israel," dedicated its own house of worship, corner Twenty-eighth and Pine, in the year 1888. For the last seven years the Rev. Leon Harrison, formerly of Brooklyn, New York, has occupied the pulpit of Temple Israel in a very successful and satisfactory manner. In 1895 Temple Shaare Emeth moved from its old sanctuary, and, through the courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Boyd and his church, it was invited to hold its services on Saturday in the

home of the Second Baptist congregation, corner Twenty-seventh and Locust Streets. The privilege thus kindly extended was utilized until January of 1897, when the new and magnificent structure at the corner of Lindell and Vandeventer Boulevards was formally given over to its high and holy purpose. Samuel Sale, who was called here from Chicago in 1887, has occupied the pulpit of Shaare Emeth ever since. In accordance with the more modern tendencies of Judaism, Sunday services have been conducted in the two last named synagogues for more than ten years. The object of these additional services is to afford an opportunity of frequenting the house of worship to those who for some reason can not attend on the traditional Sabbath. Besides the religious bodies which have been mentioned, there are quite a number of smaller societies composed mostly of the Russian refugees, and these are naturally strictly orthodox. The congregation "B'nai Amoonah," situated at the corner of Thirteenth and Carr, as the most prominent orthodox religious body, deserves especial mention. The Rev. Mr. Rosentreter, a most estimable man, is at the head of it. While, as has been said, there is no outward force which holds the Jews of the various religious shades together, and there is no organization of which the different congregations form component parts, yet there is a spiritual bond which unites them and makes them practically a unit in all that appertains to the essential and fundamental principles of their religion, which are, in few, the belief in an all-loving and eternal God, who has created the universe with wisdom and purposive intelligence, and who rules in it with justice, righteousness, and loving kindness. It is this faith which has enabled the Jew to present a solid phalanx to the world, despite all diversities of form and ceremony; which has maintained him in the past, despite obloquy and persecution, and to which he will remain true, while honor and fidelity, love and devotion to home, shall hold a place in the human heart. It is this spiritual kinship which makes the Jews practically one family in all matters touching charity and philanthropy, and causes them to sustain in common all their benevolent institutions. Prominent among these agencies of good, in which all Jews alike participate, there are several which deserve special mention, such

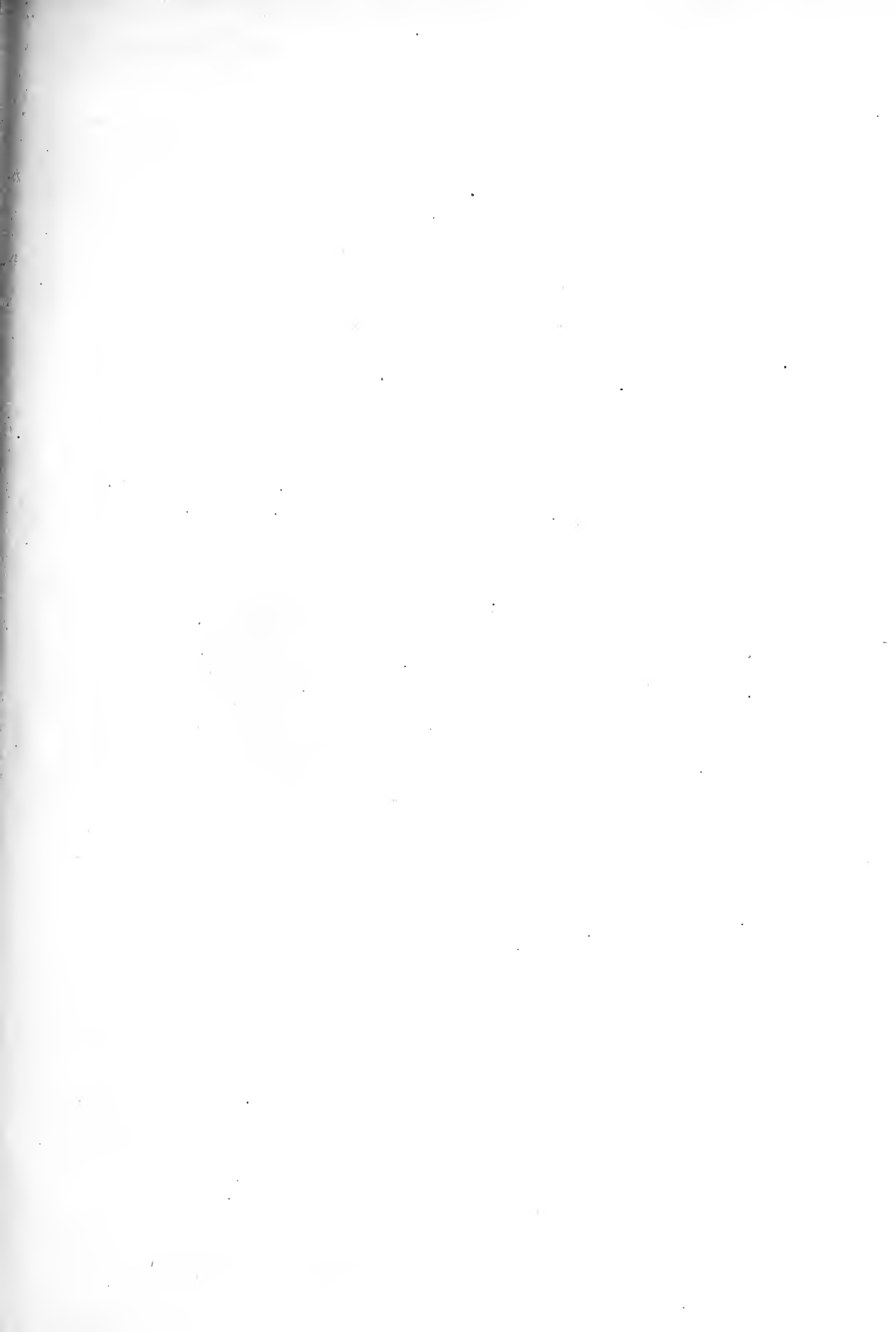
as the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites, the Hebrew Free and Industrial School, the Jewish Alliance School, the Sisterhood of Personal Service, the Ladies' Zion Society, the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Society, the Ladies' Sewing Society, and last, but not least, the United Hebrew Charities, which from day to day dispenses its gifts to the worthy poor, and through its various channels enters the homes of the sick and the needy.

SAMUEL SALE.

Jockey Club.—A club devoted to what has been termed the "sport of kings"—that is to say, horse-racing—which was organized in St. Louis in 1828, and gave the first races under its auspices during three days, beginning October 9th of that year. Some famous contests of speed were given on the track controlled by this club. It passed out of existence after a time, but in 1848 a new club bearing the same name was organized, and numbered among its members many of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis. This club laid out a track in an enclosure of eighty acres three miles from St. Louis, on the Manchester Road, and its first race meeting began on the 8th of October, 1848. Like its predecessor, it passed out of existence in the course of time, and in 1877 the St. Louis Jockey Club was organized and chartered with a capital stock of \$50,000. This club purchased what was known as the "Cote Brilliante" race track. Its first race meeting began on the 4th of June, 1877. In 1880 the club was reorganized, and in 1882 obtained a new charter. Under its auspices many famous meetings have been held, and it has been one of the noted racing associations of the country.

Johns, Emma, who has achieved marked distinction as a pianist, was born February 19, 1869, in Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Edward W. and Kate M. (Jones) Johns. Her father and her grandfather, William Johns, formerly of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, were for many years extensively engaged in the operation of copper works. Born and reared under favorable auspices, she enjoyed the best educational advantages in private seminaries in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio. At the early age of nine years, she manifested a high order of artistic talent and musical genius, and was placed

under the care of the thorough and accomplished German professors of music, Messrs. Hydlar and Undenner, of Cleveland, and Professor Giddings, of Pittsburg. When but twelve years old, she performed in the Academy of Music in Cleveland, and elicited the highest commendation of her teachers for her artistic rendition of intricate compositions. She was then sent to Germany to complete her education, and remained abroad for about three years, receiving the most careful training and enjoying unusual advantages for the cultivation of her musical talents. She was an ardent student, and became an accomplished linguist, speaking six languages with ease and fluency. At the same time, her great ambition was to excel in music, to which art she devoted herself with all the enthusiasm of her nature, under the direction of the most renowned teachers, among whom was for two years Herman Scholtz, the celebrated private piano virtuoso to His Majesty the King of Saxony. From him, as professor of the Royal Academy of Music, she received the certificate of merit of that institution. In further recognition of her ability, she was invited to play in presence of the royal family, and was made the recipient of the King's Pianist medal, an unusual distinction. Professor Scholtz regarded her talent as of such high order that he importuned her to become a member of his famous concert company, but her health, which had been impaired by close application to study and practice, obliged her to decline the flattering offer. Meantime, her parents had made their home in Carthage, Missouri, and after her return from Europe, the people of that cultured city were among the first of many American audiences to experience the intense delight afforded by her superb genius. Competent critics in New York City, Cleveland, Ohio, St. Louis, Missouri, and other musical centers, united in praise of her admirable technique and sympathetic interpretation, especially of the most difficult compositions of Liszt, Chopin and Gottschalk. She also performed at various times original compositions which called forth unstinted praise, delighting those whose own musical attainments marked them as discriminating judges. Her repeated triumphs brought her frequent solicitations to enter upon a public career as a concert performer or teacher in leading schools which specialize





Chas. P. Johnson.

the most advanced instruction in instrumental music. Devoted to the art for its own sake, she declined all such overtures, to perfect herself in the science of musical composition, which she is now (1899) doing in New York City, under the instruction of William Mason, doctor of music, famed throughout the world as an author in that department of musical literature, the intimate friend of Paderewski, and a teacher who receives as pupils only those who are beyond instruction in execution. While so engaged, she gives recitals on occasion in the most artistic and fashionable residences of the metropolis, where she is an honored guest, for her personal worth as well as her professional ability. At the elegant parental home in Carthage, Missouri, a spacious and beautifully furnished music room has been set apart for her use. The ceiling bears, in fresco, harmonious decorations, representative of antique instruments and cherub choirs, and the paintings and engravings are all in keeping with the purposes to which the apartment is devoted. The family is held in high regard by the people of Carthage, who cherish deep pride in claiming, as of their own community, a lady who is recognized as one of the most accomplished musicians in Missouri, and in the country.

Johnson, Charles Philip, one of the most eminent criminal lawyers of the Western bar, was born in Lebanon, St. Clair County, Illinois, January 18, 1836, son of Henry and Elvira (Fouke) Johnson. In the paternal line, he is descended from Pennsylvania ancestors, and in the maternal line from Virginia ancestors. His parents were pioneer settlers in Illinois, and Chas. P. Johnson was reared and educated in that State, completing his scholastic studies at McKendree College. As a boy he learned the printer's trade, and when seventeen years old, started a newspaper, which he published at Sparta, Illinois, for over a year. When he was nineteen years old he came to St. Louis and began reading law under the preceptorship of Judge William C. Jones and Attorney General R. F. Wingate. He was admitted to the bar in 1857 and began practicing in that city, taking an active part at the same time, in the "Free Soil" political movement of that period. Nature had endowed him with the gift of eloquence and he almost immediately be-

came one of the most attractive orators connected with this movement, and a trusted lieutenant of Frank P. Blair, who was the recognized leader of the Missouri forces arrayed against the extension of slavery. In 1859 he was elected city attorney of St. Louis, on the ticket headed by Oliver D. Filley, and in the campaign of 1860 he was an active and enthusiastic supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. When the clashing of interests and ideas between the North and the South finally culminated in civil war, he was among the Unionists of St. Louis who gave prompt and emphatic expression to their sentiments by enlisting in the Union Army, and early in 1861 he was mustered into the Third Regiment of Missouri Infantry as a lieutenant. This regiment was enlisted for three months, and during his term of service therein Mr. Johnson helped to recruit and organize the famous Eighth Missouri Regiment of Infantry, which he was deputized to tender to President Lincoln. He tendered the services of this regiment to the President in person, and upon his return to St. Louis was elected major of the regiment. His lack of military knowledge caused him to decline this position. In 1862 he was tendered a congressional nomination by a portion of the Republican party, which refused to support General Frank P. Blair, but this nomination he declined. At the ensuing election, however, he was chosen a member of the State Legislature and became a recognized leader in the House of Representatives. He served on the committee on emancipation, and, after failing to persuade the leaders of the pro-slavery party to accept President Lincoln's proposition to pay the slave-owners who had remained faithful to the Union for the emancipation of their slaves, he took an advanced position in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation, and introduced the bill providing for the calling of a State convention to consider that subject. As a member of this Legislature, Mr. Johnson was also distinguished for his able championship of the interests of B. Gratz Brown, who was a candidate for the United States Senate and who was elected at the end of a prolonged and exciting contest. In 1864 Mr. Johnson was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by reason of the independent candidacy of Samuel Knox. In 1865 he opposed, on ac-

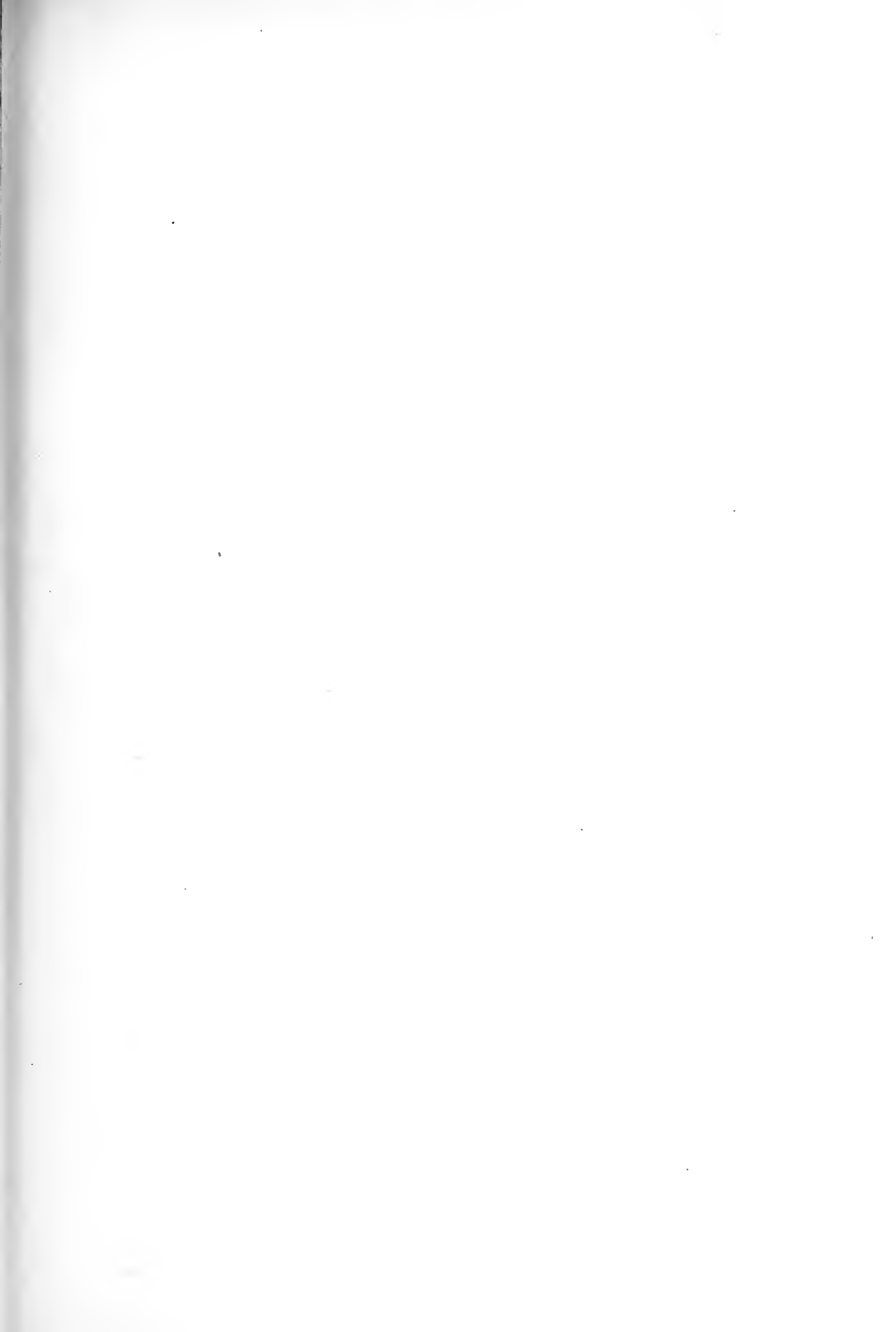
count of its intolerant and proscriptive provisions, the adoption of what became known as the "Drake Constitution," submitted to the people for indorsement by the convention which had framed it. On this issue he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, and served in that body during the adjourned session of 1865-6. In the fall of 1866 he was appointed circuit attorney for the city and County of St. Louis by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, and in 1868 he was elected to the same position on the Republican ticket, and served in that capacity during the six years following. While holding this office Mr. Johnson developed those great powers, as an advocate, which have since given him such wide celebrity and so large a practice as a criminal lawyer. Missouri inaugurated the Liberal Republican movement, which swept over the country and resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, respectively, for President and Vice President in 1872. Mr. Johnson became a leader in this movement, and in 1872 was elected Lieutenant Governor of Missouri on the ticket headed by Silas Woodson. He was an able and accomplished president of the Senate, and while serving in that capacity he threw the weight of his influence and eloquence in favor of the repeal of the charter grant, under which St. Louis had passed what was known as the "Social Evil Law," a speech which he made on this subject and at that time attracting wide attention. At the end of his term of office as Lieutenant Governor he retired from active participation in politics, and has since devoted himself to the law, adding at the same time to his own fame and to the fame of the St. Louis bar. Only once has he consented to accept a nomination to office, and that was in 1880, when he was again sent to the Legislature, mainly for the purpose of procuring legislation which would break up a powerful gambling ring, then existing in St. Louis. As a result, after a determined and bitter contest, he succeeded in having passed what is known as the "Johnson Gambling Law." This he followed up with a memorable professional fight on the gambling and lottery rings of the city, which resulted in their complete overthrow. For a full quarter of a century Governor Johnson has been on one side or the other of almost every important criminal case tried in the courts of St. Louis, and his

practice has extended also throughout the State of Missouri and into the States of Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa and elsewhere. As has been appropriately said of him by one who knows him well: "Whether as a statesman, advocating the welfare of the people; a lawyer pleading the cause of the weak or innocent; a public prosecutor arraigning criminals at the bar of justice; or a citizen in the walks of private life, Governor Johnson has always been the same dignified, courteous gentleman, so demeaning himself as to command the respect and admiration of all who know him."

The course pursued by Governor Johnson in the case of Arthur Duestrow, condemned and executed for the murder of his wife and child, illustrates two dominant elements in his character, his tenacity of purpose and his absorbing interest in the cause which he represents. Believing in this instance that an insane man had suffered the extreme penalty of the law, he was one of the few who followed the remains of his unfortunate client to the grave, and there delivered the following memorable address:

"To say anything at the grave of Arthur Duestrow was something of which I had not thought until this morning; but the circumstances surrounding his life since I met him the morning after the fatal tragedy, are of such a character as I think warrant me in making a few remarks which I deem due to his memory. No one has been his continuous associate since I took charge of his defense but myself, and from my intimate knowledge of the man and all the facts of his case, I wish to say here, in the presence of his remains, that he is the victim of a judicial murder. His offense in its every characteristic was apparently brutal, but God had afflicted him in a manner that should have made him irresponsible in law, and the extent of his culpability should have been left to his Maker. During his long, bitter and relentless prosecution I never asked anything in his behalf further than incarceration in an insane asylum. I fully realized that there was the place to which humanity dictated his assignment. Time would then have been given to clearly establish what I have known from the first, that he was afflicted with that direst disease, insanity.

"It is claimed, my friends, that this is a





William H. C.

James F. Johnson

triumph of the law and a just punishment of its victim. I say here, in the presence of you few and in the presence of my God, of whom I have a full recognition, both as to His power and His mercy, that it is a disgrace to the humanity of the age—a triumph of ignorance and prejudice, as against every effort of science and legal skill to protect a poor afflicted son of humanity. It is illustrative of a retrogression to the cruel savagery of past ages. Every effort that I have made to get a just and humane view of this man's case has been thwarted by misrepresentation and abuse heaped upon him, which he had no power to repel, and which I was powerless to counteract.

"The efforts of the most skilled, careful and conscientious physicians were of no avail. All those expedients that years of wisdom and experience have incorporated into the law to protect the rights of the individual against aggressions of high power, or the cry of the mob, have been treated, not only with indifference, but, I may say, with contempt, by the press and by both subordinate and superior courts. Even the paltry bequest that Christianity guarantees to the condemned has been denied by a weak and vacillating executive.

"This man was not allowed Christian preparation for death. Time was not granted to the few who were interested in his fate to consider the matter at all. In his insane state he imagined he was another being than Arthur Duestrow. Whether the ministrations of a Protestant clergyman or a Catholic priest could have helped him in his clouded intellect, I know not, but the opinion of mankind has been, that under such circumstances, it is but right for the authorities of a civilized State to guarantee it to the highest and lowest alike.

"There are, my friends, none of the usually attendant burial ceremonies here. Such being the case, it can hardly be deemed sacrilegious for me to commend his soul to the merciful consideration of the great God. 'After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.' In the calm and dispassionate forum of scientific and historical investigation, the character of his act will be determined and his irresponsibility conceded. From out the darkened intellect, as he stood on the scaffold, there came words of forgiveness to those by whom, in his imaginary character, he was being wronged.

In the same spirit it is not unbecoming for me to say, God, forgive all those who have done wrong to the poor insane atom of humanity, whose remains we consign to this lowly grave."

He has been twice married, first to Miss Estelle Parker, of Washington City. Four children were born of this marriage, three of whom were living at the beginning of 1899. After the death of the first Mrs. Johnson, he married Miss Louise Stevens, daughter of a well known merchant of St. Louis, and three children have been born of this marriage. By reason of his eminence at the bar and in public life, Governor Johnson has been honored with the degree of doctor of laws by McKendree College, and he is a member of the faculty of Washington University.

Johnson, James Thomas, farmer, trader and auctioneer, was born in Audrain County, Missouri, March 1, 1853, son of William Otis and Mary (Carter) Johnson. William O. was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, and the mother, Mary Carter, of Kentucky. The father, who died at Mexico September 23, 1896, was a man of extraordinary natural and mental qualities and of fine physique. He was a captain in the Confederate service in the Civil War, and performed some daring acts of bravery, making him a noted man among his acquaintances and in his community. The mother was a woman of strong character and of good family lineage. The son, James T., inherited the strong qualities of both parents. His education was acquired in the common schools of his county and in the State normal school at Kirksville, where he stood high in his classes. Speculation and security debts so involved the father that the panic of 1873 swept away his lands that under other conditions would have been an inheritance to his children. Financial embarrassment in that year recalled the son from school, and having been raised on a farm he naturally adopted agricultural pursuits. After returning from school, one year was spent with the father in repairing his fortunes, and the homestead was saved from the wreck. The next year, 1874, having arrived at his majority, he started alone with a capital composed solely of energy, industry and determination. Beginning as a tenant, he is now the largest owner of land, and if not the wealthiest, he is

one of the wealthiest men of Audrain County. He lives in one of the finest and most comfortable residences of Mexico, and directs his farming operations and the raising and handling of stock from his city home. His fine intelligence and superior education has extended his acquaintance beyond the limits of his State. His career as an auctioneer has been much like his career as a farmer. Beginning that business in his county, it extended to the State, and has now become interstate. On occasions when large quantities of fine stock are to be sold, his services are often required in adjoining States, and in 1896 he cried a sale of stock and lands at Paris, Kentucky. He is the moving spirit of his county in all public matters relating to fine stock and agriculture. For many years he was one of the directors of the Mexico Fair Association. He does not confine himself, however, to matters in which he has an immediate interest, but is in the front rank of all enterprises for the good of his city and county. He contributed largely to the erection of the military academy at Mexico in 1889, and to its rebuilding in 1900. In politics he is a Democrat. Though taking an active interest in political affairs he never asked for office, preferring to help others. On more than one occasion he has helped some worthy man to a position, and was never known to promote the interests of any one not wholly worthy of a place in the public service. April 21, 1887, he married Miss Fannie Cave, daughter of Major William S. Cave and Margaret (Harrison) Cave. His wife is from one of the oldest and most prominent families in northern Missouri. By the marriage there are four children, Charles Hardin, William Cave, Mary Frances and Margaret Louise. Mrs. Johnson is a useful member of the Christian Church.

Johnson, John Bates, physician, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, April 26, 1817. His father, John Johnson, was a native of Norway, who emigrated to the United States in the year 1801 and after a short stay in New York removed to Massachusetts. His mother, Harriet Bates, was a daughter of Captain Joseph Bates, who rendered distinguished military service during the War of the Revolution. Dr. Johnson was educated at the Friends' Academy, in New Bed-

ford, Massachusetts, where he was fitted for admission to Harvard University, but owing to the death of his father and the declining health of his mother, was unable to enter. He, however, continued his literary and classical studies until 1835, when, in accordance with a long cherished purpose, he began, in the office of Dr. Lyman Bartlett, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and a year later entered the Berkshire Medical College, of Massachusetts, from which institution he received the degree of doctor of medicine in the spring of 1840, and subsequently was honored by the conferring of an *ad eundem* degree from Harvard. Having graduated in medicine, he was appointed, after a competitive examination, house surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, where he remained for one year, and was there associated with many of the leading physicians of that city. The practical knowledge of disease and valuable experience which he acquired during his residence in this celebrated institution, admirably qualified him for commencing the private practice of his profession, and it was here that the foundation was laid for his subsequent success, both as a practitioner and as a teacher of medicine. Dr. Johnson came to St. Louis in the spring of 1841, just when the city was beginning to attract general attention, and to give unmistakable evidence of its future greatness. His ability as a physician was soon recognized, and it was not long before he was in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice. Associating himself with the progressive men of his own age, who had been attracted to St. Louis about the same time as himself, he assisted, in 1843, in establishing the first public dispensary west of the Mississippi River, which marked a new era in the medical history of the city. He commenced his career as a teacher and lecturer in 1846, when he was chosen adjunct professor of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy in the medical department of Kemper College, which afterward became the Missouri Medical College, in which latter institution he filled the same chair until 1854, when he was elected professor in the St. Louis Medical College, now a department of the Washington University of that city. Dr. Johnson was present in Philadelphia, in 1847, and assisted in the formation of the National Medical Association, of which, in 1850, he



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Geo. B. Johnson M.D.



was elected as one of the vice presidents. He was also one of the originators of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, and in the early fifties served also as its president. He was prominently identified with the various hospitals and other medical eleemosynary institutions of the city, both as a promoter and an active worker. During the Civil War from 1861 to 1865 he was an ardent Union man and interested himself in founding military hospitals for the treatment of the large number of sick and wounded, which were brought to St. Louis during that period; he moreover served on the sanitary commission, which rendered such signal service in raising funds and caring for disabled and needy soldiers of the Union, and, after the close of the war this commission was instrumental in founding and endowing "The Memorial Home," which continues to furnish a perpetual retreat for aged and indigent couples of the better class, and which is one of the city's most valued and useful charities. His early political affiliation was with the old Whig party, and his first presidential vote was cast in 1840 for the elder Harrison. After the Whig party ceased to exist—not being in any sense a politician—he failed to attach himself actively to either the Democratic or Republican parties, but became an independent voter, giving his support to the nominees of whichever party he thought would best serve the interests of the country. In religious belief his parents were both Presbyterians, to which stalwart faith he himself steadfastly adhered, and for many years was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Lucas (the eldest daughter of Mr. James H. Lucas, one of St. Louis' wealthiest and most distinguished citizens), who bore him eleven children—three sons and eight daughters. Dr. Johnson is a man of striking personal appearance, over six feet in height and stout in proportion, of winning personality, a ready and pleasant speaker, speedily gaining and closely holding the attention of his hearers, at once a fine specimen of the *genus homo* as well as of the *genus medico*.

Johnson, Christopher W., manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 12, 1863, son of Andrew Johnson, who was descended from Scotch ancestors. After

fitting himself for business pursuits, mainly by the process of self-education, he became connected with the lumber trade in the State of Michigan and remained in that State until 1883. In that year he came to St. Louis to accept the management of the manufacturing department of the St. Louis Basket and Box Company, and has since been identified with that establishment. It was at that time a comparatively small manufactory, but under Mr. Johnson's management the annual volume of its business has been increased to more than three times what it was when he became connected with it, and it is now numbered among the substantial industries of the city. In 1897, together with his associates on the Republican ticket, he was elected a member of the school board of St. Louis by the largest majority which has ever been given to candidates for municipal offices in that city, and as a member of that body, he has rendered effective service to the cause of popular education. He is a Presbyterian churchman, an active member of various benevolent societies and a member, also, of the order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married, January 9, 1889, Miss Lillian G. Shearrer.

Johnson, John Davis, lawyer, was born at Belleville, Illinois, April 19, 1844. His father, Henry Johnson, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came West in 1825 with the tide of emigration that swept over the Alleghany Mountains and down the Ohio River at that time. His mother, Elvira Fouke, was born at Kaskaskia, in the then Territory of Illinois, where her father, a native of Virginia, and her mother, a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, had settled during the early years of the century. Mr. Johnson was next to the youngest of eight children, but three of whom survive—namely, Chas. P., Richard M. and himself. He was educated in the public schools and at McKendree College, Illinois, but he left college at the age of seventeen to enlist in the Union Army, soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, in which he attained the rank of first lieutenant.

Mr. Johnson has made St. Louis his home since 1858. Being thrown on his own resources after the war, he served as a deputy county marshal and deputy clerk of the court of criminal correction, which were the only

official positions he ever held. During the years he was thus employed he patiently and persistently pursued his studies of the law with the view of fitting himself for the practice. In the fall of 1870 he was, without solicitation on his part, nominated by the Republican county convention for assistant prosecuting attorney of the court of criminal correction, and was soon after that examined and admitted to the bar by Honorable David Wagner, then presiding judge of the Supreme Court. He was defeated in the election which followed, and at the same time a change in the chief clerkship of the court of criminal correction lost him his clerical position. With many expressed doubts and misgivings as to results, for he then had a wife and three children to provide for, he, on the first day of February, 1871, took desk room in the office of his brother, Chas. P. Johnson, and began the practice of the law. Within a year he formed a partnership with Wm. C. Jones, which continued until the latter was elected judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court in 1875.

In 1879 he formed another partnership with Chas. P. Johnson and Jos. G. Lodge, from which Mr. Lodge soon withdrew, and thereafter the brothers continued the practice under the firm name of Chas. P. & Jno. D. Johnson. As associates and partners they had their offices together in the old "Temple," at Broadway and Walnut Street, for more than a quarter of a century, and during that time built up a large and lucrative civil and criminal practice which extended beyond the State and Federal courts of Missouri. Mr. J. D. Johnson, however, had no taste for the criminal branch of the law, and early in his career abandoned it entirely, and has since given his exclusive attention to the civil practice, while the senior member of the firm gave his best energies to the criminal practice.

Mr. Johnson has a strong legal mind, and is a careful and conscientious counselor. As a trial lawyer he has few, if any, superiors at the bar, and unquestionably stands in the front rank of his profession. Being a close student and endowed with a quick perception of the substantial points of a case, his presentation of a client's cause in a trial is always marked with rare skill. This faculty, united with a wonderful tact in cross-examination and power of analysis, makes him a formid-

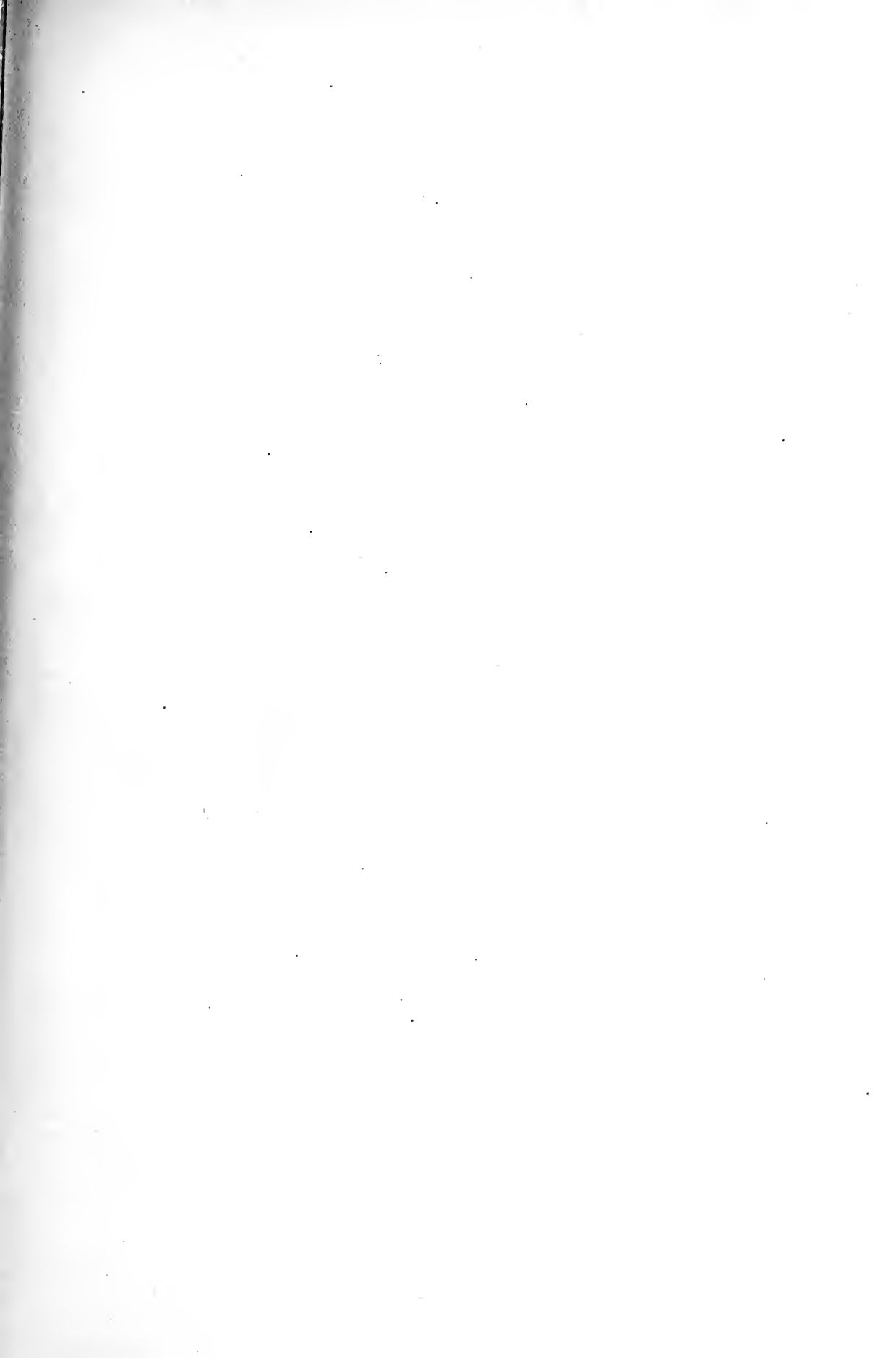
able antagonist in *nisi prius* courts. The records of the appellate courts, both State and Federal, including the Supreme Court of the United States, likewise bear witness to his high merits as a lawyer, and his briefs on file in those courts show his appearance in a great number of well contested and important cases.

In 1879 Mr. Johnson was the Republican nominee for judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court, but was defeated by a small majority. Six years later he was again nominated by his party for the same position, but declined the honor. He has always been a staunch Republican in politics, and has evinced a deep interest in all questions affecting his party and the public welfare; at the same time he has never been an active party worker, nor aspired to political honors, otherwise than as mentioned.

Mr. Johnson is strongly domestic in his tastes and habits. He has been married three times, and has six children now living. He is a member of the St. Louis and the Mercantile Clubs, and of the G. A. R., but prefers his home to social pleasures. He is passionately fond of field sports, particularly bird-shooting and fly-fishing, and was a pioneer in the movement for the protection of the wild game and fish of the West, which has resulted in the present laws on the subject in many of the States.

Mr. Johnson is yet in the prime of life, devotedly attached to his profession. An industrious worker and hard student, he keeps abreast of the markedly developing and improving progress in the jurisprudence of the day. He has still before him a career of further triumph and widely extended usefulness.

Johnson, Richard Marshall, was born at Belleville, Illinois, May 2, 1842, his parents being Henry Johnson, of Pennsylvania, who came to St. Louis in 1827, and Elvira (Fouke) Johnson, of Kaskaskia, Illinois. After the marriage of his parents they settled at Belleville, and there the subject of this sketch was born. He received his first education at a good private school in Belleville, and was then sent to McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, where he remained for six years, and then, at the age of sixteen years, came to St. Louis. From 1858 to 1860 he was employed in a dry goods store at





Williams NY

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Broadway and Franklin Avenue, and afterward was clerk in the St. Louis post office for a year. When the Civil War came on, in 1861, he promptly espoused the Union cause, and enlisted in John McNeil's company, but could not go into active service on account of physical disability. He was then made clerk at General Grant's headquarters to the chief quartermaster for General Grant's army, and served from the Shiloh campaign on through the operations at Corinth, Jackson, Holly Springs and Memphis, to the capture of Vicksburg, and afterward served in a similar capacity at Helena. After the close of the war he returned to St. Louis, and was appointed superintendent of the State Tobacco Warehouse, which then stood at the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and Sixth Street. In 1869 President Grant, who knew him well, and had had personal knowledge of his administrative capacity, appointed him consul to Hankow, China. In this important position Mr. Johnson discharged the duties so efficiently and faithfully that he was retained in it for the two terms of President Grant's administration. On his return to St. Louis, in 1877, he was admitted to the bar, and has been engaged in the practice of law ever since. "Dick" Johnson—as he was familiarly called in his early days, to distinguish himself from his brothers—belongs to a family of born lawyers, his eldest brother being Honorable Charles P. Johnson, the most distinguished criminal advocate of the St. Louis bar; and his next brother, John D. Johnson, not less eminent and successful in the civil practice. In 1894 he was elected assistant prosecuting attorney of the court of criminal correction, and acquitted himself in a manner worthy of the name he bears; and in all his twenty years' practice at a bar noted in the West for the learning and skill of its members, he has successfully maintained the reputation of an able and honorable practitioner. Mr. Johnson is a zealous and active Republican in politics, and his affable bearing and cordial manners mark him for a popular favorite, not only with his party, but with the general public. He was married, in 1866, to Annie W. Blow, daughter of the late Taylor Blow, one of the most eminent merchants of St. Louis in his day. They have had nine children, eight of whom—four girls and four boys—are living.

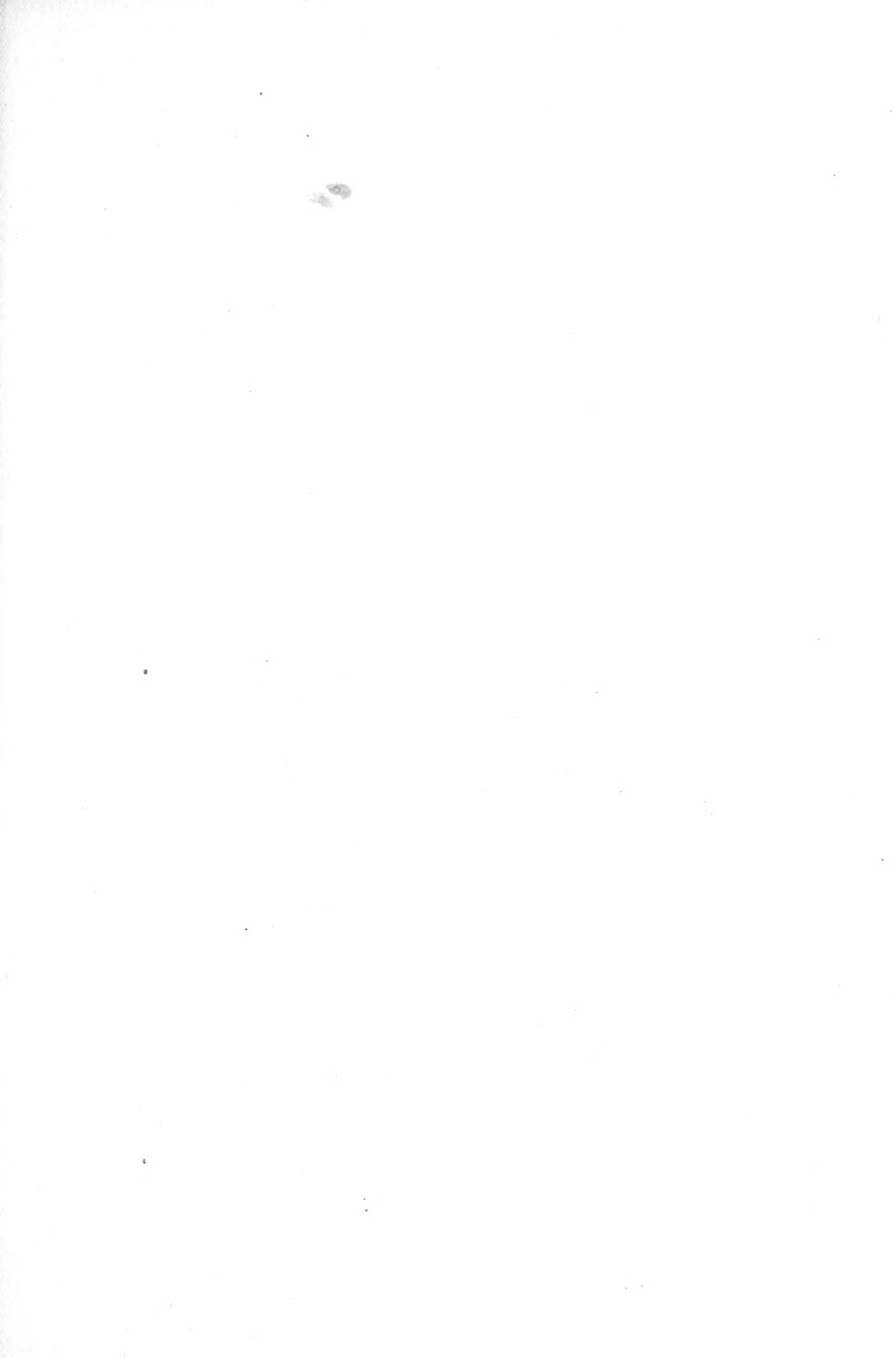
Johnson, Reno De Orville, mining engineer, was born September 17, 1862, in Dublin, Wayne County, Indiana, son of Elwood F. and Mary Agnes Johnson. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Emporia and Kansas City, Kansas, and of Colorado Springs, Colorado. He graduated from the last named place in 1882, and afterward worked his way through college, attending Washington University of St. Louis from 1882 to 1887, in which year he graduated. At the university he took a five-year course in mining and civil engineering, and during the year 1887-8, he was draughtsman for Professor Potter of that institution. In the last named year he became assayer for the Mountain Key Mine at Pinos Altos, New Mexico. From there he came East, and during the following eighteen months he was connected with the famous St. Joe Lead Company at Bonne Terre, Missouri. Returning to New Mexico in 1890, he was made assistant superintendent of the Mountain Key Mine, and held that position for a short time. While in New Mexico he also erected a copper smelter for M. W. Neff. In 1891 he came back to Missouri and became connected with the Granby Mining and Smelting Company, of Granby, Missouri, as surveyor. After filling that position a year, he became assistant superintendent of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company at Howard Station, St. Louis County, a position which he held until 1893. He then became assistant superintendent of the Central Lead Company at Flat River, Missouri, and while in the employ of that corporation was superintendent of the construction of its large plant. He was assistant superintendent of this company for two and a half years, and for an equal period held the position of superintendent. During the last year of this time he was also superintendent of the Theodora Lead Company, which was later consolidated with the Central Company. He sank the shaft and erected the plant of the Theodora Lead Company. On the 1st of July, 1898, he accepted the position of superintendent of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company, whose works are located at St. Francois, Missouri, and this position he still retains. Since he became connected with this corporation, he has constructed a half-million dollar mining and concentrating plant which is one of

the best equipped and most complete plants of its kind in existence. Although still a young man; Mr. Johnson is widely known in mining circles, and is regarded everywhere as an expert in this line of work.

Johnson, Samuel Allen, physician, was born in Daviess County, Kentucky, September 15, 1863, son of John H. and Annie Maria (Singleton) Johnson, natives of Kentucky. His father is a son of John Johnson, a native of South Carolina, and one of the pioneers of Kentucky. John H. Johnson came to Missouri about 1882, locating in Springfield, near which city he bought a farm, but soon after retired from its management on account of physical disability. For many years he was a member of the well known tobacco firm of Ray, White & Co., and is well known throughout the State. His wife is a native of Hardinsburg, Kentucky, and a daughter of Stanley Singleton, an attorney of that place. The education of Dr. Johnson was begun in the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky, and concluded in Louisville University and the Kentucky School of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1889. In the meantime he had taught school during portions of the year 1886-7 and '88. In 1882 he had removed with his parents to Springfield, Missouri, and in 1890 he began the practice of his profession at that place. His labors there were continued until 1896, when he retired from private practice to accept the appointment of assistant physician to State Insane Asylum No. 3, at Nevada, tendered him by the board of managers of that institution. While in college he had studied especially with the idea of preparing himself as an alienist, and upon his graduation from the medical college was the recipient of two medals, one as second honor man of his class, and the other for proficiency in physiology. In religion Dr. Johnson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics, he affiliates with the Democratic party, but has never occupied elective office.

Johnson, Thomas Moore, lawyer, was born in Osceola, Missouri, March 30, 1851, son of Honorable Waldo P. and Emily (Moore) Johnson. His education was begun in the schools of Osceola and con-

tinued in Clarksburg, Virginia, and at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. In 1871 he was graduated from Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Indiana, after which he returned to Osceola, and began the study of the law with his father. Immediately after his admission to the bar, in 1872, he began practice in Osceola, but in 1873 he located in Nevada, Missouri, where he remained about a year. Early in 1874 he returned once more to Osceola, and in the fall of that year was elected prosecuting attorney of St. Clair County as the candidate of the Democratic party, serving one term and declining a renomination. In the spring of 1877 he removed to St. Louis County, but in 1879 he again located in St. Clair County, and since that time has resided there continuously. In 1882 he was elected a member of the board of trustees and president of the village of Osceola, and upon the incorporation of the town as a city of the fourth class he became its mayor, serving in that office for ten years. He has also been a member of the board of education for about ten years, and is now its president. In 1898, as the candidate of the Democracy of St. Clair County, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and was offered a renomination in 1900, but declined to become a candidate. His interest in business affairs is limited to his connection with the Johnson-Lucas Banking Company, in which he is a stockholder and director. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Royal Templars of Temperance. His marriage occurred in May, 1881, and united him with Alice Barr, a native of what is now Centre Township, St. Clair County, and a daughter of Rev. C. J. Barr, a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who died in 1897. They are parents of four children, viz.: Ralph P., Waldo P., Helen M. and Franklin P. Mr. Johnson is one of the most distinguished bibliophiles and philologists of the West, an eminent authority on Greek and Latin literature, and a gentleman of most scholarly attainments. He has not only been a liberal contributor to philosophical and scientific journals, but founded and published two periodicals which were warmly welcomed in the modern world of philosophy. In 1884 he began the publication of "The Platonist, an Exponent of Philosophic Truth," of which he issued four and a half annual volumes. The scope of the





Waldo P. Johnson

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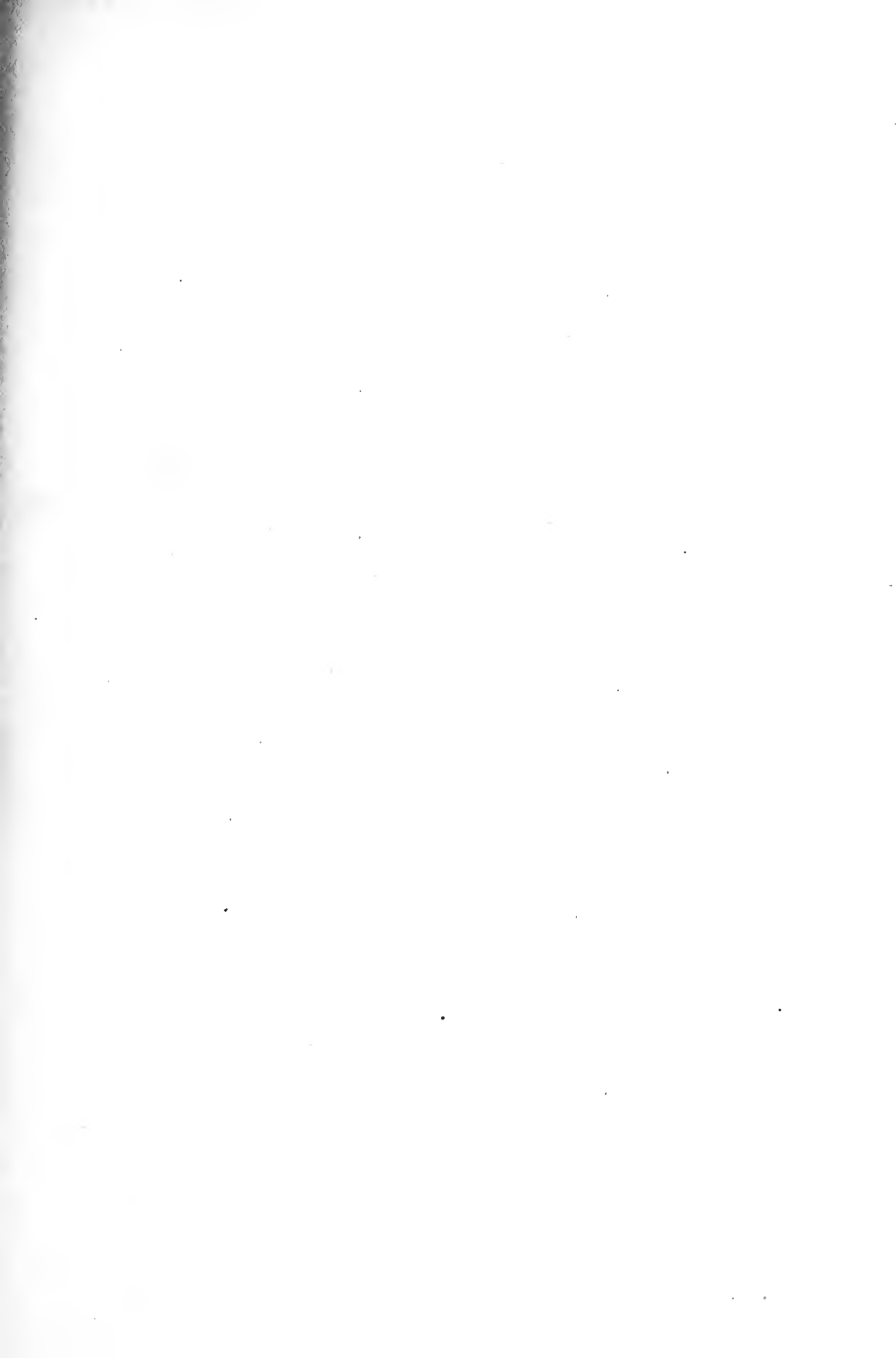
journal included not only the wisdom religion of the archaic period, Oriental as well as Occidental philosophy, but philological investigations, translations and interpretations of the later writers, the various utterances of gifted and enlightened individuals, and, in short, every variety of inquiry and speculation relating to the interior life. In 1888 he founded "Bibliotheca Platonica, an Exponent of the Platonic Philosophy," the publication of which he conducted one year. The chief aim of this publication was the critical and philosophic examination and interpretation of the writings of Plato, Aristotle, and the Neoplatonists; and appropriate treatment of the literary history and characteristics of the Platonic writings, philological researches, emendations of the text, philosophical analyses and interpretations, etc. He is now (1900) preparing translations from the Greek of the works of Plotinus and Damascius, and an original work on the life and writings of Thomas Taylor, the Platonist. In addition to the literary work here noted, Mr. Johnson has delivered numerous lectures on subjects included within the realm of philosophy and literature, the last course being that presented in 1895 before the Unitarian Society of Salt Lake City. The large number of literary works which he has personally collected during his busy life, many of which are very rare and priceless in value, he has housed in a commodious and handsomely appointed stone building erected by him in 1899, which is distinguished as being the only private library building in the State devoted exclusively to that purpose.

Johnson, Waldo, P., eminent as a lawyer, soldier and statesman, was born September 16, 1817, in Bridgeport, Virginia. His parents were William and Olive (Waldo) Johnson, both natives of the same State. He was educated at Rector College, Pruntytown, Virginia, and graduated in 1839. He studied law, and began practice in September, 1842, his license admitting him to "the superior and inferior courts of Virginia." In 1843 he removed to Missouri, locating at Osceola, St. Clair County, where two of his maternal uncles were already established. The village then comprised a dozen houses, and a population of about fifty people. At the opening of the Mexican War, in 1846, he enlisted in a company commanded by his uncle, Captain

David Waldo, which was assigned to the First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, Colonel A. W. Doniphan. He served with this command in New Mexico, and was there mustered out to enable him to take his seat in the Legislature of Missouri, to which he had been elected during his absence. After a tedious journey he arrived at Jefferson City the day previous to the opening of the Legislature, in which he took a leading part from the beginning to the end of the session. In 1848 he became circuit attorney, and in 1851 he was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District; in both positions he displayed the qualifications of the well trained lawyer and sagacious jurist. In 1852 he resigned from the bench to resume his law practice, in order to give attention to personal interests of commanding importance. An earnest Democrat, and a close friend of Senator Thomas H. Benton, his party predilections and his sincere admiration for the great statesman of Missouri, impelled him, in 1854, to accept a nomination for Congress against John S. Phelps; the contest resulted in his defeat by a small majority. From this time until 1861 he devoted his attention to his law practice, adding greatly to his reputation, and acquiring large property. He was one of the five commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of Missouri to the Peace Congress which assembled at Washington City, February 4, 1861. March 18th, following, he was chosen United States Senator, to succeed James S. Green. It has been asserted by some that he was elected as a Union man, but this statement requires explanation. It is true that he favored the Union as against secession, but he held fealty to the Union as conditioned upon a settlement of the question at issue without sacrifice of the rights and liberties of the Southern people. At that time he believed that an amicable adjustment could be made, but he was also determined to cast his lot with the people of the South if war should ensue. Holding these sentiments, he took his seat in the United States Senate July 4, 1861, in the special session called by President Lincoln. He soon became convinced that the dominant party was determined upon war, and he made earnest endeavor to dissuade it from that purpose. After the battle of Manassas, disastrous to the Federal troops, and the day previous to the adjournment of the Senate

(August 5, 1861) he offered the following as an amendment to a bill then pending: "And be it further enacted, that this Congress recommends the Governors of the States to convene their Legislatures, for the purpose of calling an election to select two delegates from each congressional district, to meet in a general convention at Louisville, Kentucky, on the first Monday in September next; the purpose of the said convention to be to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country." This proposition was defeated, but nine votes being cast for it, and twenty-nine votes against it. The fact is mentioned in Greeley's "American Conflict," without comment, but accompanied with a foot note stating that the author of the amendment, with his colleagues, soon afterward entered the Confederate Army. Judge Johnson, in common with many eminent and discriminating men, in the light of the events of the war period and the disorganized conditions existing during many subsequent years, became deeply impressed with the conviction that the adoption of the measure which he introduced, would, in the language of a biographer, have probably "prevented the most destructive war that ever took place between people calling themselves civilized; the numerous outrages upon liberty would have been avoided, and neither the assassination of Lincoln, nor the assassination of those charged with his assassination, would have crimsoned the pages of our history." The rejection of peace measures determined the course of Judge Johnson. Upon the adjournment of Congress he made a brief visit to Virginia, where his family were temporarily staying, and then returned to Missouri to enter the Confederate service. He was twice wounded while leading his command in the battle of Elkhorn Tavern, or Pea Ridge. He was with General Price in the operations at Corinth, Mississippi, in 1862, and was afterward placed on recruiting service in Missouri under special orders from the Confederate War Department, and by the close of the year had placed in service a regiment of cavalry and six companies of infantry. This accomplished, until the fall of 1863 he was engaged in confidential service. He was then appointed by Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, to fill the vacancy in the Confederate States Senate, occasioned by the death

of Senator R. L. Y. Peyton, and served in that body until its existence was terminated by the downfall of the Confederate government. During his service he was among the confidential advisers of President Davis and an ardent supporter of his policies. In March, 1865, upon the final adjournment of the Confederate Congress, he journeyed to Shreveport, Louisiana, and was with the Missouri troops there when they surrendered. As the United States government was causing the arrest of many persons who had been officially connected with the Confederate government, he made his way to Canada, traveling by river from New Orleans to Cairo, and thence by way of Chicago, constantly in presence of United States troops, but escaping recognition. His family rejoined him at Hamilton, Canada, and he made his residence there until April, 1866, when, by prearrangement, he went to Washington City, where he was paroled, and then returned to his home in Osceola, Missouri. Under the terms of his parole he was required to report when and where directed to "answer any charge which might be preferred against him by the President of the United States," but no presentment was ever made and he remained unmolested, notwithstanding he neither sought pardon or removal of political disabilities, and never receded from the position he had taken at the outset with reference to the principles involved in the great struggle. While rejoicing that the war, with all its horrors and excesses, was ended, he had no regret for his personal part in the terrible drama. Believing that until 1861 the government rested upon the consent of all the governed, and afterward only upon the dictum of a majority, he ever held to the conviction that the South had contended for the true and better principles, and that civilization in America sustained a shock and serious loss in its failure to achieve independence. For ten years succeeding the restoration of peace he engaged in the active practice of his profession, and in the restoration of such of his personal possessions as escaped the ravages of war. When, in 1875, the people of Missouri determined upon an equitable Constitution to replace the arbitrary enactments which had grown out of military rule, public sentiment called upon him to afford his State the benefit of his wise counsel, and he was





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William J. Johnson

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elected to the Constitutional Convention and chosen as its president, during an absence enforced by his professional duties, and without aid of caucus or combination. Over this body, remarkable for the ability and sagacity of its members, he presided to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and the people of the State. In order to more conveniently attend to important professional duties he located, in 1876, in St. Louis, where he remained until 1884, when he returned to Osceola, but continued to maintain an office in the former city. Judge Johnson was married, October 27, 1847, to Miss Emily Moore, of Clarksburg, Virginia. Of this union were born four sons and a daughter, of whom the latter died in infancy. William T. is a lawyer in Kansas City; Thomas M. is a highly accomplished Greek scholar and lawyer at Osceola; St. Clair C. and Charles P. are residents of Texas. Judge and Mrs. Johnson both died at Osceola, Missouri, the former August 14, 1885, and the latter May 31, 1884. Their remains were removed by their children to Forest Hill Cemetery, in the southern suburbs of Kansas City, and over them has been placed a monument of Missouri granite, the reverse side of which is emblazoned with the Confederate flag. Judge Johnson was a constant reader of the Holy Scriptures and an earnest admirer of the Roman Catholic Church as the best organized exponent of Christianity. While living the life of a practical believer, he held connection with no religious organization, and his faith found its assertion in his personal purity, kindness of heart and deeds of benevolence. His character was made the subject of many glowing panegyrics by eminent orators and authors. Honorable Banton G. Boone, then Attorney General of Missouri, in presenting in the Supreme Court, from the bar of St. Louis and Henry County, a memorial to Judge Johnson, said: "Brilliant and commanding as was the public and professional career of Judge Johnson, his private life shone with a still more resplendent lustre. He was possessed of an elevation of thought, a purity of purpose and nobility of action worthy of earnest emulation. A career full of earnest endeavor and honorable action is equally the pride and glory of the State, and among all the great names of Missouri, both of the living and the dead, there is

none more honored than that of Waldo P. Johnson."

Johnson, William Tell, lawyer, was born August 4, 1848, at Osceola, Missouri, a son of the eminent lawyer and statesman, Judge Waldo P. Johnson. He was educated at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, graduating in the class of 1868. He read law under his father, who directed his studies with a thoroughness inspired in large measure by parental hope and anticipation that he would prove a worthy successor to himself. He was admitted to the bar June 29, 1872, at Butler, Missouri, and entered upon practice at Osceola. In 1879 he removed to Kansas City, his present home. In 1874 he formed a law partnership with John H. Lucas, and in 1883 William H. Lucas was admitted to the firm, the former name of Johnson & Lucas remaining unchanged. The business of the firm, for many years, included nearly all important litigation and legal affairs in St. Clair County, extending throughout southwest Missouri, particularly in appellate court cases. In Kansas City the practice of the firm is mostly in the interest of corporations, and they represent the John I. Blair estate, the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, and many other large interests. Mr. Johnson displays a high order of ability in all departments of his profession. He is thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and in presentation before court or jury he is clear and convincing. His speech is plain and forceful, unmarred by excess or ornateness of language, or tricks of oratory, incapable of misconstruction, and holding attention for its intrinsic meaning. Broad in his views, he is a model citizen, and his deep interest in matters pertaining to the general welfare has moved him to render willing and able assistance to railroads and other public enterprises, at various times and in various localities. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and in politics a Democrat. Mr. Johnson was married September 15, 1885, to Miss Agnes M. Harris, a liberally educated and highly cultured lady, daughter of Dr. Edwin E. Harris, of St. Clair County, who rendered distinguished service as a surgeon in the Confederate Army, and died in the line of duty. Three children, Margaret, Robert and Mary, have been born of this marriage.

Johnson County.—A county in the west central part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Lafayette County, on the east by Pettis County, on the south by Henry and Cass Counties and on the west by Jackson and Cass Counties. It is almost rectangular in shape. The greatest length, from north to south, is about thirty-three miles and the breadth is about twenty-five miles. About thirty-one and one-quarter miles are cut from the northwest corner, the north line of the county being the only irregular one of the four. There are no river boundaries. The county contains 517,848.84 acres of valuable land, the surface of the greater portion of which is a beautifully undulating plain. This does not include the 7,126 acres of land which are divided into tracts and town lots. There are but few marked elevations or depressions in Johnson County. The western part is hilly, with considerable timber to relieve the fruitful stretches of tilled soil. Taken as a whole, the land of the county is splendidly fertile and productive. More than three-fourths of the county is prairie land. Although not a river county, there is good drainage into the Missouri River. In the western part there are several natural mounds. A number of water courses add to the natural system of drainage, the largest of which is Blackwater Creek. This has its smaller tributaries. The southwestern part of the county is drained by Big Creek and its branches, the southeastern part by the Big Muddy and its feeding streams. The coal fields of Johnson County, lying east and southeast of Warrensburg, yield abundantly and the quality is such that the product of the mines there finds ready sale in many markets. Mining is carried on extensively. Veins of clay, minerals attending coal and other geologic materials of value are found. The output of building stone is what has made the names of Johnson County and Warrensburg more familiar to the outside world, perhaps, than any other product. This stone is of an extraordinarily fine quality, is sought by builders all over the country and is constantly in demand. The great layers of sandstone are generous in their thickness and of unfailing quantity. Many of the finest structures in the large cities of this country have been built of the Warrensburg stone. Gypsum and mineral tar are found in this county, and the presence of several mineral springs, the

water from which is of medicinal worth most highly recommended, has resulted in the building up of a very popular resort near Warrensburg, known as Pertle Springs. There are a number of fine springs near this place, and hundreds of visitors take advantage of the healing properties of the water every year. The water supply of Warrensburg is secured from these springs, the outflow being altogether tasteful and sweet. All the common varieties of trees abound in Johnson County. Immense quantities of staple cereals are raised by the farmers, and the farm lands yield small quantities of tobacco, sorghum cane, broom corn and excellent qualities of vegetables, meadow grass and other indispensable products which the thrifty husbandman finds it necessary to raise. Tree fruits are of good quality, and the fruits of vine and bush also abound. Thousands of head of cattle, hogs and sheep are marketed every year. A general view of the country districts of Johnson County is charming. The roads are well kept up and the affairs of the county, from a financial standpoint, make all needed improvements possible. The average rate of county taxation is seventy-five cents on each \$100 valuation, the lowest being sixty cents on the hundred in the towns of Holden, Knobnoster and Kingsville, and the highest being \$1.05 in Warrensburg Township. Iron bridges are erected every year where needed, and the improvements of this class are remarkably well kept up. There are a large number of substantial wooden bridges. Johnson County has one of the finest courthouses in the State. It is a new structure, the corner stone having been laid in 1896. It is constructed of the celebrated Warrensburg stone and is an imposing building. Its cost was probably less than that of any other building equally handsome and pretentious ever erected. Fifty thousand dollars was the amount the county court had at its disposal for this purpose, and the courthouse was completed for a little more than this sum, the difference being readily raised by private subscription. The Missouri Pacific Railway runs through Johnson County east and west, the towns of Kingsville, Holden, Centerview, Warrensburg, Montserrat and Knobnoster being on its line. A branch line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway runs through the western and southern parts of the county, touching Holden, Chil-

howee, Post Oak and Leeton. Holden is the junction point of the two roads. The Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railway, a part of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis system, cuts through the southwestern part of the county. The Johnson County towns on this line are Latour and Quick City. In addition to the above named towns, the largest of which is Warrensburg, the county seat, other settlements in the county are Columbus, Fayetteville, Pittsville, Valley City, Fulkerson, Magnolia and Burtville. Holden is the town next in importance to Warrensburg. A late report of the State labor commissioner showed that the principal surplus products of the county were: Corn, 17,160 bushels; oats, 1,500 bushels; wheat, 109,198 bushels; hay, 472,800 pounds; cattle, 16,197 head; hogs, 64,530 head; sheep, 13,873 head; coal, 1,743 tons; stone, 154 cars; broom corn, 16,000 pounds; lumber, 10,300 feet; poultry, 499,175 pounds; eggs, 376,800 dozen. In the year 1899 the assessed value of real estate in Johnson County was \$7,073,325, of which \$5,573,680 represented farm lands and \$1,499,645 represented tracts and town lots. The estimated full value of real estate at that time was \$12,000,000. The assessed value of personal property was \$2,319,125; estimated full value, \$3,500,000. In 1900 the population of Johnson County was 27,843. The county was named in honor of Richard Mentor Johnson, a distinguished soldier in the Indian wars, a United States Senator and later Vice President of the United States. By act of the General Assembly of Missouri the county was organized December 13, 1834. It was laid off from a part of the territory then embraced by Lafayette County. Johnson County first comprised four townships—Jackson, Washington, Jefferson and Madison. Since that early day the constant growth of the county has necessitated frequent subdivisions, and the townships are now known as Grover, Simpson, Hazel Hill, Columbus, Jackson, Kingsville, Madison, Centerview, Warrensburg, Washington, Jefferson, Post Oak, Chilhowee, Montserrat and Rose Hill. Columbus is the oldest settlement. In 1827 Pleasant Rice located there and raised the first crop of corn marketed in the county. He was followed in the fall of the same year by Nicholas Houx. In a few years Dr. Robert Rankin, Rev. Robert King, John Whitsitt, Robert Craig, Uriel Murray,

Morgan Cockrell, Noland Brewer and others had settled in the same vicinity. Before 1840 Harvey Harrison, an early member of the county court, settled near Hazel Hill. John L. Trapp, for many years the presiding judge of the county court, was an early settler. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and available judicial timber was exceedingly scarce. In 1833 Richard Huntsman settled near Fayetteville and set out the first orchard in the county, the tree cuttings having been brought from Tennessee. The same year Christopher and James Mulkey, Jacob Pearman, Edward Corder and William Frapp settled in the county. These were followed by Gideon Harrison, John and Thomas Evans, William Hooten, Joseph Hobson, Samuel Evans, William Bigham, Robert Graham, James Cockrell and John, William, Daniel and David Marr. Among the early settlers in the southeastern part of the county were James Patrick, J. N. Ousley, Nathan Janes and James Marshall. Dr. J. M. Fulkerson was among the early settlers at Columbus, and he married the daughter of Philip Houx, one of the first sheriffs of Johnson County. Immediately after the organization of the county Amos Horn, Robert Rankin and Uriel Murray were appointed justices of the first county court. The inaugural session of the body was held at the residence of Mrs. Rachel Houx, the widow of an early settler heretofore mentioned, near the present site of Columbus. Among the first papers acted upon was a petition from Harvey Harrison for school purposes, this being the first section sold in the county for the benefit of the school fund. It was offered in eighty-acre tracts and brought from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre. Among the second set of county judges was John Thornton, the grandfather of Judge W. W. Wood, now of Warrensburg, one of the prominent lawyers of western Missouri. Mr. Thornton located at an early day in the north part of the county. The first site for the county seat was about three miles east of the ground now occupied by Columbus, but as much opposition was raised to this selection by residents of other portions of the county a change was made and in 1836 the county seat was moved to its present location, the place being named Warrensburg in honor of Martin Warren. The first session of the circuit court met at the residence of Mrs. Rachel Houx August 6, 1835, with Honorable

John F. Ryland as judge, Joseph Cockrell as sheriff and J. H. Townsend as clerk. Up to 1860 the offices of county clerk and circuit clerk were held by the same person. Macklin White was Johnson County's first Representative in the Legislature. The first court held in Warrensburg met in 1837, and among the lawyers who appeared for the transaction of legal business were Major N. B. Holden, Thomas B. Wyatt and French. None of these were residents of Warrensburg, there being no lawyers in that place at the time, but in a few years attorneys began to locate at the county seat, and the bar has grown to be one of the strongest in the State. Senator F. M. Cockrell, who has represented Missouri in the United States Senate for many years, was born in Johnson County, the Cockrell homestead being near Chapel Hill. He began the practice of law in 1856. Aikram Welch, another distinguished lawyer, lived and followed his profession in Johnson County. He was Attorney General of Missouri under Governor Gamble. Another conspicuous Johnson County figure was C. C. Morrow, for many years executive clerk in the United States Senate. His death occurred in Washington, D. C., early in February, 1900. Mr. Morrow was the son of a prominent pioneer Methodist minister. His cousin, William K. Morrow, is cashier of the People's National Bank of Warrensburg. Among the pioneer merchants of Johnson County were John Evans and Harvey Dyer. A. H. Gilkeson, who is now actively engaged in mercantile business in Warrensburg, was a merchant there when what is now a lively little city was but a village. Early attention was paid to the education of the young, and schools were established as rapidly as means were available. The public schools of Johnson County are maintained in accordance with a high standard, education having a helpful influence in the State normal school, located at Warrensburg. The churches have kept pace with the schools. The first church in the county was established by the Methodists, at Columbus. Since that time scores of substantial edifices for public worship have been erected and thousands of dollars represent the investments in church property. Johnson County has long had an enviable reputation for peace and faithful observance of the laws. Unpleasant scenes were enacted during the Civil War, the sentiment being

sharply divided, but no notable conflicts occurred within the borders of this county.

The close of the war found the civil courts inadequate for the suppression of crime originating in the previous disturbed conditions, and led to the organization of a vigilance committee, which applied summary punishment in numerous cases. June 1, 1866, General Frank P. Blair was announced as a political speaker in Warrensburg. A number of rough characters declared that he should not be allowed to speak. He began his speech at 2 o'clock, and was soon interrupted by William Stephens, who came to the stand and declared him a liar. Stephens was put out of the building, but soon returned, and an *emeute* followed, in course of which Stephens' son, James, received a knife wound from which he almost instantly died. General Blair completed his speech about 6 o'clock. February 27, 1867, two men came to the home of David Sweitzer, eight miles north of Warrensburg. Sweitzer was shot down, and \$130 was taken from his body. The next day Richard Sanders, a vicious desperado, was seen in the neighborhood. Suspicion pointed to him as the murderer of Sweitzer, and his appearance, following many cases of robbery and violence, led to a public meeting at the courthouse in Warrensburg. Some 400 people were present, among them the most reputable residents of the city and county. Colonel Isaminger was chosen chairman and N. B. Klaine secretary. Resolutions were adopted deprecating the inadequacy of the courts to protect life and property, and pledging support to law officers in discharge of their duty, also asserting the immediate necessity for repressive measures by the people. Sanders was present at the meeting, but disappeared before its adjournment. That night about 200 men went to Sanders' house and took into custody Richard Sanders and Brackett Sanders; the first named was taken to the woods near by and hung, while the latter was released. March 3d members of the committee went to the home of William Stephens, who had led the disturbance at the Blair meeting and was suspected of various crimes, and calling him to the door shot him dead. The next day, Jeff Collins, a notorious desperado, while on a street in Warrensburg, was covered with a number of guns, taken to a barn in town for trial and was hung near the railway

bridge. Shortly afterward, Thomas Stephens, a son of William Stephens, and Morgan Andrews, charged with various offenses, were brought from Lawrence, Kansas, under requisition. Upon alighting from the train they were taken from the officers by a company of fifty men, who were shortly joined by 400 others, by whom they were taken to the outskirts of the town and hung. In August Thomas W. Little was hung. He had been tried for robbery and acquitted, and public sentiment was so much in sympathy with him that the vigilance committee came into disrepute, and this was the last act for which they were held accountable. The subsequent hanging by unknown parties of James M. Sims, charged with horse-stealing, aroused great indignation. The county was now well rid of bad characters, and the civil courts resumed their usual functions. Since then, as already stated, Johnson County has been notable for its good order and observance of all the forms of law.

Johnson's "Swing 'round the Circle."—This was an expression frequently to be met with in the fall of 1866, and was applied to a speech-making tour made by President Johnson about that time.

President Johnson left Washington August 28, 1866, in compliance with a request that he would lay the corner stone of a monument to be erected to Stephen A. Douglas, at Chicago, September 6th. He was attended by a distinguished party, including several members of his cabinet; also by General Grant and Admiral Farragut. The route was by way of Philadelphia, New York and Albany. In one of his addresses the President referred to himself as one having "swung around the entire circle" of the public service, from alderman to President. The phrase took with the reporters, and so came to be generally applied to his own tour. He arrived at St. Louis September 8, 1866, in answer to an invitation extended to him by the authorities and citizens of the city. His arrival was by way of the Mississippi River. He was met at Alton by a fleet of thirty-six steamboats, specially dispatched with the view of furnishing him with a unique escort. The boat assigned for his accommodation was the "Andy Johnson"—specially named in his honor. She was followed by the "Ruth," the flagship of the fleet, upon which were

Mayor Thomas, President Wells, of the board of aldermen, and Chairman Cairns, of the delegates, and all the members of the City Council, besides many other representative men. The President arrived at Alton at 11 a. m., and after having exchanged courtesies with the mayor of that city, embarked on board the "Andy Johnson," escorted by Captain Able and Honorable John Hogan; he was followed by Secretary Seward, escorted by Colonel George Knapp; Secretary Wells, escorted by Captain Daniel G. Taylor; Admiral Farragut, escorted by Alderman Frudenau, and General Grant, escorted by Alderman Brockmeyer. The formal reception took place on the lower deck of the steamboat. The welcoming address was delivered by Captain Eads. The spirit of the event may be best gathered from a few sentences of the welcome and the reply. Captain Eads, addressing the President, said: "Your friends have witnessed with breathless anxiety your heroic contest with the enemies of the Federal Constitution.

. . . While other officers of our government promise to support that aegis of our liberties, you alone, sir, by its wise provisions, are required to swear that you will defend the Constitution of this republic." The President, addressing those present, replied: "In your name and in your behalf I have exercised the veto power for the purpose of arresting and staying certain measures until the sovereign people of the nation could have time to express their will; and, believing that I have done nothing more than simply discharge my duty, I shall stand on the Constitution, and with your help, and God being willing, all the powers this side of the infernal regions, all combined, shall never drive me from the discharge of my duty." The President and his party disembarked about 2:30 p. m., amidst the screaming of steam whistles, the roar of cannon and the sound of music. An immense throng crowded the levee, the housetops and the pavements. His welcome was mixed, for passions ran high in those times, and some forgot the President in the man. The general attitude was, however, courteous, and even cordial; in this respect St. Louis contrasted very favorably with some other large cities. Cleveland, Chicago and Springfield had extended to him no official recognition, while at Indianapolis he was hooted. Presi-

dent Johnson proceeded to the Lindell Hotel, where his honor, Mayor Thomas, surrounded by members of the common council and other city officials, read a formal address of welcome to St. Louis, to which the President made appropriate response. Loud cries were then made for a speech from General Grant, who contented himself with a few words of formal thanks, and Admiral Farragut responded in like manner. In the evening the President and his party attended a grand banquet at the Southern Hotel, where he delivered another of his uncompromising speeches. Upon the whole, Johnson's tour did not strengthen his position in the country, serving, as it did, but to intensify the fury of the opposition.

Johnston, John T. M., D. D., a prominent minister of the Baptist Church, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Boone County, March 17, 1856. From his ancestry he derived a fine physique and those strong traits of character which underlie fixedness of purpose and commanding influence with men. His parents were John T. M. and Minerva (Waters) Johnston, both natives of Kentucky. The father, a leading pioneer Baptist preacher, of central Missouri, was a son of William Johnston, a Virginian, who settled in Kentucky in early life, and was a captain during the War of 1812. Young Johnston was left an orphan when twelve years of age, and his early life was necessarily one of labor and privation. After the death of his parents, with but twenty-five dollars saved from wages as a farm boy, he made his way to the Indian Territory in quest of employment. There he met Colonel E. C. Boudinot, who impressed him as being of the highest type of manhood, and to this impression and the friendly interest manifested by that rugged character he ascribes the awakening of his ambition to adopt a definite aim in life and to pursue it despite all obstacles. He remained in the Territory two years, and during this period his experiences were of varied character, involving incessant labor. In turn he performed ordinary farm labor, split rails and herded cattle, but he managed to acquire a little education through attending a common school during portions of two winters. When fourteen years of age he returned to Missouri. He reached Jefferson City with less

than three dollars in money, and finding that a team to take him to his final destination would cost him more than he possessed, he set out afoot, crossing the Missouri River on the ice. At Ashland, in Boone County, he found employment putting up ice at a wage of fifty cents per day. When sixteen years of age he became a Christian, and determined to acquire an education, with a view to entering the ministry. To this end he leased twenty acres of land, which he cultivated upon his own account, meantime practicing the most rigid economy. With \$125, the savings of his first year as an independent farmer, he defrayed his expenses while attending the high school at Ashland during one winter, and with a like amount saved from his earnings the following season, he took a course of instruction in a commercial college in St. Louis. His means were now exhausted, and on returning to Ashland he took employment in a general store. Two years afterward opportunity presented for the purchase of a mercantile business, and so well established was his reputation for business ability, industry and integrity that it was transferred to him on his paying the sum of \$175, the savings of his two years' clerkship, and obligating himself for the remainder of the \$6,000, at which it was valued. His success was abundant from the outset, and his profits for the first year were sufficient to reduce his indebtedness one-half. He soon admitted into partnership with himself Hiram Brooks, and later O. Harris, J. W. Johnston and L. Bass, when the enlarged firm established two branch stores in the county, which, with the parent house, built up a business aggregating about a quarter of a million dollars annually. Subsequently he and L. Bass established the Bass-Johnston Banking Company Bank, of Ashland, and later the bank of Brooks, Bass & Johnston, Denison, Texas. After his business enterprises had become firmly established Mr. Johnston committed their management entirely to his partners, L. Bass, H. Brooks, S. R. Hazell and John S. Harris, and devoted his energies to the purpose he had formed as a youth. He was now twenty-eight years of age, and he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, to become a student under the eminent scholars, Drs. Broadus, Boyce, Manley and



John P. M. Johnston



Whitsitt. Upon completing his studies he was immediately called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Jefferson City, Missouri. His ministrations with this church extended over a period of ten years, during which time more than 500 persons were added to its membership, and the building of one of the most beautiful and capacious religious edifices at the State capital was accomplished. Shortly after the close of this successful pastorate he was called, in 1897, to the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church, in St. Louis, which thus far during his ministry (1900) has received 200 persons into membership, while through his effort has been effected the liquidation of a church indebtedness of \$15,000. From the beginning Dr. Johnston has occupied a unique position in the ministerial field. He is an entirely original character, comparable with none other, and his influence and usefulness are recognizably due to those qualities which mark the scholar and the man of business, happily blended, and consecrated to the highest purpose, the service of the Master, which has engaged his attention and has been his life endeavor from his youth. A ripe scholar, deeply read in sacred and polite literature, his pulpit discourse is devoid of studied effort or affectation of superior knowledge. Holding to the conviction that the scriptures are intended to convey the express meaning of their language, he voices the message in a practical, understandable manner, avoiding speculation and sensationalism, yet affirming the truth with earnestness and force. One of his great elements of strength, acquired through personal experience in his early years of struggle and through his business intercourse with men in subsequent years, is his deep knowledge of human character, its needs, its hopes and its fears, and he addresses himself to his hearers as one of similar experience, similar wants and similar desires. In his labors in the temporal affairs of the church he has been phenomenally successful, and that, too, without in the least degree offending propriety or sacrificing ministerial dignity. Holding that upon the church rests not only religion, but the perpetuity of civilized government and social institutions, and so holding, he deems its support to be a matter of duty incumbent not only upon church mem-

bers, but upon all such as would be considered good citizens. From the day when he first became self-supporting, he has devoted to the support of the church and of benevolent institutions one-tenth of his earnings. He not only believes such contributions to be demanded by duty and warranted by Scripture, but that it is a good investment. Dr. Johnston has ever been an earnest Democrat, and has been for many years active in support of his party, but without in any degree suffering his activity to impair his ministerial usefulness. While a resident of Boone County he was a delegate in nearly all county and congressional and State conventions. Aside from the mayoralty of Ashland, the only offices he has ever held have been such as were in the line of his calling. He was chaplain of the Senate of Missouri for the two terms of 1888-90 and 1890-4, and chaplain of the Missouri State penitentiary in 1894. He has always been active in educational, charitable and kindred work, and has been a member of the State Baptist Mission Board for ten years, a member of the Baptist Board of Ministerial Education, a member of the Executive Board of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and a curator of Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri. He is prominent in Masonic circles and has taken the commandery degrees and served as grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Through much travel, extending to Mexico, Alaska, Great Britain, Europe and the Orient, and familiarity with his excellent library, Dr. Johnston has acquired a large fund of general information, which makes him a delightful companion. He takes intense delight in the society of his friends, in horsemanship and in hunting and fishing. In personal appearance he is tall, well built and muscular. His face is shaven, and his features are somewhat remindful of those of President McKinley. He is genial in manner and a charming conversationalist. He was married, October 15, 1879, to Miss Florence Brooks, a highly educated lady and a devoted laborer in church work. She is a graduate of Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri. Four children were born of this marriage. The first, Brooksie, died at the age of six years; those living are John Lawrence, Margaret and Dorothy, the oldest being thirteen years of age, the youngest three.

Johnston, Thomas Alexander, educator, was born November 13, 1848, in Cooper County, Missouri, son of John Benoni Thaxton Johnston and Margaret Harris Johnston, who were descendants of pioneer families of Tennessee and North Carolina. J. B. T. Johnston's grandfather was a boyhood friend of General Andrew Jackson and a soldier of the Revolutionary War. The Johnstons are a Scotch family and descendants of a noble who came to England with William the Conqueror and who received, in the allotment of lands, the parish of Johnstown, on the River Annan, in Annandale, Scotland. From this parish this early settler took the name de Johnstowne, which has dropped the "de" and has been evolved through the forms Johnstoune and Johnstone into Johnston. The branch of the family to which Colonel Thomas A. Johnston belongs, migrated from Scotland to northern Ireland and from Ireland came to Pennsylvania as early as the middle of the eighteenth century. Colonel Johnston obtained the education which fitted him to enter college at Kemper School, of Boonville, Missouri, and completed his scholastic training at the University of the State of Missouri, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1872, and which conferred upon him the degree of master of arts in 1875. He was reared on a farm in Cooper County, and in 1864, when but sixteen years of age, he joined the Confederate Army, under General Sterling Price. This was at the time of General Price's famous invasion of Missouri from Arkansas, and young Johnston participated in all the battles, skirmishes and marches incident to the expedition, and was finally surrendered, with the remnant of General Price's army, at Shreveport, Louisiana, in June, 1865. Returning then to Missouri he resumed his studies, and in 1868 became a teacher in Kemper School, then under the conduct and management of Professor Frederick T. Kemper, of Virginia. At the death of Professor Kemper, in 1881, Colonel Johnston succeeded him as head of the school, and has developed it into one of the most popular and prosperous institutions of its kind in the West. As a military academy and fitting school for college it ranks high among Western educational institutions, and its rapidly growing prestige

and popularity are due to the intelligent and well directed efforts of Colonel Johnston. A law passed by the Legislature of Missouri in 1899 gives the school official recognition in the military system of the State, and in compliance with the provisions of this act, the rank of colonel has been conferred upon its distinguished superintendent. Colonel Johnston has served several terms as an officer of the city government of Boonville, and has been an earnest promoter of public enterprises and sanitary improvements. He was reared in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was a member of that church until his removal to Boonville. Since then he has been a member and elder of the Boonville Presbyterian Church. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, adhering since 1896 to that branch of the Democratic faith which indorses the maintenance of the "gold standard" in the monetary system of the United States. June 27, 1877, Colonel Johnston married Miss Carrie Rea, of Saline County, daughter of Rev. P. G. Rea, a prominent minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In the maternal line Mrs. Johnston is a great-granddaughter of Rev. Finis Ewing, who was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a near connection of "Kit Carson," the famous frontiersman and scout. The children of Colonel and Mrs. Johnston are two sons and two daughters.

Joliet, Louis.—Careful historical research seems to lead to the conclusion that Joliet is the best entitled to be called the discoverer of the Mississippi Valley. "He was born in Quebec, September 21, 1645, and died in Canada in the year 1700. He was educated in the Jesuit College of Quebec, and received minor orders in 1662, but in 1667 abandoned his intention of becoming a priest and went to the West for a time. In 1672 Talon, the intendant, and Frontenac, the Governor of New France, determined to make an effort to discover the Mississippi, which was then supposed to empty into the Sea of California. By the advice of Talon, Frontenac charged Joliet with this enterprise, as being, he said, 'a man very experienced in this kind of discoveries, and who had been already very near this river.' All the aid the provincial government could afford consisted of a single assistant and a bark canoe.

To obtain further assistance in his project he went to a Jesuit mission, and there met Father James Marquette, who had long been desirous of visiting the country of Illinois. In concert with Marquette and five other Frenchmen, Joliet arrived in Mackinaw, December 8, 1672. The savages at this port supplied them with information that enabled them to draw a map of their proposed route, which was afterward revised by Marquette, and in this form was published in Shea's 'Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley.' With the aid of this map the explorers descended Wisconsin River and entered the Mississippi, June 17, 1673. On the 25th they visited the first Illinois village, and they then descended the river until they came to a village of the Arkansas Indians, in 33 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. They set out on their return for the colony on July 17th, having ascertained beyond a doubt that the Mississippi empties into the Gulf of Mexico. Making their way northward against strong currents, they reached the mission of St. Francis Xavier, on Lac des Puants (Lake Winnipeg), toward the end of September. Here Joliet spent the winter, and in the spring of 1674 he returned to Quebec, after losing his valuable maps and papers by the upsetting of his canoe in Lachine rapids. He at once made the Governor of the colony and Father Dalton, superior general of the Jesuits of Canada, fully acquainted with the discoveries that he had made, drawing a map from memory, which is now in the Archives de la Marine, Paris. After his return to Quebec Joliet married Clara Frances Bissot. He tried to urge the French government to cultivate the rich lands of the Mississippi Valley and develop its mineral resources, but his plan for colonizing the territory he had discovered was for the time rejected. About 1680 he was granted the island of Anticosti, and built a fort there, but it was destroyed by the English in 1690 and his wife taken prisoner. Joliet afterward explored Labrador, and was appointed royal hydrographer in 1693. On April 30, 1697, he was granted the seigniorship of Joliet south of Quebec, which is still in possession of his descendants. The question as to whether the honor of first exploring the Mississippi belongs to Marquette, Joliet or LaSalle has long been a subject of con-

troversy." (Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

Jones, Benjamin Charles, physician and surgeon, was born August 25, 1836, in Mayfield, Kentucky, son of Eli S. and Mary P. (Hubbard) Jones. His father was born and reared in Virginia and in his young manhood completed a theological course at Lexington, Kentucky. He married Miss Mary P. Hubbard, who was born and reared in Sumner County, Tennessee, and after their marriage they removed to Mayfield, Kentucky, where Mr. Jones filled a pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Afterward they removed to Troy, Tennessee, where both he and his wife died at a later date. After obtaining a common school education at Troy, Tennessee and Hickman, Kentucky, their son, Dr. Benjamin F. Jones, came to Missouri in 1856, when he was twenty years of age. He established his home at Bloomfield, in Stoddard County, and there began the study of medicine. He was thus engaged when the Civil War began, and his interest in the issues at stake caused him to abandon his studies and enlist as a private soldier in the First Arkansas Infantry Regiment of the Confederate Army. He served two years east of the Mississippi River, and participated in all the noted engagements in the vicinity of Corinth, Iuka and other historic places in Mississippi and Tennessee. At the surrender of Port Hudson, Louisiana, in 1863, he was made a prisoner of war, but was returned to the service within three months through an exchange of prisoners. He then returned home and recruited a company, which became known as Company E, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Sol G. Kitchen, and in this regiment he served until the close of the war. He completed his medical studies and began the practice of his profession in Greene County, Arkansas. He soon returned to Missouri, however, and in 1867 established his home in Butler County, in which county he has since resided. In 1890 he was elected mayor of the flourishing little city of Poplar Bluff, and held that office for two years. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, and he was re-elected in 1898. In the General Assembly

he was a watchful and capable guardian of the interests of the county and of the State at large. During the session of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly he introduced and procured the passage of what is known as the "Ditch and Drainage Law," which has been of incalculable benefit to various portions of the State. This law provided for the systematic drainage and redemption of large bodies of overflowed lands, and under its operation large quantities of such lands are being reclaimed and are becoming noted for their fertility and productiveness. In the furtherance of this great project, to which he has given the most careful attention, he introduced in the Fortieth General Assembly a memorial to Congress petitioning the National Legislature to make provision for dredging the channels of the St. Francis and Black Rivers. Should this work be undertaken by the government, it is estimated that 5,000,000 acres of the richest land in the world will be reclaimed to the agriculturalists of Missouri and Arkansas. A useful legislator and a successful physician, Dr. Jones has been equally prominent in other walks of life, and in all respects represents the best type of citizenship. He has been twice married, both unions having been happy ones and both having been blessed by children.

Jones, Benjamin F., for twenty years at the head of the waterworks system of Kansas City, was born in Gwinnett County, Georgia, June 20, 1831. He was educated in the common schools of his native State and then clerked in a country store. At the age of twenty he went to New York and soon entered the grocery business. In this line of work he traveled extensively through the South, and as these trips were made at a time when the relations between the two sections of the country were assuming a war-like appearance, Mr. Jones was able to gather a vast amount of information based on facts with which he was personally familiar. His sympathies were naturally with the Confederacy, and the valuable information transmitted to that government are matters of record in the proceedings of the First Congress held by the Representatives of the seceding States. In April, 1862, at Rome, Georgia, he joined the Cherokee Artillery and enlisted for service in the Southern cause. He was soon promoted to the rank

of brigade quartermaster, and took charge of the important supply post at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Other positions of trust and importance were held by him. After the war Major Jones returned to Rome, Georgia, and there engaged in the business of merchandising. This he followed profitably for several years, later turning his attention to the manufacture of pig iron. The latter industry was practically killed for a time by the panic of 1873, and he ceased operations in it, removing about two years later to Kansas City, Missouri, where he had been asked to take charge of the waterworks plant. In 1873 a contract was made between Kansas City and the National Waterworks Company of New York, wherein the company was granted the usual rights to furnish water for a term of twenty years, the city reserving to itself the right to purchase the works at any time at a fair and equitable valuation, and limiting the bonded debt of the company to 95 per cent of the value of the works. The company was authorized to take water from the Missouri, the Kansas or the Blue River, or all of them. Any location upon the Missouri River was not at that time to be considered on account of the great expense; the Blue River was not suitable, and therefore the water supply was taken from the Kansas River, which is wholly within the State of Kansas. As the city increased in population, danger of pollution of the supply became imminent and a clamor was made for a better supply. A serious dilemma existed in the fact that another company had established a plant on the west side of the Kansas River, in the State of Kansas, and had exclusive rights in Wyandotte and Armourdale. Just where the Kansas City company should get its supply became a burning question. The result was that in 1885 the company purchased the Kansas works and erected a pumping plant and settling basin on the Missouri River above Wyandotte, or Kansas City, Kansas, brought the water down through the latter place to the original pumping station near the Kansas River, and from that point distributed Missouri River water as it had hitherto distributed water from the Kansas River. This change cost over one million dollars and was warmly applauded by the public. The combined plants represent a pumping capacity of 67,000,000 gallons per day, with 174 miles of pipe and over 1,700 fire hydrants, a mag-

nificent monument to the energy and enterprise of the men who built up the splendid system, headed by the subject of these lines. But there soon appeared a popular sentiment in favor of the municipal ownership of the waterworks plant. At an election held in 1890 it was attempted to amend the charter of the city, giving the common council the power to make an entirely new contract, or to provide for constructing and operating a plant. The amendment provided that the city might purchase such portion of the plant as was situated in the State of Missouri. Before the vote on this amendment was taken the company notified the public that it would not agree to such a contract. Nevertheless, the amendment was carried by a large majority. The attorneys for the water company contended that the city must either renew the contract or buy the entire works, and that the contract of 1873, as amended from time to time, was valid and could be enforced. The city charter having been amended, the company was asked to state the terms upon which it would make a new contract under the new charter. The company offered to duplicate the rates of St. Louis, to leave the matter of rates to experts, or to duplicate the average rates of ten cities of similar size and topography. The city declined to entertain the proposition. In April, 1891, the city voted favorably upon a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 to construct waterworks. Various queries and communications passed between the city council and the water company. The fight, which Major Jones found in progress when he arrived in Kansas City in 1875, continued for twenty years, and the result was that the city finally purchased the plant in 1895. At that time Major Jones retired from the management, having made a most favorable record as the active head of an important enterprise so long involved in a great legal dispute. In his management of the plant during this extended period and under such trying circumstances, he established a reputation for extraordinary shrewdness and business diplomacy. Since retiring from active connection with the waterworks plant he has devoted himself to private affairs, has served as receiver of several corporations and has continued to occupy a prominent and active place in the financial and commercial world. He also has mining interests in Colorado, and

is identified with other industries, both local and in other States.

Jones, Breckinridge, lawyer and financier, was born October 2, 1856, near Danville, Kentucky. He attended the school of George C. Anthon, in New York City, and in 1867 was fitted for college in Kentucky under private tutorship. He was a student at Kentucky University and Centre College, and graduated from the latter in 1875. In 1877 he began reading law and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. In 1878 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, entered the St. Louis Law School, and became connected with the law firm of Lee & Adams.

He attended the Summer Law School of the University of Virginia in 1879, and then entered regularly the practice of his profession in St. Louis. He was engaged in general practice, except while serving as a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, to which body he was elected in 1883, until 1888, when he was called to reorganize the Decatur Land, Improvement & Furnace Company, of Decatur, Alabama. This engaged his attention mainly until 1890. He returned to St. Louis and became one of the founders of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, and was made secretary, and soon thereafter was elected as its counsel. In 1894 he was made second vice president, and later became first vice president, which position, together with that of counsel, he still holds. He married, in 1885, Miss Frances Miller Reid, whose ancestors had lived near his for a hundred years in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and five children brighten their home.

In connection with the movement for a World's Fair, celebrating the Louisiana Purchase, Mr. Jones was made one of the committee of fifteen on organization. He was one of the three who visited Washington and secured the President's indorsement of the enterprise. He was vice chairman of the finance committee and was made the chairman of a subcommittee to report on the plan for raising the \$5,000,000 local subscription. The report of this committee was unanimously adopted by the finance committee, and the plan therein outlined was followed in making the subscriptions.

Jones, Charles, lawyer and legislator, was born in Somerset County, Maryland,

January 27, 1814. He received his early education at the academy in Princess Anne, and graduated from the Washington Institute. He studied law in Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in that city. In 1837 he located in Union, Franklin County, Missouri. He served in the State Legislature from 1844 until 1862, with the exception of one term when he ran for Congress, but was defeated. During his service in the assembly he served as Senator every term but one. He affiliated with the Democratic party during his long service in the State Legislature.

While he sympathized with the South he did not believe in secession. At the beginning of the rebellion Mr. Jones had about sixty slaves, and though convinced that they would necessarily be liberated, he was unwilling to sell one, although he had frequent opportunities. In 1866 Mr. Jones moved to St. Louis. A few years later he was requested by his friends in Franklin County to return and make the race for judge, but he declined. He died at St. Louis August 8, 1876.

Mr. Jones married Emilie Theodiste Yosti, who lived with her parents on their farm opposite St. Charles, in St. Louis County. Six children were born of the marriage, three of whom are living.

Jones, Charles Randolph, banker, was born September 10, 1875, in Abingdon, Virginia, son of Richard Watson and Bettie Sue (Spratley) Jones. His father, who had been honored with the degree of doctor of laws, is now professor of chemistry and vice chancellor of the University of Mississippi. From 1861 to 1865 the elder Jones served in the Confederate Army as Major of the Twelfth Virginia Infantry Regiment, which constituted a part of General William Mahone's brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia. Both the Jones and Spratley families are among the oldest and best known families of the Old Dominion. Most of the descendants of these families still live in that State, and are kinsmen of the Young, Mason and Turner families, all of whom have had many distinguished representatives. C. Randolph Jones was educated at Webb School of Bellbuckle, Tennessee, in the elementary branches, and then entered Emory and Henry College of Virginia. During the years 1891 to 1895 he was a student at the University of Mississippi,

where he completed his junior year, in the course from which he would have graduated with the degree of bachelor of science. After finishing his junior year at college he was offered and accepted a position with the Continental National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee. Leaving there in 1897 he went to Hattiesburgh, Mississippi, to become assistant cashier of the Bank of Commerce, now the National Bank of Commerce of that place. He remained there until 1898, in which year he accepted the position of secretary of the Southwestern Cotton Seed Oil Company, at Oklahoma City, in Oklahoma Territory. The last named position he filled until March of 1899, when he was elected vice president of the Webb City Bank, of Webb City, Missouri. This position he has since filled, and is recognized as one of the most thoroughly capable and sagacious managers of a financial institution which is widely known as one of the leading banking houses of western Missouri, and one of the largest of Missouri's State banks. As vice president Mr. Jones is the executive head of the institution, and although still a very young man, has established an enviable reputation as a financier of unquestioned ability and integrity. Coming of a family which has long been known as staunchly Democratic, he adheres to its traditions and is thoroughly orthodox in his political belief and action. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is officially connected with the church of which he is a communicant, as steward. He is unmarried, and his closest family ties are those existing between him and his parents, both of whom are living, and his four brothers and one sister. One of his brothers, R. W. Jones, Jr., is president of the American National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri. Another brother is Honorable Garland M. Jones, a prominent member of the Kansas City bar. Stewart M. Jones, still another brother, is president of the Bank of Commerce of Paul's Valley, in the Indian Territory. His fourth brother is Arthur H. Jones, and his sister is Elizabeth Virginia Jones.

Jones, Garland Mordecai, lawyer, was born June 14, 1873, in Abingdon, Virginia. His father, Dr. R. W. Jones, is a native of Virginia and one of the best known educators in the South. Doctor Jones re-

moved to Mississippi in 1876 and located at Oxford, where he entered upon his duties as vice chancellor and professor of chemistry of the University of Mississippi, a position still filled by him. His name is familiar wherever university work is known, and no man is more highly honored in the educational circles of a section noted for thoroughness and conservative methods than he. The subject of this sketch traces his ancestry back to Richard Bennett, Colonial Governor of Virginia before the struggle for the independence of a young country was held in serious prospect. Richard Bennett's daughter married Francis Young, who was a member of General Braddock's staff prior to the Revolutionary War. To this union was born a daughter, Nancy Young, who married John Jones, the grandfather of Dr. R. W. Jones, and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John Jones lived in Virginia and founded one of the oldest and most highly respected families of that State. The mother of Garland M. Jones before her marriage was Bettie Sue Spratley, a native of Virginia. She and her husband were born in Greenville County and their families were lifelong neighbors. Garland M. Jones attended the Webb school of Tennessee, the Emory and Henry College in Virginia, of which his father was president for a time, and the University of Mississippi, of which his father is vice chancellor. From the latter institution he graduated in 1893 in the literary department, receiving the degree of B. A., and one year later graduated from the law department of the same university, after taking the two years' course in one year, and received the degree of LL. B. During the five years of his attendance at this institution Mr. Jones was a contestant in all of the oratorical contests, and he made the unprecedented record of receiving first honors in every instance. This achievement, it is believed, has never been equaled, and evidences the abilities possessed by Mr. Jones as a debater, logician and composer of good English. After graduating from the law department in 1894 Mr. Jones took a supplemental course at Washington-Lee University. One of his instructors in the legal course was John Randolph Tucker, the noted authority on constitutional law, and one of the most brilliant students and expounders of the law this country has produced. Mr. Jones first located at West

Point, Mississippi, for the practice of law. He was there from 1894 until the spring of 1898, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, of which place he has since been a resident. At West Point he was a member of the firm of Critz, Beckett & Jones. In Kansas City he has been alone in the practice. His time and abilities are devoted almost exclusively to corporation law, and he numbers among his clients a number of the strongest corporations in the West, including the American National Bank of Kansas City, the Central Trust Company of Kansas City, the Webb City Bank of Webb City, Missouri, the Central Advertising Company, and other Western concerns, as well as a number of Eastern companies whose interests are placed in his hands. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association. Politically he is a Democrat, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and other organizations.

Jones, George M., was born in Shelby County, Tennessee, October 19, 1836. His early life was spent on the farm and his education was received in the common schools of the county where he lived. At the age of seventeen he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and sold dry goods for the firm of Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge. He remained with them something over three years, receiving for his first year's services \$75 and board, and for the second \$100, and for the third \$150. He came to Springfield, Missouri, in January, 1858, but went back to Tennessee after a short time. In the fall of the same year he returned to Springfield and engaged in the general merchandising business, the firm being Miller, Jones & Co. He remained there a year and then went to Dillon, Phelps County, Missouri, and embarked in the forwarding and commission business, which he carried on until the war broke out in 1861. In June of that year he enlisted as a private in Captain Dick Campbell's company of independent State troops in the interest of the South. He was next transferred to Foster's Regiment, Company A, McBride's Division, Missouri State Guard. He was shortly afterward made quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in Greene's Regiment of Confederate Cavalry. On account of ill health he was honorably discharged at Jacksonport, Arkan-

sas, in August, 1863. In 1864 he re-enlisted, and was for some time acting provost marshal in Chicot County, Arkansas. He next engaged with Colonel Campbell in the recruiting service until General Price's last raid in 1864. He surrendered and received his parole at Monroe, Louisiana, in the spring of 1865, and saw the cause he had espoused forever lost. Captain Jones then went back to his native county in Tennessee and remained until 1868. On the 15th of October, 1868, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Berry) Campbell, widow of Colonel Campbell, in Lee County, Arkansas. To Captain and Mrs. Jones three children have been born. In December, 1868, they came to Springfield. Captain Jones has been actively connected with the business interests of Springfield, and is known as one of its most progressive and substantial citizens. He was for several years connected with the Central National Bank as president. He has given much aid to the charitable and philanthropic institutions of the city. He was for several years a member of the board of trustees of Drury College, and also a member of the board of curators of the Missouri State University.

Jones, Horatio M., lawyer and jurist, was born in Pennsylvania in 1826, of Welsh parentage, graduated at Oberlin College in 1849, and from the Cambridge Law School in 1853. In 1854 he came to St. Louis and practiced his profession there until he was chosen Supreme Court reporter of Missouri. In 1861 he was appointed Territorial judge of Nevada, and served in that capacity three years. Thereafter until 1870 he practiced law at Austin, Nevada. He then returned to St. Louis and shortly afterward was elected a judge of the circuit court, which office he held for one term.

Jones, James Benjamin, minister and educator, was born in Bethania, Forsyth County, North Carolina, April 16, 1846. His parents were Dr. Beverly and Julia A. Jones, the former at the present time (1900) in his eighty-ninth and the last named in her seventy-seventh year. They are a remarkable and interesting couple. Dr. Beverly Jones was born in Henry County, Virginia, his father being of Welsh and his mother of Huguenot descent. He was a

graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He has been a man of great vigor and energy, in love with his chosen profession, and keeping, even yet, pace with the medical literature of the day. Mrs. Jones was of German ancestry. Her parents were children of Moravian parents, who came to North Carolina with a large colony under the auspices of Count Zinzendorff, who had obtained from King George III of England a large body of land lying along the waters of the Yadkin River and its tributaries. She was brought up in the Moravian faith and educated thoroughly at the Moravian school at Salem, North Carolina. In 1858 she changed her religious faith to the extent that she joined the Christian Church. She reared a large family of children, was a most devoted mother and, altogether, a splendid type of noble womanhood. Dr. James Benjamin Jones was educated under private tutors, at the country schools of North Carolina, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was in a Moravian school for boys (Nazareth Hall) in Pennsylvania. When John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry was made he was recalled by his parents to his Southern home, and from 1861 to 1864 was much employed on his father's farm, in Henry County, Virginia, and visiting at frequent intervals his home in North Carolina. On March 31, 1864, he enlisted as a Confederate soldier at Kinston, North Carolina, in the First Battalion of North Carolina Sharpshooters, Major R. E. Wilson, commanding. In the summer of that year he, with his command, was ordered to the banks of the Roanoke to arrest deserters, remaining there until the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Run occasioned their transfer to the Shenandoah Valley, under command of General Jubal A. Early, where they remained until November, when they went into winter quarters where afterward the battle of Hatcher's Run was fought. He was in the trenches before Petersburg, and when the city fell he, with the remnant of the command, threaded his way, with daily skirmishing, to Appomattox Courthouse, where Lee's final surrender was made, General James B. Gordon being at the time their corps commander. Returning home at the close of the war, he remained about a year, and on the 26th of December, 1866, he once more left the parental roof, this time determined first to obtain a bet-

ter education and then to become a preacher of the gospel. For one year he found employment as shipping clerk and bookkeeper in the cement store of his uncle, William A. Hauser, of Louisville, Kentucky. January 4, 1867, he entered the Bible College of Kentucky University, from which institution he was graduated in 1871. During the next two years he continued in the College of Liberal Arts, Kentucky University, pursuing his studies in the department of literature and science, and taking the degree of A. B. in June, 1873. In the meantime he preached regularly for churches convenient to Lexington, Kentucky. In September of 1873 he accepted a call to go to Little Rock, Arkansas, and in the maelstrom of passion and conflict incident to the reconstruction policy that was then in vogue there, the work was trying indeed. He labored faithfully, however, in both church and Sunday school, and with good results. A lung trouble compelled a change of place, and in the fall of 1874 he resigned his charge and accepted a call to Newport, Kentucky, only to be forced after two months' efforts to abandon his work and return to his North Carolina home. There, by dint of outdoor exercise, hunting, fishing and dieting, he in a measure regained health and strength. In the spring of 1875 he returned to Kentucky and attempted to teach at Columbia Christian College. The work proved too arduous, and he was forced to resign. About Christmas of that year Rev. G. W. Yancey, pastor of the church at Carlisle, was called to Louisville, Kentucky, to take the pastorate of the Chestnut Street Church in that city, and Dr. Jones undertook to supply the pulpit left vacant by him. He continued at that place for two years, when he resigned and took a charge at Georgetown, where after a year there, he was brought by his old trouble, hemorrhages of the lungs, so near death's door that his life was despaired of by his friends. He had, however, strong recuperative power, and three months spent in the pure atmosphere of southwestern Texas so far restored him that he returned to Georgetown and filled his pulpit till the following autumn. October 27, 1874, he had been united in marriage, at Carlisle, Kentucky, to Miss Mollie F. Rogers, daughter of Rev. John Rogers, a Christian minister of that place, and of Mildred Adair Rogers, who was a native of Virginia. By

this marriage he obtained not only a charming and thoroughly devoted wife, but one who was possessed of some financial means. His health being so precarious, it was determined that he would for a time abandon the ministry and retire to rural surroundings. The wife's patrimony was accordingly invested in a fruit farm one mile from Lexington, Kentucky, and thither he repaired for rest and recuperation. The love of his calling, however, proved too strong for any consideration of personal comfort or benefit. Protracted meetings were the order of the day, and he labored almost incessantly in this exhaustive work, with the result of a complete breakdown. His plans in Kentucky all shattered, he sought to benefit his health by a sojourn in southwest Georgia and in Florida. He located in Gulf Hammock, twenty miles from Cedar Keys, and in company with two wealthy North Carolina merchants, planted an orange grove. Here he remained two years. His lungs were benefited, but finally malaria fastened upon him, and he was compelled to change location. To make matters worse, a frost devastated his promising orange grove, a fire demolished his residence, and, almost bankrupt, with his wife and three young children, he returned to Kentucky. Here he spent three years of hard and very successful work in the field of missions, and in June, 1886, he accepted a call to a pulpit in Columbia, Missouri. One year and a half there, his lung malady returning with serious force, he resigned and went to the Temple Street Church, in Los Angeles, California, where he spent two and a half years with delightful surroundings and much physical benefit to himself. Yielding to friendly solicitations, he returned to his former labors in the mission field in Kentucky. After one year spent thus, he accepted the chair of Bible literature, psychology and ethics in Hamilton College, where he remained five years, laboring with great ardor. In 1896 he came to Missouri to accept the principalship of the Orphan School of the Christian Church of Missouri, accepting this on account of the grand and noble character of the work to be done, rather than accept the chancellorship of Kentucky University, which was tendered him. He came under a misapprehension of the actual financial condition of the institution, but it is not our province to enter into these de-

tails; suffice it to say that under his intelligent and effective management financial storms have been weathered, the school has been freed from debt, is annually filled with pupils, and is in every way prosperous.

To Dr. and Mrs. Jones have been born five children—Julian Robert, who died in infancy; Eleanor, a teacher in the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Fulton; James Beverly, who graduated from Westminster College of Fulton in 1900; Mildred Rogers, a teacher in the public schools of Fulton, and Frances Adair Jones, a bright little tot of six years, and the pet of the school of which her father is principal.

Jones, John Rice, lawyer and Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born in Virginia in 1766, and died at St. Louis February 1, 1824. In 1787 he came to Vincennes, Indiana, where he practiced law, being the first English lawyer in that Territory. In 1808 he came to Missouri and located at Potosi, then a flourishing town, the center of the lead trade. A leading resident of the place was Moses Austin, who afterward became prominent in the early history of Texas, and whose name is borne in the capital of that State, and he became the law partner of Mr. Austin. He soon rose to prominence in the profession, was honored for his uprightness and learning, and was appointed member and president of the legislative council of the Territory. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and when Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State, in 1820, Governor McNair appointed him one of the three judges of the Supreme Court, with Judges Matthias McGirk and John D. Cook. He served with honor until his death in 1824.

Jones, Kneeland Parr, physician, was born October 20, 1861, in Red River County, Texas. His parents were Charles Kneeland and Frances (Parr) Jones. The father, a physician, and a native of South Carolina, was killed in action while serving in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. The mother was a Virginian. The son, Kneeland Parr Jones, was reared in Tennessee, to which State his mother removed. He attended the common schools in Dyer County, and for one term was a student in the Normal School at Dyersburg.

At the latter place, when twenty years of age, he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. C. C. Vernon, a most capable practitioner, now residing at Nashville, Tennessee. He then went to New York and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1885. In September of the same year he located in Kansas City and began the establishment of what has become a large and remunerative practice, and has brought him the reputation of being a successful and conscientious practitioner in the general lines of medical science. He holds relationship with the Jackson County Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Society. In politics he is a Democrat of the independent type, refusing to act with the party when its policies are not approved by his conscience. Dr. Jones was married October 23, 1890, to Miss Antonia White, daughter of Professor E. C. White, principal of the Kansas City High School. She is a graduate of the institution of which her father has charge, and is an accomplished lady. She is an artist of no small talent, and the family home is adorned with many beautiful paintings from her brush. Born of this marriage are two children, Marjorie M. and Kneeland W. Jones.

Jones, Robert McKittrick, merchant, was born May 8, 1849, in County Down, Ireland. He was educated at the Royal Academical Institution, of Belfast, Ireland. After leaving the academy he served five years in a large manufactory where both hand and power looms were used. He came to America in 1872. At St. Louis, Missouri, he formed a connection with the wholesale dry goods house of Crow, McCreery & Co., which lasted four years. In 1877 he purchased a half interest in the business of Randell & Co., a dry goods and commission house. The firm became Noland, Jones & Co., and its existence continued until 1883, when Mr. Jones purchased Mr. Noland's interest. Since then the business has been carried on under the firm name of Robert McK. Jones & Co. Mr. Jones is identified with the Boatmen's Bank as a shareholder and a member of its board of directors, and is also a director of the Mercantile Library. Politically he is a Republican of liberal views. A Unitarian in his religious belief, he is pres-

ident of the board of trustees of the Church of the Messiah. He is president of the board of trustees of the Mission Free School, the first free school established west of the Mississippi River. He is a member also of the financial and advisory board of the St. Louis Children's Hospital, and chairman of the admission committee of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association. In 1879 he was married to Miss Grace Richards, daughter of Eben Richards, of St. Louis. Their only child, Hugh McKittrick Jones, became a student at Harvard College.

Jones, William Cuthbert, lawyer and jurist, was born July 16, 1831, at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, and graduated in 1852. He began the study of law at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. For a year thereafter he practiced law at Chester, Illinois, and then removed to St. Louis. May 8, 1861, he was commissioned captain in the Fourth Regiment of the United States Reserve Corps. In 1862 he was appointed paymaster of United States Volunteers, with the rank of major, and served in that capacity until the war closed. He returned to St. Louis and became interested in business with Wyatt C. Huffman, which was a success in a financial way, but resulted in impairment of his health. Returning to the practice of law, he was in partnership, until 1871, with Charles G. Mauro, and after that was senior member of the firm of Jones & Johnson until he was elected to the judgeship of the criminal court of St. Louis in 1874. In 1878 he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of law, with Rufus J. Delano as his partner. This partnership continued until 1883, and after that he practiced alone until 1885, when he formed a partnership with his son, James C. Jones, and this partnership is still in existence. He opposed the proscriptive features of the "Drake Constitution," and aided in bringing about the repeal of provisions which it contained. He has since affiliated with the Democratic party, having acted, however, with the gold standard wing of the party in 1896. He was the nominee of the local Democracy for clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Louis County in 1866, but suffered defeat, and in 1868 was a candidate for presidential elector on the same

ticket. In the Knights of Honor he has served as grand dictator of Missouri, is a member of the Supreme Lodge, and as chairman of the committee which framed the present constitutions of the supreme and subordinate lodges. Judge Jones married, November 20, 1856, in St. Louis, Miss Mary A. Chester. Four of seven children born to them were living in 1898, the eldest being now Mrs. Walter B. Watson, of St. Louis. The others are James C. Jones, of the St. Louis bar; Mrs. Joseph P. Goodwin, and Giles Filley Jones, recently admitted to the bar.

Jonesburg.—A town in Montgomery County, near the Warren County line, on the Wabash Railroad. It has three churches, a public school, a hotel, a newspaper, the "Journal;" a flouring mill, five general stores and a number of other stores and miscellaneous business houses. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Joplin.—A city of the third class, in Jasper County, eighteen miles southwest of Carthage, the county seat, 160 miles south of Kansas City, and 332 miles southwest of St. Louis. The city occupies a central position in the great Missouri-Kansas zinc and lead region. Its railroads are the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Missouri Pacific, the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis. Sixty-six trains daily enter the city. The South West Missouri Electric Railway (which see) gives connection with Carthage, Missouri, and Galena, Kansas, and passes through several important mining towns; it also provides local service. The water supply is derived from Shoal Creek, having its rise in the Ozark Range, and is distributed through thirty-two miles of mains. The works are operated by a company, and cost \$195,000, including \$75,000 expended in 1899 for a new pressure station. Pressure from a reservoir, elevated 200 feet above the city, is utilized by a paid fire department, equipped with hose, hose carts, and hook and ladder trucks; a chief and four men are employed; the cost of maintenance in 1899 was \$6,375, of which amount \$1,910 was paid out of returns from street sprinkling. The police force consists of a chief, a deputy chief and fourteen men; the annual cost of maintenance, including the

police court, is \$11,724. The fire and police departments, the latter including a health officer, occupy buildings owned by the city. The other municipal departments occupy rented premises. The city is lighted by a gas plant owned by a company organized in 1876, and by an electric light plant constructed by the municipality in 1900 at a cost of \$32,000. Two telephone systems are in operation, one of which furnishes 800 individual patrons. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1898 was \$2,787,399, including a merchandise valuation of \$227,724. The city has a bonded indebtedness of \$55,000, of which amount \$30,000 is for the electric light plant, \$20,000 for refunding a floating indebtedness and \$5,000 for public sewers; a floating indebtedness of \$18,000 is in litigation. Ten people are employed in the post-office, and there are eight letter carriers; in 1898 the entire force was one-half this number. The postal revenues for 1899 were \$31,357.50, being an increase of \$11,939.76 over the preceding year; the money order transactions amounted to more than \$150,000. Congress has appropriated \$50,000 for a public building, for which a site has been secured at Third and Joplin Streets; an effort was made in 1900 to have this appropriation increased. The courthouse, erected in 1894, at a cost of \$20,000, is a fine structure of pressed brick and Carthage limestone; two terms of the Jasper County Circuit Court are held annually, alternately with the court sessions at Carthage, the county seat. (See "Jasper County.") The Club Opera House, erected in 1890 by the Joplin Opera House Association, at a cost of \$50,000, is an imposing edifice of pressed brick, two stories, with a corner tower. The lower floor is used for business purposes. The Club theater, with a seating capacity of 1,000, and modernly equipped, occupies a portion of the building. Upon the upper floor are the spacious assembly and reading room, and billiard and smoking room of the Joplin Club. Large wall cabinets contain specimens of all the mineral formations of the zinc and lead regions, surpassing in variety and extent that in the rooms of the State geologist at Jefferson City. The club numbers 250 of the leading business men of the city and principal mine proprietors and operators of the tributary region. Its influence has been potential in advancing the material interests

of the city and district, and in bringing them to the favorable attention of the world. Its mineral displays at the World's Columbian Fair, in Chicago, and at the Omaha Exposition, were much sought and highly admired features of those great exhibitions. The club has been instrumental in advancing such public interests as the construction of roads, streets and sewers; in securing the building of the courthouse, and in the pending movement for the erection of a government building. Two spacious hotels of modern construction afford superior accommodations for the traveling public, and there are numerous smaller public houses. There are five banks, all substantially founded and prosperous, with deposits aggregating more than \$2,250,000. The statements for September 7, 1899, were as follows: The Miners' Bank, the first in the city, founded in 1877, capital \$100,000, surplus \$11,472.09, deposits \$752,252.37, loans \$360,298.67; the Bank of Joplin, opened in 1882, capital \$5,000, surplus \$106,394.87, deposits \$438,931.22, loans \$187,494.28; the First National Bank, incorporated in 1888, capital \$100,000, surplus \$28,067.53, deposits \$416,494.21, loans \$393,050.86, circulation \$45,000; the Joplin National Bank, incorporated in 1890, capital \$100,000, surplus \$20,066.15, deposits \$695,241.49, loans \$359,010.70, circulation \$33,750; the International Bank, established in 1893, capital \$5,000, deposits \$21,000, individual liability \$150,000. The business of the city is largely based upon or allied with the zinc and lead industries of the Missouri-Kansas district, the most productive in the world, of which it is the acknowledged geographical, commercial and financial center, as well as the wholesale mart for large portions of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. The principal manufacturing establishments are those dealing with mineral products. The Empire Zinc Works are the outgrowth of the operations of the Joplin Mining & Smelting Company, the pioneer manufacturing corporation, founded in 1871, principally through the effort of John H. Taylor, who continues to serve as president of the present organization. The product is commercial zinc, cast in slabs of fifty pounds weight. The Picher Lead and Zinc Company, organized in 1876, produce sublimed white lead from the smoke of the furnaces, through methods of which the com-

pany are sole proprietors; in magnitude these works are unequalled in America, and have no counterpart in the world except at Bristol, England. Other manufacturing establishments are a steam factory for producing mining machinery, two machine works, a foundry, two boiler factories, a galvanized iron factory, a planing mill, a buggy and wagon factory, two flourmills, two ice manufactories, a brewery and a bottling works. Connected with the latter is the Deep Rock well, sunk to a depth of 750 feet, producing a healthful mineral water, which the proprietor makes free through a public fountain erected by himself, and which is utilized in the manufacture of carburetted waters. There are five wholesale grocery houses, and one wholesale drug house. The fraternal societies have large and influential memberships. Medoc Lodge No. 335, of Freemasons, and Fellowship Lodge, No. 345, own separate halls. Other Masonic bodies are a chapter a commandery, and a chapter of the Eastern Star. There are two lodges of Odd Fellows, an encampment, and a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah. Other bodies are the Knights of Pythias, who have a cemetery of their own; the United Workmen, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Honor, the Legion of Honor, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Royal Neighbors, the Red Men, and the Grand Army of the Republic. There are numerous women's clubs, among which are the Emerson, the Century, the Unity Literary, the Tourist, the Ridpath, the American Independent Literary, the Crescent, and the Progressive Girls. The Mining Exchange is an organization of mine operators, united for mutual advantage; at critical times it has maintained ore prices by controlling and regulating the output. The local press is highly capable in its advocacy of the interests of the city and the district. The "Joplin News" is the oldest, and was founded by Peter Schnur, as the "Mining News," at what was then known as Murphysburg, in 1872. It is an evening and weekly journal, and Republican in politics. The "Herald," a morning and weekly independent paper, has succeeded to the "Sunday Herald," founded in 1876. The "Globe," a Democratic morning and weekly journal, was established in 1896.

The history of education begins with what

was known as the East Joplin school, built in 1873, of which S. B. Ormsby was the first teacher. The West Joplin school was opened later the same year, with William C. Bradford as teacher. From this humble beginning has grown a magnificent educational system, which is maintained with unexampled liberality. During five years past no measure for its improvement has ever suffered defeat, and the taxpayers habitually vote the constitutional limit of \$1.25 on the \$100 of valuation, with merely nominal opposition. In 1899, upon the question of issuing \$20,000 in building bonds, but ten negative votes were cast, while the bonded indebtedness already existing was about \$90,000; it now amounts to \$112,500. There are now twelve school buildings for white children, erected at an aggregate cost, including additions, of about \$111,600. These are mostly of modern design, and provided with the most approved furnishings. The high school building is a model of beauty and utility; it is of sawed Carthage limestone in the first story, the second and third stories are of pressed brick with Carthage stone trimmings. The finishing is in hard pine, and the building is lighted with gas and electricity. The grade of the schools is perfect, the high school course fitting the graduate for admission to the University of Missouri. The alumni aggregated 146 with the graduation of the class of 1899. The equipment of the school includes a working library of 1,300 volumes, and laboratory implements for work in zoology, botany, chemistry and mineralogy; the latter branch is conducted with special reference to local conditions and the resources of the zinc and lead fields. The Hypatia and Irving Literary Clubs afford opportunity for improvement in literature and parliamentary practice. For 1900 the schools show an enumeration of 5,622 persons of school age, with an enrollment of 4,704, and an average daily attendance of 3,451. The enrollment exceeds that of 1899 by 1,021. The number of teachers engaged was eighty-three; of this number five were college graduates, twelve were full course Normal School graduates, and twenty-two held State certificates; thirty-seven were graduates of the Joplin High School, and fifty-four attended institutions of higher grade than a high school. The figures given above include a colored school numbering 117 pupils, with two colored teachers, of

whom one was a graduate of Lincoln High School, in Kansas City, and one was a graduate of Smith College at Sedalia. This school occupies a building formerly used by an extinct Presbyterian body as a church, and presented to the district for its present purposes.

The Academy of Our Lady of Mercy was founded in 1885 by Mother Ignatius Walker, who came from St. Louis, and was previously stationed at Louisville, Kentucky. Its home was the former residence of Edward Zelleken, and was purchased for \$8,000. In 1892 a school building was erected at a cost of \$9,000. The present value, by appreciation, is \$40,000. The first year of its existence the school numbered five teachers and eighty pupils; in 1899 there were six teachers and 126 pupils. The sisters were to open in July, 1900, St. John's Hospital in South Joplin, erected at a cost of \$20,000, and accommodating fifty patients.

It is known that the Rev. Harris G. Joplin, a Methodist minister, preached here in 1840, in his own cabin. Whether any church grew out of his labors is not ascertainable; reliable annals begin April 14, 1872, when the Rev. M. W. F. Smith organized a Methodist society, delivering his first sermon in a saloon. In October a small church building was erected, and occupied until 1880, when \$9,000 were expended upon a more commodious edifice.

In 1872 the Rev. J. F. Hogan assembled a number of Southern Methodists, who later organized under the pastorate of the Rev. John D. Wood. A church building was erected, and for a time used jointly with the Presbyterians. In 1884, after a depressing period, a new building was erected.

St. Peter's Catholic Church was instituted in 1872 by the Rev. Father Noonan, a missionary. In 1876 a building was erected at a cost of \$3,000.

December 22, 1873, the First Presbyterian Church was organized with the Rev. Squire Glasscock as stated supply. For some time the congregation worshiped in the Methodist Church at East Joplin. In 1876 it removed to Joplin and built a house of worship at a cost of \$4,000, when the Rev. D. K. Campbell became pastor.

In 1874 the Rev. R. C. Wall, an Episcopal missionary, held services, continuing until 1876, when the want of a building obliged

discontinuance. In 1879 he resumed, but in 1882 ill health compelled him to desist from his work. Later a chapel was erected, and a substantial edifice is now projected.

In 1876 the Tabernacle Congregational Church was founded, as the result of the labors of the Rev. J. C. Plumb, who preached in the theater building until a house of worship was erected. Its cost, with ground and furnishings, was about \$3,000.

November 20, 1876, the Rev. F. M. Bowman, who became the first pastor, organized the First Baptist Church, apparently the successor of a previous and disbanded body. A rented building was occupied until 1880, when the old edifice of the Southern Methodists was purchased.

There are churches of the following denominations: Two Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, North; Methodist Episcopal, South; two Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic, German Lutheran, Latter Day Saints, Seventh Day Adventists, Colored Methodist and Colored Baptist. Two Christian Science Societies meet in rented rooms. The Young Men's Christian Association maintains assembly rooms and a library in temporary quarters. A lot was purchased opposite the Keystone Hotel Annex, and the association erected a building thereon during the year 1900 at a cost of \$30,000. During the year 1899 regular religious meetings were held, the library privileges were extended to many transients, and a considerable number of men were placed in employment.

The first settler in the Joplin neighborhood was John C. Cox, afterward county judge, who located in 1838 on Turkey Creek, just outside what is now the East Joplin city limit. A post office called Blytheville was established at his cabin. In 1839 came Harris G. Joplin, who brought under cultivation a farm near the present cemetery at that place. Both were Tennesseans. The immigrants who followed usually settled in the timber on Center and Turkey Creeks, farther north. The population was but sparse when the Civil War broke out, and nearly all trace of it, during that period, is lost. So complete was the dispersion of the people that even the history of the churches prior to that time is undiscoverable. The foundations of the city were afterward laid in mining camps, and from the time when a corporate existence

began, the growth was rapid and substantial, in spite of frequent disaster. The history of the wonderful development of its zinc and lead mining interests and of the industries incident thereto, is given in a special article published in this work, under the caption "Zinc and Lead Mining in Southwest Missouri," (which see.) August 20, 1877, the first railway reached the city, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the last spike driven being one of lead, in acknowledgement of the source of wealth which made the enterprise possible. For three years previous, in anticipation of this result, which was to give fresh impetus to development, the utmost energy was displayed in the advancement of all public interests. Various additions were laid out, banks established, and attention was given to educational and religious concerns, which more than all else proclaim stability and steadfastness of purpose in the upbuilding of a city. These results were only attained after great effort, and in spite of repeated disasters, costly and discouraging. April 23, 1872, many buildings were destroyed by a tornado. July 20, 1874, the Hannibal Smelting Works were burned by incendiaries, and November 4th fire destroyed a business block, the loss amounting to \$75,000. March 20, 1875, the McCosker Smelting Works were burned, supposedly by incendiaries. About August 1st, Joplin Creek overflowed its banks, resulting in two deaths (Mr. Hartinan and wife) and loss of property to the value of \$200,000. October 5, 1876, \$50,000 worth of business property was destroyed by fire. April 3, 1880, Moffett & Sergeant's White Lead Works burned, the loss amounting to \$300,000.

The corporate history of Joplin began July 28, 1871, when a town plat was filed with the county recorder by John C. Cox. July 12th Davis & Murphy, with Moffett & Sergeant, had filed a town plat of Murphysburg, on the opposite side of Joplin Creek. The latter was the more important place, having the Moffet & Sergeant smelting furnaces, and a newspaper. There were no courts or law officers in either town, and great disorder prevailed. Representative residents of both agreed upon a plan for the institution of law and order, and upon this petition, March 19, 1872, the county court united the two towns under the name of Union City, naming as temporary trustees Jesse Shortess, W. H.

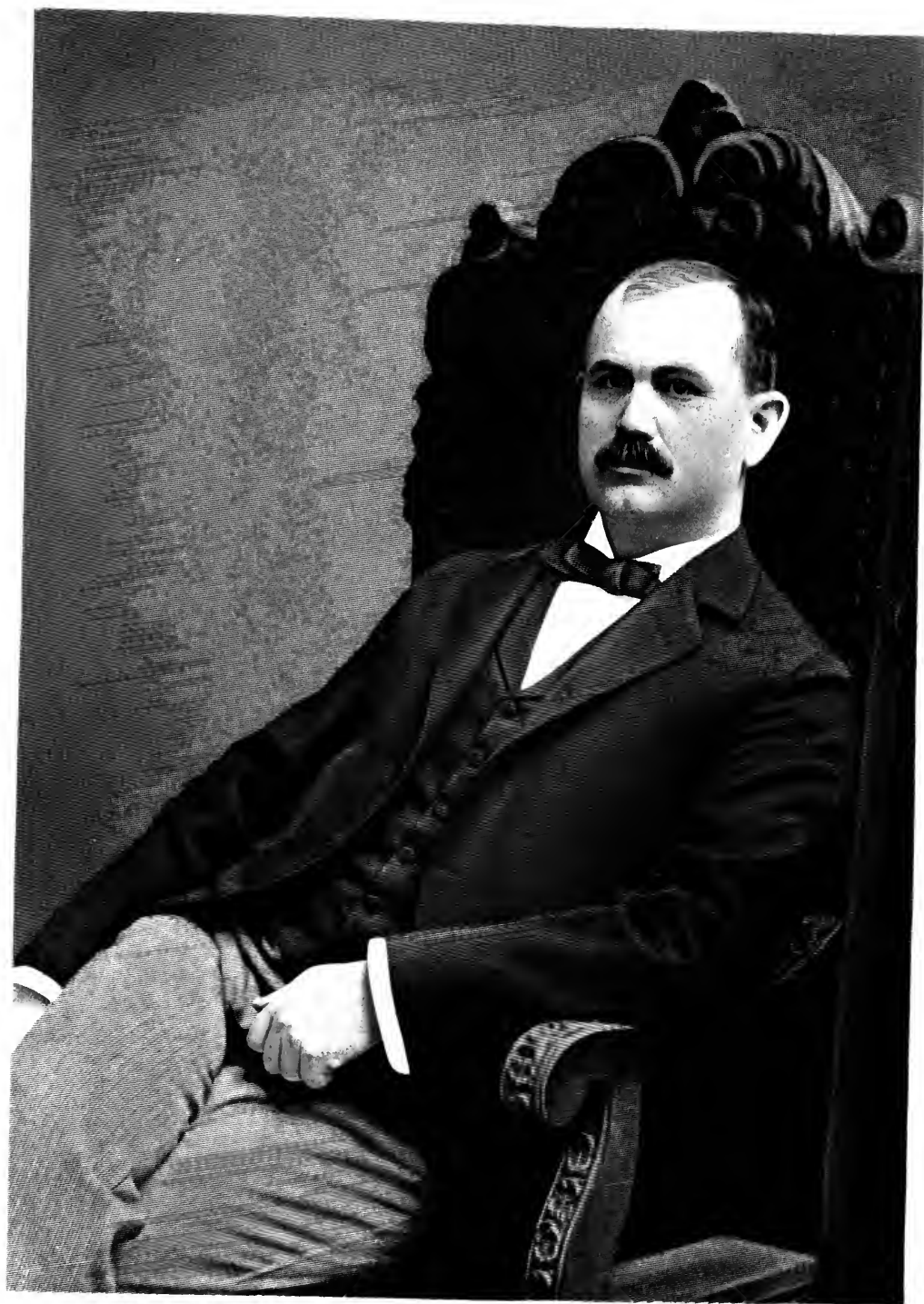
Fallis, Charles A. Underwood, E. R. Moffett and John S. Workizer. Jesse Shortess was elected president, with J. S. Workizer as clerk, P. Murphy as treasurer and J. W. Lupton as marshal. Later, I. W. Davis was appointed police justice. This establishment gave confidence; a better class of population began to arrive, and schools and churches were projected. April 1st M. W. Stafford was appointed postmaster of Union City, and the Blytheville office was discontinued. Rivalries sprang now up between the two portions of the town, mass meetings were held in each, and questions as to the legality of the organization were carried into the courts, going to Shannon County on change of venue, where the case was finally dismissed. In 1872 I. W. Davis drafted a charter act, constituting the united towns known as Union City, a city, under the name of Joplin, and the General Assembly passed the same, with unimportant changes, March 23, 1873, the act also naming the following temporary officers: E. R. Moffett, mayor; J. A. C. Thompson, Lee Taylor, J. H. McCoy and J. C. Gaston, councilmen. The mayor appointed the following officers: J. W. Lupton, marshal; I. W. Davis, police justice; G. D. Order, city attorney; Philo Thompson, treasurer; T. A. McClelland, assessor and collector. At the election following, Lee Taylor was chosen mayor, and, upon his resignation of the office, was succeeded by J. H. McCoy. J. W. Reed became city clerk. In 1877 the office of city physician was created, and the offices of assessor and collector became distinct. In 1888 organization was effected as a city of the third class. During the last ten years there has been a phenomenal increase in the population of the city, owing in large measure to increased activity in mining operations. In 1890 the population was 9,943; January 1, 1900, the number of inhabitants was 26,023. In 1899 \$1,461,460 were expended in business house and residence building. Adjoining the city on the southwest is a large park, as yet unimproved, the gift of T. W. Cunningham, and the city also owns a cemetery of forty acres outside the western limits. The mines in and about Joplin are the most productive in the Missouri-Kansas district. In 1899 the output was 87,196,190 pounds of zinc and 13,025,790 pounds of lead, amounting in value to \$2,106,323.

Joplin, Harris G., pioneer and minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Tennessee about 1810, and died in Greene County, Missouri, in 1847. Diligent research fails to bring to light but little regarding the man after whom Joplin, in Jasper County, is named. While young his father died, leaving his widow with little means. Her son, by hard work and study acquired a liberal education. He studied for the ministry and was ordained in western Tennessee. He then removed to Missouri and settled in Greene County, where he was married to Miss Simms. In 1840 he moved into Jasper County territory and settled on a tract of land now just outside of the city limits, near the cemetery. There he built a log cabin and tilled his eighty-acre farm and labored in ministerial work. He organized the first Methodist Church in Joplin at his log cabin, and soon had a large congregation for a pioneer territory. He was ambitious and employed a number of slaves on his small farm. He was extremely liberal and spent his small earnings in building up his church and assisting members of his flock. Being financially embarrassed, at the solicitation of his friends, he took up his residence in Greene County in 1844, and until his death preached in the neighboring counties. Near his cabin and on his farm was a spring from which a small stream flowed, to which the name Joplin Creek was given, and after this the city of Joplin was named.

Jorndt, Albert A., manufacturer and farmer, was born August 11, 1849, near Berlin, Germany, son of John and Sophia (Carson) Jorndt. His parents, who were both of European nativity, came to the United States in 1854 and established their home in Chicago, where the elder Jorndt worked at his trade, which was that of wagonmaker. His wife died in 1874, and he removed to Stoddard County, Missouri, in which county he resided until his death, which occurred in 1882. Five of the eight children of John and Sophia Jorndt were living in 1900. After receiving a limited education, Albert A. Jorndt went to work in early life to earn a living, his first employment being in a tobacco factory in Chicago. He worked there until 1869, quitting this employment when he was in his twentieth year to go to California. He

reached the Pacific Coast in 1869 and spent the next two and a half years there in search of wealth, devoting most of the time to mining. He made some money in this venture, but lost most of it in speculation, and returned to Chicago with little more means than he had when he left that place. He remained at Chicago until 1873, when he came to Missouri and turned his attention to the operation of a sawmill in Stoddard County. For several years thereafter he was engaged in lumber manufacturing operations and therein laid the foundation of a prosperous business. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Cooper & Jorndt and built the Dexter Elevator Steam Roller Mills. These mills the firm continued to operate for some time thereafter and then Mr. Jorndt obtained full control of the plant. Since that time it has been under his exclusive management, and his care in selecting grain for milling purposes and the high character of the output as a consequence have made the product of these mills widely known and readily marketable at the best prices. Prosperous in his manufacturing operations, Mr. Jorndt has extended his enterprise into other fields, and is one of the largest land owners and farmers in Stoddard County, and one of the wealthiest citizens of that region. While he has taken no active part in politics, he affiliates with the Republican party and is a firm believer in the wisdom of its principles and policies. His only connection with fraternal organizations is with the order of Free Masons. In 1885 he married Miss Olivia A. Renner, who died some years later, leaving one child. In 1893 Mr. Jorndt married Miss Emma Renner, a sister of his first wife, and two children have been born of this marriage.

Jourdan, Morton, a prominent and successful St. Louis lawyer, was born December 19, 1864, at Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri, son of William D. and Catherine M. (Savage) Jourdan, natives respectively of South Carolina and Kentucky. The father was actively engaged in the ministry of the Christian Church for the long period of sixty years, and he is well remembered throughout the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri for his eminently useful services. For some years of his most active ministerial work he was intimately associated with Alexander Campbell, the revered founder of the



Morton Joursau.

church to whose service he gave his life effort. He died at Norborne, Missouri, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. The mother is yet living, aged seventy-eight years. Their son, Morton Jourdan, passed the greater part of his early life in Chillicothe, Missouri, and there received his literary education, graduating from the high school when fifteen years of age. He supplemented his studies with a broad course of instructive reading of his own selection, affording him ample equipment for all the purposes of a professional life and for the other duties of life devolving upon him. On leaving school he entered the office of the late Honorable C. H. Mansur, under whose tutorship he read law for four years, and at the same time laid the foundations of a steadfast and lifelong intimate friendship. When but nineteen years of age he was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe, Missouri, and his admission at so early an age attracted wide attention, and afforded him a high and immediate prestige. In June, 1884, he removed to Norborne, Carroll County, Missouri, and engaged in a practice in which he achieved signal success. At the same time he was intent upon further advancement in his profession, and he devoted all his spare time to the acquisition of all attainable professional knowledge. His talent and ability found recognition in high professional circles, and in 1893 he received the appointment of assistant attorney general of Missouri. He occupied this position for four years, and during this time was constantly engaged before the Supreme Court of the State, in connection with some of the most important litigation which has ever come before that tribunal. In 1896 he was presented before the State convention for the nomination for Attorney General, but was defeated after a close contest. On his retirement from office in 1897 the Supreme Court ordered spread upon its records its thanks and appreciation of his able and faithful service. This action was entirely without precedent, and was the highest compliment ever paid a lawyer in Missouri. While Mr. Jourdan had during his official term greatly broadened his knowledge of law and gained an enviable prestige, it had been, however, at the expense of his immediate interests. Owing to the necessary abandonment of his personal practice and his candidacy for Attorney General, he found himself with few assets and much

indebtedness. With this capital he removed to St. Louis and opened a law office January 1, 1897. During these four years he has built up an extensive and remunerative practice, and come to be known as one of the most continually occupied and successful lawyers in St. Louis, before the most important courts, in general practice, and in cases affecting large commercial and financial corporations. His industry and energy are phenomenal. He maintains his early country habits, and is found at his office at 8 o'clock each morning, and never absents himself except to attend to court duties, until 6 o'clock in the evening, and often carrying his work into the hours of the night. He never indulges in a vacation, yet enjoys superb health. He finds his recreation in one of the most beautiful homes on Forest Park Boulevard, and in the social companionships of the St. Louis Club and the Mercantile Club, in both of which he holds membership. He is an uncompromising Democrat, and affords his party his most strenuous effort, solely for sake of principle, and without thought of personal advantage or political advancement. Since 1880 he has been a delegate in almost every State convention, and he has made many nominating speeches, notable among these efforts being one in which he named his intimate friend Chief Justice Gantt for re-election to the Supreme bench in 1900. During the same period he has been a vigorous and favorite speaker in every political campaign, and has spoken in every county in Missouri save four. He holds to no church, but is a firm believer in the tenets of christianity as taught by his father and Alexander Campbell. His ideal of true manhood is loyalty to friends. He is courageous and fearless in his advocacy of what he deems to be right, whether in professional, social or personal affairs, and is regardless of criticism of his conduct or views, except as they may affect a friend.

Mr. Jourdan is married. His family consists of wife, daughter, Miss Byrd, and his mother. His wife, a lady of education and culture, takes special interest in art, history and music; his daughter is regarded as one of the leading musicians of St. Louis; his mother is a devout Christian woman.

Joy, Charles Frederick, lawyer and Congressman, was born December 11, 1849,

in Jacksonville, Illinois. After being fitted for college in western schools he matriculated at Yale College, and graduated in 1874. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Shamokin, Pennsylvania. Soon afterward he removed to St. Louis and formed a law partnership with Joseph R. Harris, with whom he was associated until Mr. Harris was elected circuit attorney of St. Louis. After that he continued the practice of law alone and gained prominence at the bar as a trial lawyer. Taking an active part in politics as a Republican, he was nominated for Congress in 1890, in the eighth district, but was defeated. In 1892 he was again nominated and was elected, but was unseated as the result of a contest instituted by John J. O'Neill. Nominated again in 1894, he was elected, and gained well merited distinction during his first term of service. He was re-elected in 1896 and again in 1898.

Jubilee Club of St. Joseph.—A club organized at St. Joseph for the purpose of providing entertainment for visitors to the city during the fall festivities. On May 11-12, 1898, this club provided the best entertainment ever witnessed in St. Joseph. It consisted of a day parade in which all the businesses of the city were represented by means of appropriate floats handsomely ornamented. The night parade consisted of fancy floats, and was a brilliant pageant. An Arab entertainment was given at the Fair Grounds, and a barbecue at the stock yards. Fifteen bands were in attendance during the two days of the Jubilee Festival.

Judd, Hiram King, was born October 29, 1828, at Warrensburg, New York. His parents were Samuel and Sally (Dunham) Judd, both of whom came from old and honored families of New York State. The father was of English descent. The great-grandfather of Hiram K. Judd enlisted in the Revolutionary Army and performed valiant service during that historic strife. The old homestead of the Judd family has been preserved intact, and its spacious halls and fruitful acres are still owned and controlled by them, having passed to the third generation. Hiram K. Judd was educated in the common schools of Warrensburg, New York, the system of free public schools being then undeveloped and the youth of that day having advantages that were sufficiently limited to create a strong

desire for the meager mental instruction obtainable. After leaving school young Judd worked on his father's farm for a short time. Agricultural pursuits were not altogether to his liking, his ambitions being directed toward a mercantile career. After working on the farm for a short time he entered a store in his home vicinity, and since that early day until he retired from active life he was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits. A desire for a broader field and increased facilities in the commercial experience which hope and the future had in store for him, led the young man to the West in 1851, and intuition told him to stop in Missouri. When Mr. Judd left New York he had no particular object in view. He was in search of fortune, and the best place to realize his fond ambitions. When he reached Missouri an indefinable something induced him to remain in the State of great resources, and here he has lived since that time. He first located at Linneus, Linn County, remaining there during one winter. He engaged in the grocery business there. When spring came he removed to Brunswick, and was there about one year, at the end of which time he went to the place where he was to make a permanent home, St. Joseph. He first entered a wholesale grocery house as a clerk. Afterward he became connected with the wholesale dry goods establishment of Tootle & Fairleigh, and in his confidential relations with these men of large affairs he rose to a place of greatest trust and responsibility. Mr. Judd was in charge of the finances of this firm during the panic of 1857 and had charge of the immense business done by the St. Joseph house and the eight branch stores scattered throughout the Western country. The panic frightened money so completely that strong firms were driven to the wall every day on account of its scarcity. To pull a large concern through safely with such conditions as these prevailing, required rare business tact and ability, and Mr. Judd showed himself possessed of them. Week after week during that awful financial depression, he worked through the day and the long night hours. In order that the firm might have enough cash on hand at all times to withstand the tremendous drain caused by the panic, the receipts of the eight stores were sent to the St. Joseph office every night. Mr. Judd received these large amounts of coin and cur-

rency and appropriated them to their proper uses. Through skillful management and careful direction the business was pulled through the panic, and the reputation of the firm was advanced to a high place in the commercial world. In 1861 Mr. Judd embarked in business on his own account, having as a partner Samuel Lockwood. They did a wholesale business in hats and caps, and the style of the firm was Lockwood & Judd. There were heavy losses during the few years following this first experiment, for the Civil War came on and the armies of both contesting sides looted the store and caused heavy loss. In 1863 Mr. Judd took as a partner George Kimbrough, of St. Louis. They handled wholesale hats and caps in addition to furs, which were then plentiful in northwest Missouri and adjacent territory. Mr. Judd purchased Kimbrough's interest a short time later and entered into a partnership with John B. Hundley. The manufacture and sale of boots and shoes was substituted for the stock of hats and caps. The firm of H. K. Judd & Company was known in the business circles of those days for eighteen years, and not a stain appeared upon the record made by it. At the end of that time Mr. Judd retired from business and has lived a life of ease ever since, although he still has an interest in a number of important enterprises and devotes time in a systematic way to the management of his extensive private affairs. He is one of the owners of the fine plant operated by the St. Joseph Plow Company, a corporation that gives employment to about seventy men throughout the year, and is a director in the company. He is also a member of the directory of the First National Bank of Buchanan County, Missouri, and was a director in the State National Bank of St. Joseph, which ceased business operations a few years ago. In politics Mr. Judd is an Independent Democrat, holding with his party in many leading issues, but differing in his monetary views and being classed as a Gold Democrat. He is a supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, and gives liberally to every worthy cause. Mr. Judd was married in 1854 to Miss Levina Durant, of St. Charles, Illinois. Mrs. Judd died at her home in St. Joseph, March 9, 1899.

of Missouri in January of 1865 adopted an ordinance providing for the vacating of certain civil offices in the State, the avowed object being to eject from these offices all who had been in any way in sympathy with the Southern cause or could not be relied upon to enforce the provisions of the new Constitution. Under this ordinance—which became popularly known as the "Ousting Ordinance"—the judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri were ordered to vacate the offices which they then held on the 1st of May following. Of the three judges then on the supreme bench Judge Bates retired voluntarily. Judges Dryden and Bay refused to recognize the validity of the ordinance, which was not a part of the Constitution ratified by the people, and declined to vacate their offices. In pursuance of the ordinance, Governor Thomas C. Fletcher appointed as judges of the Supreme Court David Wagner, Walter L. Lovelace and Nathaniel Holmes, who made a formal demand to be put in possession of the court records and installed in their offices. On the 14th of June, 1865, Judges Bay and Dryden were holding court in St. Louis when General D. C. Coleman, acting in compliance with a military order issued by Governor Fletcher, appeared in the court room, arrested the two judges, forcibly ejected them from the bench, and turned over to the new court the books, records, papers and seal of the court.

Judicial Department.—That one of the three chief departments of the State government whose function is to interpret the laws and determine questions of right, remedy, wrong, trespass, grievance and the enforcement of contracts between persons. It consists of a supreme court, two courts of appeals, circuit courts, criminal courts, probate courts, county courts and municipal corporation courts. The Supreme Court of Missouri consists of seven judges chosen by the people, and holding office for ten years. It has appellate jurisdiction, only, except in special cases, and its jurisdiction extends over the entire State. It sits at Jefferson City. The St. Louis and Kansas City courts of appeals consist, each, of three judges, holding office for twelve years, and having jurisdiction over the State. The circuit courts, having civil and criminal jurisdiction except where otherwise provided, are established in circuits throughout the State, each court having its

Judges Ousted.—The State convention which met to revise the Constitution

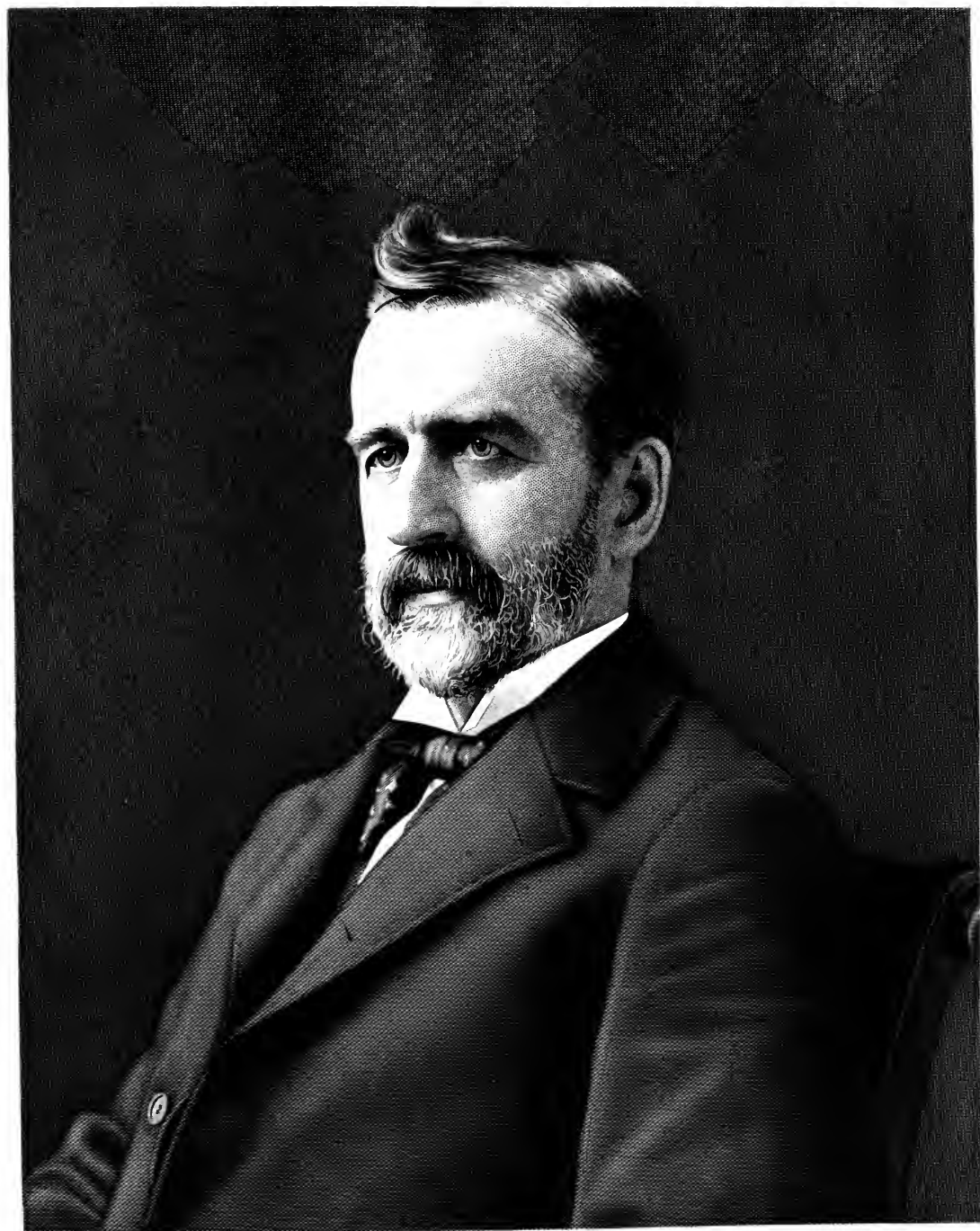
own judge, chosen by the people, and holding office for six years. The circuit of St. Louis consists of five judges, each sitting separately. The probate courts are county courts having charge of probate business, administration of estates, appointment of guardians and curators and business appertaining thereto.

County courts are courts of record, which have charge of the administration of the county affairs, the management of roads and bridges, the levying of taxes, care of the county property, care of paupers and insane persons, and the management of elections. The county court is composed of three judges, one of whom is the presiding judge—all chosen by the people. The presiding judge holds office for four years, the others for two years.

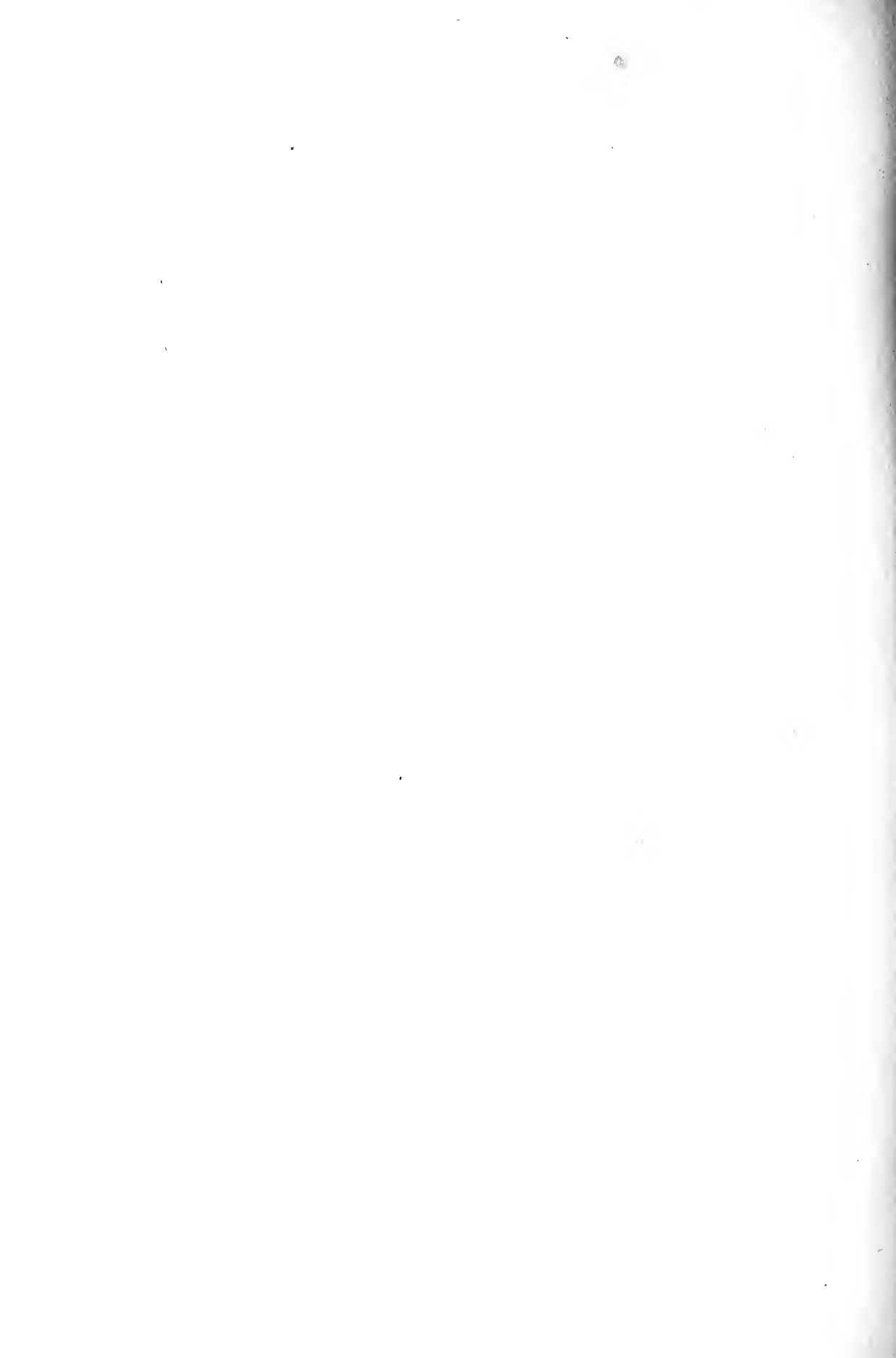
Judson, Frederick N., lawyer, was born October 7, 1845, in the town of St. Mary's, Georgia, son of Dr. Frederick J. and Catharine (Chapelle) Judson. He is a lineal descendant of William Judson, who was the first settler at Stratford, Connecticut, he having made settlement at that place in 1634. Dr. Frederick J. Judson, who died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1862, was for many years president of the board of education and of the public library board of the last named city, and was a prominent and worthy citizen. His wife, the mother of Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, was of southern nativity, having been the daughter of Dr. Newton Chapelle, of St. Mary's Georgia. After being thoroughly well fitted for a university course, Mr. Judson entered Yale College in 1862, and was graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1866. After that he was for some time a teacher of the classics in New Haven, and in Nashville, Tennessee, and while thus engaged began the study of law. He completed his law course at Washington University, of St. Louis, entering the senior class at that institution, and being graduated therefrom with the degree of bachelor of laws in the class of 1871. Admitted to the bar, he entered upon his professional labors in St. Louis, and has since been engaged in successful practice, impressing himself both upon the bar and general public as a lawyer of superior attainments and high character. The first public office which he ever held was that of private secretary to Governor B. Gratz Brown, while that dis-

tinguished Missourian was serving as Governor of his State, Mr. Judson holding this confidential relationship to the Governor from 1871 to 1873. He was a member of the board of public schools of St. Louis from 1878 to 1882, and again in 1887, and was president of the board from 1880 to 1882, and from 1887 to 1889. He has taken an active part in procuring legislation for the public good. He was author of the law of 1879, securing the school lands of St. Louis as a permanent fund, and of the act of 1887 reorganizing the St. Louis school board; was also member of the citizens' non-partisan committee, which prepared and procured the passage of the new election law of St. Louis; and was chairman of the Bar Association committee which drafted the St. Louis judiciary laws of 1895; and was also chairman of the civic federation committee which drafted the St. Louis school election law of 1897.

He is lecturer on constitutional law in the St. Louis Law School. He has at different times interested himself actively in politics as a citizen, but not as an office-seeker, and is known as a Democrat of the old school, strongly in favor of a sound financial system and a stable currency. He took an active part in the sound-money campaign in 1896, and was a delegate to the Monetary Conferences at Indianapolis in 1897 and 1898. He has made a number of addresses on professional and other topics, among which are: "What Shall the State Teach?" before the Commercial Club of St. Louis in 1887; "The Rights of Minority Stockholders in Missouri," before the Missouri Bar Association in 1888; "The Relation of the State to Private Business Associations," before the Commercial Club of St. Louis in 1890; "Liberty of Contract Under the Police Power," before the American Bar Association in 1891; "Address to the Graduating Class of Mary Institute," in 1894, and "Justice in Taxation as a Remedy for Social Discontent," before the Round Table Club of St. Louis in 1898. He is also author of "Missouri Taxation," a treatise on the history of law of taxation in Missouri (published by E. W. Stephens, Columbia, 1900), which is recognized authority on the subject. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the University, St. Louis, Noonday and



Frederick R. Johnson



Country Clubs. In 1872 Mr. Judson married Miss Jennie W. Eakin, of Nashville, Tennessee, and has one child, a daughter.

Judson, Winslow, lawyer and promoter of great enterprises, was born February 21, 1845, at Ogdensburg, New York, and died April 7, 1890, at his home in St. Joseph, Missouri. His parents were Roscius W. and Sarah C. Judson, and they were representatives of one of the old and honored families of the Empire State, with ancestry leading back to the very flower of the early days when the country was in its formative period, and names and reputations were being carved out of the fruitful deeds of days burdened with responsibilities and important events. Revolutionary ancestry is easily traced by the living members of the Judson family, and the sturdy stock has been preserved throughout the years that have passed since that early time. Winslow Judson received his primary education in the public schools of the State of New York, attending in the towns where his father resided during the son's boyhood. He later became a student in Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and was graduated from that institution. He then entered the Albany Law School, Albany, New York, and finished the prescribed course within a length of time that demonstrated quick perception and a mental activity far above that possessed by the average young man. He removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1867, and entered upon the practice of law. St. Joseph was the city of his residence from that time until his death. It was as a promoter of great business enterprises that Mr. Judson was best known, and in which capacity he most benefited himself and the city in which his interests rested, and for which he was such an intensely loyal and persistent worker. He was at the head of a number of movements that resulted in the erection of large buildings, the construction of many miles of railroad and the development of a pleasure resort that has since become one of the favorite spots for summer recreation seekers in the west. The board of trade building in St. Joseph, one of the handsomest structures devoted to commerce in that city, is an enduring monument to the enterprise and untiring push of Winslow Judson. The immense shops of the Terminal Railway Company, located

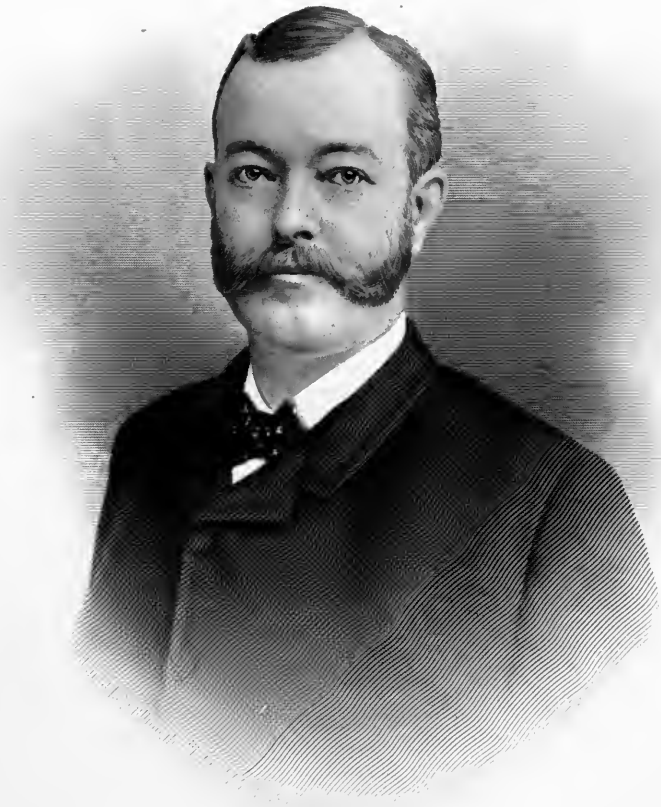
in St. Joseph, were also erected in response to the unceasing effort made by Mr. Judson to have this prized addition to St. Joseph industry developed into an actual reality. The yards and freight houses of the Terminal Railway Company were also built under his direction and management. Mr. Judson was the man who succeeded in convincing the officials of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company that they ought to own a line of railway into St. Joseph. He purchased what was then called the St. Joseph & St. Louis Railway, a piece of track running from St. Joseph to Lexington Junction, Missouri. In about the year 1885 this track and right of way were sold to the Santa Fe Company, and that day marked the entrance of another great trunk line into St. Joseph. The accomplishment of this was soon followed by a movement toward the development of the property surrounding Lake Contrary, a beautiful body of water lying southwest of the city of St. Joseph. With the Santa Fe in St. Joseph, Mr. Judson proposed to have the new road extended to that resort, and with that end in view he set about to erect improvements and develop a place that has since become one of the charming inland spots of the country. Mr. Judson was a Democrat in politics, but business claimed him the greater portion of the time and he took little active part in political affairs. He was a Mason and belonged to the Knights Templar as well as to other branches of that order. Mr. Judson was married November 5, 1868, to Miss Emilie C. Carpenter, of St. Joseph, Missouri. To them four children were born: Emily, wife of Charles Roehl, of St. Joseph; Sara, wife of Judge Romulus E. Culver, of St. Joseph; Winslow, a rising young business man of St. Joseph, and Eliza, wife of Robert H. McCord, a prominent business man of Kansas City, and son of James McCord, one of the wealthy pioneer wholesale merchants of St. Joseph.

Julian, Henry Saint, lawyer and legislator, was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, July 23, 1862. His parents were Alexander Julian, of Huguenot descent, and Elizabeth Chiles Laughlin, of English descent, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1800. His grandfather was a surgeon in Washington's army, who, at the

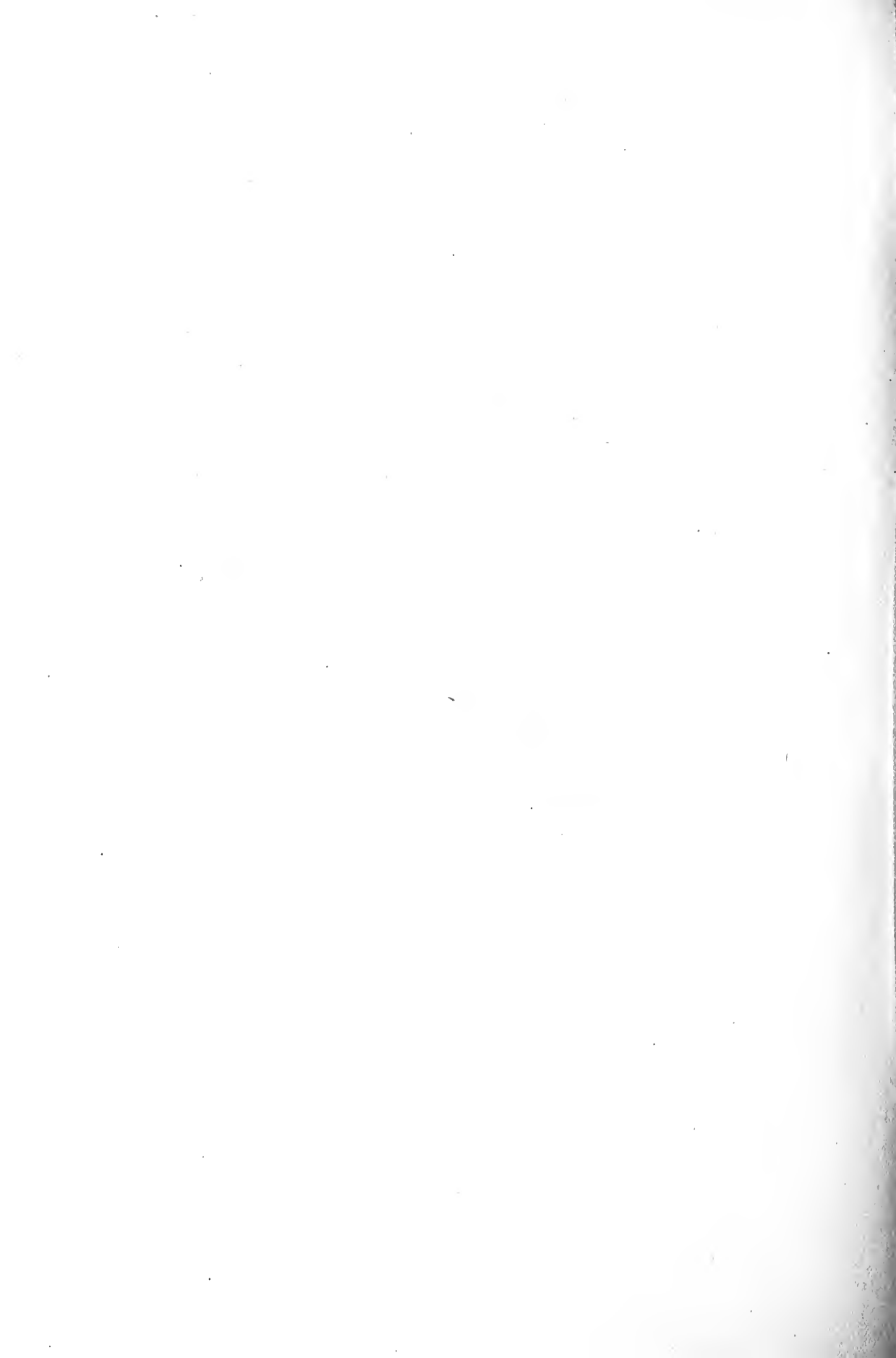
request of Cornwallis, was detailed to minister to the sick and wounded British prisoners at Yorktown. His grandmother was a cousin of Thomas Moore, the poet. Henry S. Julian received his education in the public schools of Frankfort, Kentucky, and at the Kentucky Military Institute, near by, and afterward spent three years at Michigan University. After returning home he read law in the office of Judge Ira Julian, his cousin, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He practiced his profession one year at Frankfort, and then went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has had a successful and profitable practice. He began his political career in 1891, when he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature. He introduced and had passed a bill requiring corporations to pay a fair price for their franchises. He also introduced a bill to remove the State University from Columbia to Independence, arguing that modern education required the seats of learning to be near centers where modern ideas are being worked out. He was a leading member of the committee on ways and means, and was the author of a bill to tax franchises. He was again sent to the Legislature in 1895, and was on the committee to revise the election laws, which have worked a marvelous revolution. To prevent the control of conventions by corporations, he advocated that legislators should all have free passes, and that the expenses of conventions should be paid out of the proceeds of the franchise tax. Mr. Julian believes that lobby influence is corrupting, and introduced a bill to protect the public interests. The gist of this law was that the penalties for accepting bribes should be repealed, and that the laws should be so changed that legislators and public officers could give evidence without incriminating themselves, while those who did the bribing, as well as the officers of the firms or corporations who authorized such acts, should be made accessories before the fact, and if the principal was convicted, he might cut down his term for every accessory he assisted the State in convicting. Though the law was not enacted, it is leaven working in the mass of thought and pointing the way to needed reform. Mr. Julian was a member of the State auditing committee in 1896, and was chief of police of Kansas City for five months. When ques-

tioned as to "what knowledge he had of criminals," he replied that "he had spent two terms in the State Legislature." He was distantly related to the late George W. Julian, of Indiana, a noted abolitionist. The Indiana Julians emigrated about 1760 from Virginia to North Carolina, and then to Indiana, and yet the features of our subject show such marked resemblance that he has been taken for a son or a brother of George W. Julian. He is a close student of current literature and a keen observer of men and things, and will be among the men to lead the State and nation in establishing high ideals of public life. He went to Europe in 1893 to gather statistics on governmental subjects, carrying a letter from Secretary Gresham which admitted him to the highest circles. He is a fighter and never flinches from maintaining his convictions. He was a major in the Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment that was mustered into service at St. Louis in May, 1899, and mustered out at Kansas City, Missouri, November, 1899. It was stationed at Chickamauga during the war. He is unmarried. Politically he is a Democrat.

Julian Law.—A law passed by the Legislature of Missouri in 1895, which provided that the right to use the public highways for street railways should be sold at public auction to the responsible bidder proposing to give the largest percentage yearly of the gross receipts derived from such use and occupation, provided that such payment should in no case be less than 2 per cent of the gross earnings during the first five years of such occupation and use, and thereafter for each period of five years that such percentage should be increased to correspond with the increase in value of the land thus occupied and used. The law was designed to apply particularly to St. Louis, Kansas City, and other large cities of the State, in which, it was claimed, immensely valuable franchises were being granted to private corporations without proper compensation to the public therefor. The validity of the act was attacked in the courts, and on the 16th of November, 1898, the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional, holding it vague, indefinite and obscure in its provisions. The law took its name from its author, Representative Julian, of Kansas City.



Whisler Jackson



Jurden, Albert L., postmaster at Marshall, Saline County, was born at St. Albans, Vermont, October 18, 1865, son of Daniel L. and Mary Jane (Wells) Jurden. His father, a native of North Adams, Massachusetts, came to Missouri in 1872, locating in Randolph County, and was master car builder for the Wabash Railroad at Moberly for several years. During three years of his residence there he was engaged in the mercantile and commission business. He died July 14, 1881, and the death of his wife occurred January 28, 1883. The education of Albert L. Jurden was begun at Portland, Maine, and continued in Moberly. Soon after the death of his parents he removed to Holden, Missouri, and engaged in the lumber business under his uncle, Samuel W. Jurden. Subsequently he was connected with extensive lumbering interests at Hannibal, Missouri, and Wichita, Kansas. In 1889 he removed to Marshall, where he managed the interests of various lumber concerns until July 1, 1897, when he abandoned the business to devote his time to the conduct of the post office, having been commissioned postmaster by President McKinley, May 29th of that year. Through his own efforts, and petitions from the patrons of the office, the free delivery of mail was inaugurated April 1, 1899, with three carriers and one substitute. The increase in the business since he has assumed charge of the office has averaged about \$500 per year. Mr. Jurden has always been actively interested in the success of the Republican party. For six years he served as secretary and treasurer of the Saline County Republican central committee, was a delegate to the Republican State Conventions at Jefferson City and St. Joseph, and sergeant-at-arms at the National Convention at St. Louis in 1896. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Ararat Temple, of Kansas City. He is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Court of Honor and the Macabees. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. March 4, 1896, he was married to Frances Taylor Duvall, a native of Ray County, Missouri, and a daughter of Joseph Duvall, an early settler of that county and a veteran of the Confederate Army. They are the parents of one son, Leonard Wells Jurden.

Jurden, Samuel Wood, banker, was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, May 7, 1848, son of Edmond and Pamela (Hayes) Jurden, the first named a native of Massachusetts, and the last named of New Hampshire. His mother's death occurred in Vermont in 1864, and three years later Edmond Jurden removed with his family to Holden, Missouri, where he engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. The education of Samuel W. Jurden was obtained in the common schools and Spaulding's Commercial College at St. Albans, Vermont. Upon coming to Missouri, the first three or four years of his young manhood were devoted to work upon his father's farm. His first independent business venture was a grocery store in Warrensburg. After devoting about a year to this enterprise, in 1875 he engaged in the lumber business in Holden, which he conducted successfully for a period of five years or more. In the meantime he had become a stockholder and director in the Bank of Holden, which had been organized in 1872 by Lewis Cheney and others, of which Mr. Cheney served as president for about ten years. In 1885 Mr. Jurden was elected cashier of the bank. John G. Cope succeeded Mr. Cheney as president, and C. C. Tevis succeeded Mr. Cope. In 1889 Mr. Jurden was elected to the presidency, and has served continuously in that office for the past twelve years, with the exception of one year. The bank's original capital stock of \$100,000 has since been reduced to \$50,000. An indication of the sagacity of its management is found in the fact that in 1894, though but a year after the great financial panic, it paid its stockholders a dividend of 50 per cent, and at the present time (January, 1901) every stockholder has had his original investment returned to him, and more beside. The bank has never failed to pay an annual dividend. Upon the organization of the Kansas City State Bank, of which Mr. Jurden was one of the founders, he severed his connection with the Bank of Holden, and served for one year as vice president of the State Bank at Kansas City, being actively interested in its management. He also assisted in the organization of the Bank of Kirkwood, at Kirkwood, Missouri, in 1897, in which his son, Guy E. Jurden, a lumber dealer of that town, represents his interests. He also has extensive

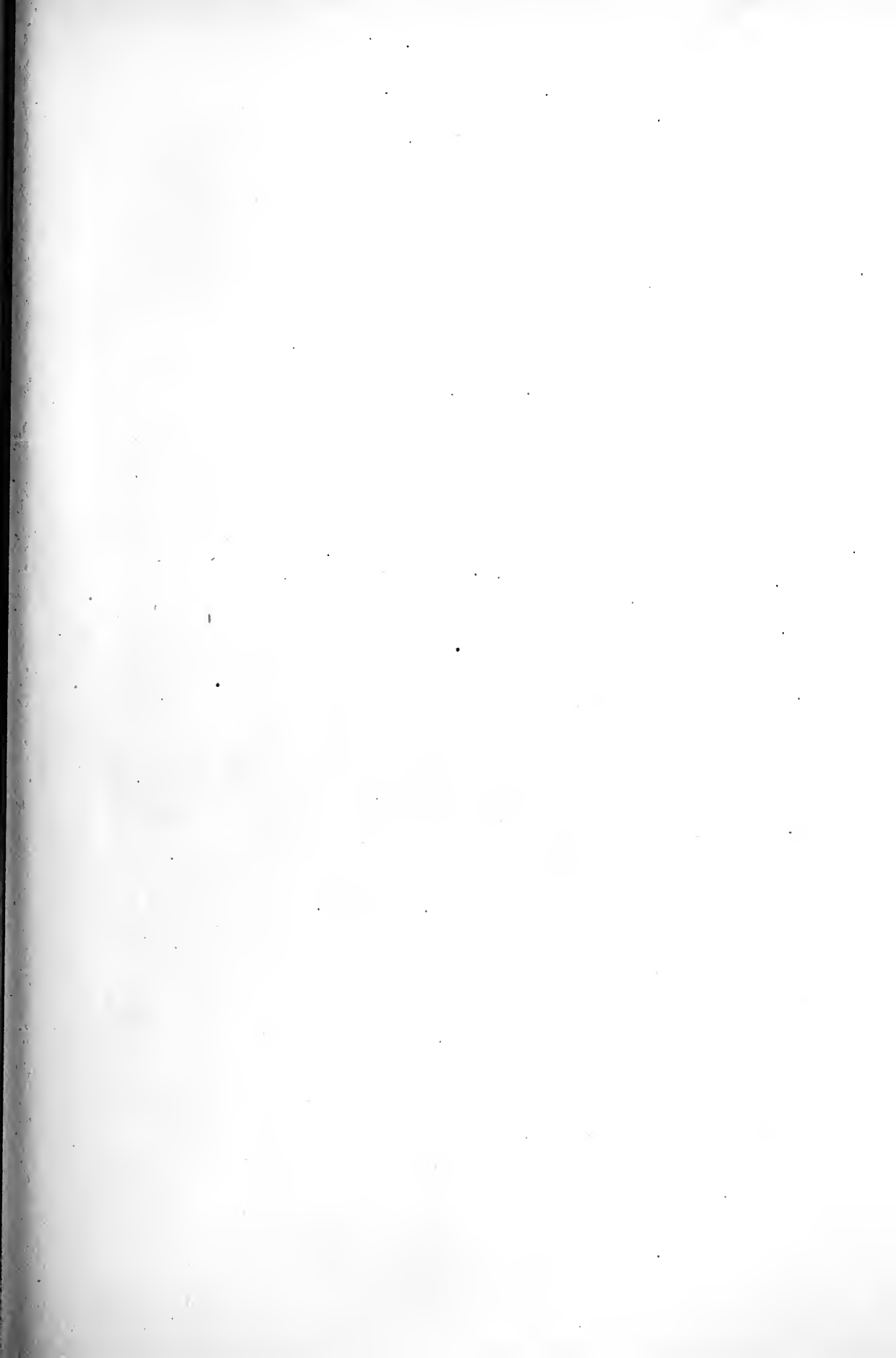
farming interests. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Jurden is deeply interested in educational matters, and has been a member of the school board of Holden for three years. He has always been a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and is its recognized leader in the Sixth Congressional District. His first active participation in the conduct of party affairs was in 1896, when he attended, as a delegate, the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. From the beginning he fought for the nomination of McKinley, and the election of Honorable Richard C. Kerens as national committeeman. In that convention he was placed on the committee on platform, and helped frame the declaration of principles adopted. In 1898 the Republicans of the Sixth District nominated him for Representative in Congress, and again in 1900 similarly honored him. Though the district is overwhelmingly Democratic, the normal plurality being about 6,000, the vigorous canvass made by Mr. Jurden in 1900 resulted in a reduction of the Democratic plurality to 2,300 under that of 1896. Few such canvasses by candidates for congressional honors have ever been made in Missouri. The great popularity he has developed during the past four years has made Mr. Jurden a strong candidate for further political preferment in western Missouri, and he is now a candidate for appointment to the position of surveyor of the port of Kansas City, in which aspiration he is receiving the support of the influential men in the party. At the convention of the Young Men's Republican Clubs at Kansas City in 1899 he was chosen vice president, and at the Republican State Convention in June, 1900, was made a member at large of the State committee. Mr. Jurden was married, November 20, 1874, at Fayetteville, Missouri, to Ellen Redford, daughter of George W. Redford, a pioneer of Johnson County. They have three children, Guy, Ralph L. and Vera Jurden.

Jury Commissioner, United States.

An officer of the United States courts, appointed for St. Louis, the office having been created by act of Congress in 1891. The duties of the jury commissioner are to select citizens of the different counties comprising the Eastern District of Missouri, for United

States jury service. When the court wants a jury, either grand or petit, the jury commissioner is directed to draw such jury, and the persons thus selected for jury service are cited to appear by the United States marshal.

Justice of the Peace.—An ancient and honorable officer under the English law, found in all the States of the Union, and known in some of them as magistrate, and in other as squire. In Missouri there is one justice of the peace in each municipal township of the county, and sometimes more, who are conservators of the peace with both civil and criminal jurisdiction, since they have authority not only to issue warrants for the arrest of criminals, and to try and punish persons for misdemeanors, but, also to hear and determine civil causes involving sums under \$250. They have authority to summon juries. An appeal lies from the decision of a justice in a civil or criminal suit to the circuit court or criminal court. A justice has no equity jurisdiction, nor authority to try felony cases; but he has authority, and it is his duty, to examine persons charged with felony, and require them to give bond for their appearance before the grand jury at its next session, or, in default of this, to commit them to jail. In cases where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, the justice may commit a person charged with murder, to jail without bail. Every justice's court is attended by a constable who executes its processes. Each municipal township is entitled to two justices of the peace, and, on the application of twelve qualified voters residing five miles and over from a justice, the county court may appoint an additional one. If there be an incorporated city with a population over 2,000, and less than 100,000, there may be one additional justice for the city. In all municipal townships that contain a city having a population of 100,000 and under 300,000, the county court may divide the township into districts, not more than eight, with one justice for each. The city of St. Louis is divided into fourteen districts, each entitled to one justice. The jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in civil cases extends to suits involving \$250, and in cities of 50,000 population or over, to suits involving \$300.





Very Truly Yours
W. T. Kang

K

Kahoka.—The judicial seat of Clark County, a city of the fourth class, located near the center of the county, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, twenty miles west of Keokuk, Iowa, and 203 miles from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1851, by W. W. Johnson, Moses Clawson and Miller C. Duer. It is a delightfully located town, has well graded streets, which are lighted by electric lights, a fine courthouse, built in 1872, at a cost of \$21,000, an opera hall, Masonic hall, Baptist, Christian, Catholic, Congregational, German Evangelical, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal (North and South), and Presbyterian Churches. It also has a high school, college, three banks, three newspapers, the "Review," "Gazette Herald" and "Courier," a flouring mill, canning factory, two grain elevators, brick yard, three hotels and about seventy business houses, including lumber and coal yards, marble shops, well stocked stores in the various lines of trade, and shops, large and small. Fire has visited Kahoka at three different times, one of the most disastrous being on March 15, 1900, when a loss of \$25,000 was caused. Population in 1899 (estimated), 2,500.

Kain, John Joseph, Roman Catholic archbishop, was born May 31, 1841, in Martinsburg, in what is now the State of West Virginia. His early education was obtained at Martinsburg Academy. In 1857 he matriculated in St. Charles College, and graduated in 1862. He then completed a course of philosophical and theological study at St. Mary's Seminary, of Baltimore, and July 2, 1866, was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Spalding. Soon after, he was assigned to the pastorate of the Catholic Church at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and remained there nine years. During a portion of this time he was also engaged in missionary work, in four counties of Virginia and eight counties of West Virginia. In 1875 he was nominated bishop of Wheeling, and May 23d following he was consecrated by Archbishop James R. Bayley, the sermon being preached by Right Rev. James Gib-

bons. The diocese of which Bishop Kain took charge extended from the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, to the northern boundary of Tennessee, and during the eighteen years that he filled this episcopate, he traveled over the diocese many times, ministering to a Roman Catholic population of more than twenty thousand souls. In 1893 he was raised to the dignity of an archiepiscopate and transferred to St. Louis as coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick. A few months after, Rome made him administrator of the archdiocese, and in 1895 he was made archbishop of St. Louis. Since then he has held a diocesan synod, at which was enacted ecclesiastical legislation in harmony with that of the plenary council of Baltimore. Long disputed questions of parish boundaries in St. Louis have been settled under his supervision, and in his administration of the affairs of the archdiocese he has proven himself an eminently capable church official. He purchased the site for the new cathedral in St. Louis, and has already erected a chapel and a residence for the clergy. This purchase includes four acres of ground and the site is a most eligible one for the projected edifice.

Kane, William B., banker and mine-operator, was born August 19, 1852, in Rockland County, New York, of Irish ancestry. He came to Missouri in 1868, and was occupied for several years in various railway positions. His first service was as train dispatcher on the Missouri Pacific road, which he left to enter the employ of the old Atlantic & Pacific road, now the St. Louis & San Francisco road. His most important railway engagement was with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, where he developed qualities of the highest order. He filled the various positions of cashier, train-dispatcher, superintendent of telegraphs, superintendent, purchasing agent, and paymaster. During the contest with the Santa Fe Railway for the possession of the Royal Gorge, he commanded the force of employes of his line, and secured the location. Upon

the possession thus accomplished, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the Denver & Rio Grande Company, confirming their title to the right of way. His last railway service was as general manager and general freight and passenger agent of the Kansas City & Southern Railway, during its construction and operation by John I. Blair. With this brilliant record, and with opportunity for greater distinction before him, he abandoned railway concerns to enter the financial field, as more congenial and independent. He occupied confidential positions with various banking houses, and was intrusted with the organization of the First National Bank of Wagoner, Indian Territory. In 1881, he became cashier of the Bank of Carterville, Missouri, and in 1896 assisted in its reorganization as the First National Bank of Carterville, of which he was appointed cashier, a position he continues to occupy. This establishment is the clearing house for all mining transactions in that part of Jasper County, as well as for all those business interests which are more or less related thereto, and immense sums of money are involved in its operations. Its management is safe and conservative, and its stability is beyond question. Mr. Kane is largely interested in rich and productive mining properties, and is esteemed as the highest authority with reference to all concerns upon which the values of mineral land and their output are based. This is attested by the fact that he has long been continued in position as a director in the Missouri and Kansas Zinc Miners' Association, a body which represents a larger value of legitimate and productive mining property than any similar organization known. While regarding all questions concerning these interests with the calm judgment which characterizes the successful man of affairs, his anticipations for the future of the Jasper County mineral field are as encouraging as the most ardent could wish, but his views are accorded deeper respect as coming from one who has made careful investigation of possible contingencies, as well as of existing conditions, and he bases his judgment thereupon, rather than upon sentiment or desire. He believes that the mining industry in this region has not yet progressed greatly beyond the experimental stage, and he looks forward to no distant day when the present great cost of

production of ore will be reduced as the result of mining methods similar to those employed in the coal and iron fields. He feels a genuine pride in the conditions of the laboring classes engaged in the work of mining, particularly in a moral way, and points to the fact that they are distinctively American, and that this district owes its remarkable development and prosperity to this element, which in the early days, without capital, and with no assistance save their picks and shovels, opened the wealth of these mines to the world. In all lines of financial and commercial business, he is able and sagacious, and with recognition as such, he has been and continues to be a potent factor in mining enterprises and all the interests with which they are related. His views upon the topics outlined in the foregoing, command respect, and many express entire confidence in his views. Mr. Kane is a Republican, and for four years has been a member of the State Central Committee of that party and of the executive committee of that body. In religion he is a non-sectarian. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being worshipful master of the Carterville lodge, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1892, to Miss Mary Ruddy, of Joplin, of which union two sons have been born, Wallace Byrne and George Ouray, aged two and five years respectively. He and his wife possess those traits of personal character which are so admirable and enjoyable in social life, and the hospitality which their home affords is unaffected and delightful.

Kansas City.—The second city in Missouri, and the gateway between the east and the far west. It is situated on the right bank of the Missouri River, and on both sides of the Kaw River, in longitude 94 degrees 37 minutes, and latitude 39 degrees 6 minutes. A handful of corn contains the possibility of rich harvests, if the conditions of growth are favorable. This is likewise true of cities. Given location, natural resources and enterprising men, and a city will grow more or less rapidly. It takes ages to make a good site for a city. In the Mississippi Valley, rivers build their own beds and banks. When the watershed of the Missouri and its trib-

utaries was an unbroken forest, there were congealed masses of ice and snow, which melting later, swelled the streams and filled the valleys from hill to hill. While the people who lived in the stone age dwelt on the margin of these floods, the Missouri and the Kaw Rivers built the bluffs at Kansas City, depositing the loess, the material from which the city is being built. Within this deposit are found flint implements, arrow heads, and stone axes, with human bones scattered here and there, many feet below the surface. Here a large population lived and passed away, leaving no other traces of their existence. Ages after them another race, who differed from any tribes of which we have knowledge, lived on these hills and built sepulchers for their dead, whom they seem to have cremated. These sepulchers were built of stone laid true to the line, but without mortar or cement. This second race passed away, the bottoms and hills were covered with mighty trees, and the modern Indian found the situation propitious for a dwelling place. He could build his wigwam amid the shelter of the groves. He could gather wild fruit in the woods, fish in the rivers, and hunt on the prairies. When he began to dwell in this land of plenty, we know not, but when Missouri passed into our hands, the Indian still had claims to the lands on its western border. A strip of land twenty-four miles wide, east of 94 degrees 38 minutes south to the Arkansas River, belonged to the Osage and Kansas Indians until 1825, when it was bought by the United States and opened for settlement in 1826. A few years subsequent the Indians were removed to the Indian country, which included all the land west of the State line to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, north of 33 degrees to Canada. About the same time the Mormons settled at Independence and entered a tract of land twelve miles square south of the Missouri, and east of the State line, as a site for the New Jerusalem. The Mormons were expelled, and shortly afterward the remaining white settlers took up their burden and the building of a great city was begun. The site that had attracted the attention of two extinct races of the Indians and the Mormons, and was a masterpiece of nature's workmanship, attracted the hardy pioneer, who laid the foundation of a city. In 1785, Daniel Morgan Boone, a son of

Daniel Boone, came from his home near Cincinnati and explored the West as far as the American Desert. He settled at what afterward became Westport, and his unmarked grave is now within the limits of Kansas City. In 1800 Louis Bartholet, known as "Grandlouis" went from St. Charles and settled at the mouth of the Kaw. His wife was the first white woman to make her home on the site of Kansas City. Up to 1845, she lived in a log cabin situated where the Union Elevator now stands. She died in 1884. In 1821 Francois Chouteau established a camp opposite Randolph Bluffs. The flood of 1826 destroyed his trading post where he made the first permanent white settlement on the site of the present city in the bottoms near the mouth of the Kaw. The settlers were traders, trappers, laborers and voyagers with their families. One of these, Jacques Fournais, died in Kansas City in 1871, claiming to be one hundred and twenty-four years old. The first town platted within the limits of the present city was Westport, laid out by John C. McCoy, in 1833. It developed into an important trade center before Kansas City had an existence, and in one sense is the parent town. However, the town site laid out later, which subsequently took the name "Kansas City," quickly became the formidable rival of the older town and then forged ahead in the race for supremacy. Still later, its growth was marvelously accelerated by the converging there of railroads, the great modern thoroughfares of commerce, and in its process of expansion it has now absorbed its old rival, and Westport has become a part of Kansas City. The present metropolis may, therefore, be said to have had its origin in the French settlement made by the Chouteau, Prudhomme, Sublette, Guinotte and other families. After the State of Missouri was formed, a strong tide of immigration set in from Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, and this brought to the settlement which afterward developed into Kansas City the Chicks, the Smarts, the McDaniels, the Jenkins, the Lykins, the Rices, the Scarritts, the McGees, the Gillisses, the Mulkeys, the Gregorys, the Troosts and the Hopkinses, all prominent in the early development of this region.

At the August term of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, in 1838, James Daven-

port, Peter Booth, and Elliott Johnson, appointed commissioners, were ordered by the court to advertise the sale of the farm belonging to the estate of Gabriel Prudhomme in the "Missouri Republican," of St. Louis, and the "Far West" published at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. These advertisements were duly published, and in pursuance thereof, a tract of land containing 256 acres was sold to Abraham Fonda and others, for \$4,220. This land was subdivided into lots and blocks and called the town of Kansas. Owing to certain disagreements among the owners of the property, this town building project laid dormant until 1846, when a company was formed of which Jacob Ragan, Henry Jobe, William Gilliss, Robert Campbell, Fry P. McGee, W. B. Evans, and John McCoy were stockholders. This company acquired the town site and advertised a public sale, at which 150 lots were sold at an average price approximating \$55 each. Immediately after this sale the town commenced to grow, and within a few months thereafter had a population of five or six hundred inhabitants. The chief agency in building up the town at this time was the Santa Fe trade, which had been inaugurated between Missouri River points and the ancient city, which is the capital of New Mexico, as early as 1824. When this trade began Old Franklin was its starting point on the Missouri River. Then Boonville, Fort Osage, Liberty, Independence and Westport, in turn, enjoyed the advantages and profits of this traffic. The first cargo of New Mexican goods was landed at what is now Kansas City, in 1845, by Messrs. Bent and St. Vrain, and was shipped from there to Santa Fe by means of ox teams. Five years later this new town had become the exclusive eastern terminus of this freighting business, and in the year 1850 six hundred wagons started westward from there to Santa Fe. In 1860 this trade attracted national attention by its magnitude, and in that year the "New York Herald" sent one of its correspondents west to gather statistics concerning it. As a result of his investigation this correspondent published the statement that the amount of freight shipped from Kansas City that year was 16,439,134 pounds, and that there were employed in its transportation 7,084 men, 6,147 mules, 27,920 yoke of oxen, and 3,033 wagons.

The town of Kansas was first officially organized in part, May 3, 1847, and soon afterward the town authorities cut a wagon road through the bluff at Main Street. After this trade increased to such an extent about the levee that the small stores climbed over into the north end. At this time the site was a rugged one, being made up of steep rocky hills covered with tall timber and with ravines plowed out by rushing streams. These ravines were subsequently utilized for streets and sewers. In 1849 came the cholera scourge, and before the pestilence was stayed, nearly one-third of the entire population of the village had been swept away. But, notwithstanding this fearful visitation, the year 1850 saw a large increase of population. In June of this year the county court organized the village as the town of Kansas. In 1853 Thomas H. Benton visited the town and predicted that it was destined to become the great commercial and manufacturing city of the "New West." In that year the place was incorporated by the Legislature as the City of Kansas, and a mayor, marshal, and six councilmen were elected. W. S. Gregory was chosen first mayor, but as his business required him to be absent from Kansas City, Dr. Johnston Lykins, the president of the council, filled out his term, and was elected mayor in April, 1854. The next mayor was M. J. Payne, who was elected in 1855 and re-elected five times. In 1855 the council voted \$1,200 for street grading purposes, and in 1857 the sum of \$2,700 was spent in improving Broadway, Wyandotte, Delaware, Commercial, Main, Second and Third Streets. During the years immediately following the incorporation of the City of Kansas, and prior to the Civil War, the place grew rapidly and increased its trade connections in various directions. A daily line of steamers was in operation between St. Louis and Omaha. A stage line was established with Santa Fe as its western and Kansas City as its eastern terminus. An overland mail route was established westward from Kansas City, and several transportation companies were hauling government freight from there to the various forts in Kansas and New Mexico. Stages also made daily trips to Fort Scott, Lawrence, Emporia and other towns in Kansas, and several steamers were running from Kansas City up the Kaw River to Fort

Riley and other places. In 1860 the population was 4,418. There were then three banks, an insurance company, all kinds of stores, one daily and three weekly newspapers, and every interest was prosperous. Then came the Civil War, which paralyzed the business of the city and greatly reduced its population. Bitter sectional feeling divided the people, and as a result of the struggle which followed, the Santa Fe trade went to Leavenworth, the funds of the banks were removed, the newspapers were suspended and the schools were closed. After the defeat of General Price at the battle of Westport, fought on the 23d of October, 1864, the Federal authorities had full control of the city, and its business interests were rendered secure. In 1865 the assessed valuation of property in Kansas City was approximately \$1,400,000. The business interests which had survived the ordeal of war were soon rejuvenated and a new era began. The scars left by the conflict were effaced by the united efforts of men of all shades of opinion, and all joined together in rehabilitating the city. One of the earliest moves in the way of public improvements was the opening and grading of new streets at a cost of \$60,000, which amount was borrowed for the purpose. Then began also various movements which have resulted in making Kansas City the second railroad center in the United States. The first railroad had been built into Kansas City, or rather out of Kansas City, in 1864, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad was built into that city in 1865. Immediately after the war various new railroad enterprises were set on foot, and when a bridge was built across the Missouri River in 1869, the question of rivalry between Kansas City and Leavenworth was settled in favor of Kansas City. In 1867 an unsurpassed system of public schools was inaugurated and the same year the city was lighted with gas. All kinds of enterprises began concentrating here. In 1870 the live-stock and packing interests began to develop, and the building of street railroads began. In that year the population was 32,286. Eight railroad lines entered the city, seven banks were in operation and three and a half million dollars were expended in improvements. The Board of Trade was organized in 1869. The financial panic of 1873 checked the growth of the city and a period of stagnation followed.

Before the close of the decade, however, commerce revived, manufactures increased and a period of wonderful activity began. The population increased from 41,000 to 50,000 in a single year. From 1880 to 1890 there was a remarkable growth of the city along all lines, as is best shown in separate articles on "Commerce," "Manufactures," and "Banking in Kansas City," published elsewhere in these volumes. During this decade the population increased from 65,000 to 160,000 and the assessed valuation of property from \$13,000,000 to \$82,000,000. During the same period the bank clearings increased from \$51,000,000 annually, to \$471,000,000, and the real estate transactions of a single year from \$5,000,000 to \$38,000,000. During the next five years there was retrogression, especially in real estate values, resulting from over speculation in this field of enterprise. Within this time, however, values readjusted themselves, and with 1896 a new and substantial era of prosperity set in. Next to the greatest railroad center in the United States, with industries of vast magnitude firmly established, strong financial institutions, and a population united in their devotion to the best interests of the city, Kansas City enters the new century with promises of expansion hardly equaled by those of any other American city. At the close of a century which was more than half gone before it came into existence, the city is known as one of the greatest live-stock and meat markets of the world, and as one of the great grain markets of the United States. Its population as shown by the census of 1900, is 163,752. The corporate title of the city was "City of Kansas" from 1853, to May 9, 1889, when it was changed to "Kansas City."

Kansas City Academy of Science.

This society was founded December 2, 1875, through the effort of Professor John D. Parker, founder of the Kansas Academy of Science. Its purposes were to increase a knowledge of science by original observations and investigation, and to diffuse a knowledge of science. The first officers were E. H. Allen, president; R. T. Van Horn, vice president; C. S. Sheffield, secretary; and James G. Roberts, treasurer. The academy was active for many years, and created much interest in scientific subjects through its dis-

cussions and the many valuable papers prepared by its members. Many of these are preserved in the pages of the "Review of Science and Industry." A notable original work growing out of the effort of the society, were the mound investigations in Clay County, made by Judge E. P. West. The academy has been dormant since 1882. A cabinet of minerals and fossils acquired during its existence, forms part of the Hare Collection in the Public Library Museum.

Kansas City Art Association.—In 1887, a number of persons desirous of making a fair collection of reproductions from famous works of art, effected an organization under the name of the Kansas City Art Association, incorporated. In this they were materially aided by the Sketch Club, an already existent body of local artists. The first officers were E. H. Allen, president; C. L. Dobson and Mrs. M. B. Wright, vice presidents; C. C. Ripley, secretary; and Homer Reed, treasurer. With the assistance of Professor Halsey C. Ives, of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, an excellent collection of paintings, autotypes and plaster casts was procured, to the value of about \$3,000. For three weeks in its first year the association had on exhibition Munkacsy's famous picture, "Christ Before Pilate." January 2, 1888, a School of Design was opened for teaching drawing, painting, composition, sculpture and modeling in clay. The first principal of the faculty was L. S. Brumidi, from the National Academy at Rome, Italy, who had capable assistants from successful eastern art schools. The association first occupied rooms in the Bayard Building, from which it removed to rooms over Jaccard's jewelry store at 1012-14 Walnut Street. On the night of January 12, 1893, the building was destroyed by fire, involving the loss of the entire art collection. The association was unable to replace the collection or re-establish the School of Design, but maintained its organization, in order to protect a fund of \$2,000 derived from insurance upon the works destroyed, and to be in position to assist in future movements for the encouragement of art.

Kansas City Athenæum.—At a meeting of the Social Science Federation of Kansas and of the Western District of Missouri,

early in 1894, the subject of a general woman's club was first discussed. In May, the women of Kansas City were asked to meet to consider the feasibility of forming a large organization. The call recited that for fifteen years the women of Kansas City had enjoyed all the advantages afforded by the small club; that classes for the study of literature, art, history, music, philosophy and science were numerous; and that much good might result from the co-ordination of such work; it was, therefore, deemed advisable to form a broad liberal association. The call was signed by nine well known ladies, members of existing study clubs and literary organizations. About one hundred responded, and the Athenæum (so called because a woman's club would necessarily exclude males) was organized with about one hundred members, and a constitution was adopted modeled after that of the Chicago Woman's Club. The first specific objects were: To assist in creating an art association such as the future of the city demanded; to arouse a warm interest in the public schools; to stimulate and assure co-operation between parent and teacher; to secure for the little ones a city in which fresh air spaces and the beauties of nature should form a part; to assist and promote efforts toward municipal reforms; and to study and practically apply modern theories of philanthropy. In 1895 the club insisted upon the enforcement of the milk inspection ordinance, and secured the designed end, the law being in force to the present time. It also secured the separation of male and female criminals in jails. The club gave early attention to manual training; meetings were held, notable speakers presented their views, and discussions followed; and to these efforts is largely due the establishment of one of the best manual training schools in the country. In the beginning of the Athenæum, six departments were formed and began work immediately. Mrs. E. R. Weeks was the first president and was succeeded in turn by Mrs. G. L. Brinkman, May, 1896, to May, 1897; Mrs. Laura E. Scammon, May, 1897 to May, 1899; Mrs. Henry N. Ess, May, 1899, to May, 1900. Mrs. John C. Gage is the present incumbent of the office. The membership has grown steadily, and is now about two hundred and fifty. There are eight departments in good working order,

with excellent programmes, viz.: Art, Current Events, Education, Home, Literature, Music, Philosophy and Science, and Social Ethics. In addition, in 1899, the entire club formed a study class to consider the problems of the day, assuming that the intelligent club woman must be familiar with all points of view of the economic and social situation. Several departments conduct successful extension or study classes. An evening literature class study the English classics. The Mothers' Union (which see) is an extension of the Home Department. The music department has a large evening class devoted to sight reading. The social ethics department have an extension in the north end, out of which they hope will grow a flourishing Domestic Economy School. In 1899 this department agitated the subject of vacation schools; as a result, at the close of the club year, a committee was appointed to secure the co-operation of the clubs of the city in the experiment of a vacation school. The first vacation school, in the summer of 1900, was attended by nearly three hundred children, in a locality where it was greatly appreciated; a number of clubs, church societies, and individuals contributed to its maintenance. In 1896 the Athenaeum became a member of the State Federation, and in 1898 a member of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Its incorporation dates from 1897. Wednesday is known as "Club Day," and is occupied by the departments, and by notable persons. One of the most pleasant occasions of the year is reciprocity day, which occurs in November; upon this occasion, all the clubs of the city are invited to participate in the programme, which is literary, musical and social. The incidental interchange of ideas and social courtesies has been productive of the most friendly relations. The Athenaeum has contributed to the traveling libraries of the state. An excellent work has been accomplished by the art department, which has secured for the public schools a circulating art library, the pictures being nearly all reproductions of the old masters. Many are mounted on heavy cardboard, and not a few are framed and hung in the school rooms. During the winter of 1899 the Athenaeum brought to the city, with the co-operation of the schools, the Hellman Taylor Art Exhibit, a fine collection of reproductions of famous

paintings. The enterprise proved a great success, and a considerable sum was realized, which was expended in the purchase of pictures for the public schools. The autumn of 1900 opened full of promise. With excellent programmes, and united effort, the highest aim of the Athenaeum seems promising of fulfillment in the broadening of its mental vision, and the promotion of sympathy for all humanity.

MRS. HENRY N. ESS.

Kansas City Board of Public Works.—See "Municipal Government of Kansas City."

Kansas City Board of Trade.—Sixty-seven persons organized this body February 6, 1869, with T. K. Hanna as president, M. Dively and S. S. Matthews as vice presidents, D. M. Keen as secretary, and Howard M. Holden as treasurer. It was a voluntary organization whose declared object was "the general promotion of trade and commerce, the giving of proper direction to all commercial movements, the improvement of facilities for transportation, and the use of all proper means for advancing the interests of the business community." Three railroads, the Missouri Pacific, the Cameron and the Wabash, had been completed to Kansas City from the east, and three other roads leading westward had been completed to Leavenworth, Olathe and Sheridan. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad was completed March 27th, and the completion of the railroad bridge across the Missouri was celebrated on July 4th. Two street railways, one leading south and the other west, were chartered, and forty-two different additions to the city were platted. The roads from the east had their freight depot at Grand Avenue, and those from the west at the State line, with inadequate roads connecting them. The Board of Trade was very active in planning the enterprises to which Kansas City owes its phenomenal growth, and took the lead in molding public sentiment and in influencing later city legislation. During the following years there was great progress and many improvements, and the railroad facilities were advanced so that in 1876 Kansas City had become both the market and the source of supply for a vast territory. The waterworks had been built, and a barge line was agitated. Until

May, 1876, the Board of Trade had no charter. The charter was then obtained from the circuit court. Howard M. Holden was made president and seventy-four persons were enrolled as members, embracing the names of the men who organized the great industries and jobbing trade of the city. The objects of the association were now specifically declared to be "to maintain a commercial exchange, to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants, to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade, to facilitate the speedy adjustment of business disputes, to acquire and disseminate valuable and economic information, and generally to secure to its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits." The by-laws provided for the carrying out of these ends, and formulated regulations for the inspection of provisions, requirements regarding the cutting and packing of hog products, regulations for the inspection of grain, weight regulations, and rules on 'change. A call board was organized which has been active for over twenty-three years. At that time a suitable building was greatly needed, and under the leadership of Dr. Edward Dunscomb, funds were procured and the building at Fifth and Delaware Streets was constructed at a cost of \$47,468.80, the lot costing \$15,700 besides. This building was occupied in October, 1877, and was sold ten years afterward for \$100,000. In 1885, the Board of Trade certificates were worth \$500 each, and trade had so increased that new quarters were necessary. The matter was committed to H. J. Latshaw, A. J. Mead and John W. Moore, who reported the donation of a lot 120 by 172 feet at Eighth and Wyandotte Streets on condition that a building be erected upon it costing not less than \$300,000. The Exchange Building Association, which took the memberships at \$500 each, was chartered, and a building committee, consisting of E. H. Allen, H. J. Latshaw, T. B. Bullene, W. B. Grimes and Benjamin McLean was appointed, Mr. H. M. Holden acting most of the time as chairman in Mr. Allen's absence. The committee secured first class plans from Burnham & Root, architects, of Chicago, and in 1887 erected the present Chamber of Commerce on the lot donated. It is an imposing fire-proof structure, seven stories high, with a

tower two hundred feet in height. The building cost \$700,000 and is now the property of the Guardian Trust Company. The Board of Trade has been an active organization consisting of first class business men who have ever been alert in promoting the welfare and growth of the city. The membership is limited to 200. John W. Moore is now—1899—president and E. D. Bigelow, secretary. The following statistics epitomize the increase of trade in grain and farm products, and show the growth of the city during the last twenty-eight years: In 1870, the assessed value of property was \$9,625,455; in 1880, \$13,378,950; and in 1898 it was \$67,809,585. This was prior to the last extension of the city limits. The bank clearings in 1870 were \$26,013,643; in 1880, \$50,730,000; and in 1898, \$585,294,637. The distributive value of the mercantile trade was in 1870, \$8,648,693; in 1880, \$47,860,917; and in 1898, \$252,025,000. The value of live stock handled was in 1870, \$4,210,605; in 1880, \$14,277,215; and in 1898, \$112,640,613. The grain handled in 1870, was 1,037,000 bushels; in 1880, 9,029,933 bushels; and in 1898, 45,685,900 bushels. The value of the animals slaughtered in 1870, was \$57,000; in 1880, \$570,019; and in 1898, \$4,768,810. These figures show how extensively the Board of Trade have realized the ends they organized to accomplish.

THOMAS R. VICKROY.

Kansas City Boys' Orphan Home.

An orphanage for boys, incorporated, the directorship and management vested in the Sisters of the Catholic Order of St. Vincent de Paul. Admission is given without reference to religious qualifications. Homes are found for inmates on arriving at the age of thirteen years. The original home was founded in 1896. Among the most active of its founders were Mrs. John Perry, Mrs. Richard Keith, Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Mrs. Hugh McGowan, Mrs. G. W. Wagner and Mrs. P. H. Tiernan. All named were Catholics, but many Protestant ladies assisted them in their effort. The Rogers residence, in Westport, a fine old mansion, with four and one-half acres of ground set with forest trees, was purchased and placed in charge of the Sisters of the Catholic Order of St. Vincent de Paul, and a number of orphan boys were at once received. In her solicitude for the interests of the home, Mrs. Perry

cherished plans for erecting an additional building as a memorial to a son who died in childhood, but she did not live to fulfill her purpose. With her four children she perished at sea in the steamship Bourgoyne disaster, July 6, 1898. Thus deprived of his family, Mr. Perry determined to devote to the purposes of a memorial home a large residence which he was about to erect. The deed to the property restricting it to residential uses, he substituted for it a gift of \$25,000 for an additional building adjoining the home at Westport, taking upon himself the responsibility of its erection, and increasing his benefaction to the sum of \$40,000. The furnishing fund, amounting to \$4,000, was provided by a committee of ladies through a popular subscription. The building was formally opened as the Perry Memorial Home, May 5, 1900, Bishop Glennon, Rabbi Meyer and Mayor Reed taking part in the exercises. It is a massive stone edifice containing on the lower floor a reception parlor, the "Perry Room," in honor of the family commemorated, a play room, a dining room and a kitchen; and on the second floor a dormitory with one hundred beds, a sick room, bath rooms, class rooms, and a community room and bed rooms for the Sisters in charge. The building connects with the old edifice, now used as isolation quarters for those ill with contagious diseases. The home will accommodate two hundred boys; the number cared for September 1, 1900, was fifty.

Kansas City Business College.—One of four commercial schools, incorporated in 1896, with a capital of \$25,000, and located at St. Joseph, Atchison, Lawrence and Kansas City, respectively, under the management of Coonrad & Smith. These schools have the same course of study, use the same textbooks, and are similar in all respects. They afford instruction in all branches of book-keeping and the use of business forms, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, telegraphy, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, business correspondence, civil government, etc. They afford instruction also in an English course, and have evening classes.

Kansas City Club.—The Kansas City Club was organized December 10, 1882, at

Kansas City, Missouri, by a number of leading citizens of that place. Its membership includes capitalists, business and professional men, and its purposes are the inauguration and support of commercial affairs of public importance, and the encouragement of such public movements as conduce to the material welfare of the city, and it is an important factor in all such objects. In 1888 the club erected at the corner of Twelfth and Wyandotte Streets a beautiful brick club house, which with its furnishings, cost about \$150,000. It has been the scene of many notable gatherings, and many distinguished persons from various countries, as well as from all portions of the United States, have been entertained there. The active club membership in 1900 was about four hundred. A large non-resident list bears the names of prominent citizens of the great cities of the United States, of London, England, and other foreign centres of trade.

Kansas City Dental College.—The Dental Department of the Kansas City Medical College was organized in 1881, with the following faculty, all residents of Kansas City, except those otherwise designated: A. H. Thompson, professor of Operative Dentistry; W. T. Stark, professor of Mechanical Dentistry; J. D. Patterson and C. L. Hungerford, assistants, Operative Dentistry; L. C. Wasson, Ottawa, Kansas, and A. C. Schell, assistants, Mechanical Dentistry; C. B. Hewitt, E. N. LaVeine, J. H. Stark, and R. I. Pearson, and J. B. Boyd, Leavenworth, Kansas, demonstrators of Operative Dentistry; H. S. Thompson and W. A. Drowne, and W. H. Buckley, of Liberty, Missouri, demonstrators of Mechanical Dentistry. Dr. John K. Stark was first dean of the Faculty. Foremost in the establishment of this school was Dr. Pearson, an able and zealous man, who soon retired from practice to conduct a dental depot. In 1890 the school was disassociated from the Kansas City Medical College, and became the Kansas City Dental College. In the nineteen years of its existence, it has graduated 347 practitioners. Dr. J. D. Patterson, Dr. A. H. Thompson, Dr. W. T. Stark and Dr. C. L. Hungerford are the only founding members of the original dental school who were connected with the institution in 1900.

Kansas City District Medical Society.—This society was organized in 1874. The territory from which its membership is derived comprises the counties of Jackson, Clay, Ray, Cass, Platte and Lafayette. Dr. J. M. Allen was the first president, and Dr. E. W. Schauffler was the first secretary and served for twenty-three years. The membership in 1900 was 110; meetings are held quarterly, with an attendance of about one-fourth the membership. The sole object is the discussion of professional topics.

Kansas City Fire Department.—See "Fire Department of Kansas City."

Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College.—This institution was founded in 1888 through the effort of Dr. F. F. Casseday, Dr. E. F. Brady and J. C. Wise, the last named a practical business man, owner of the Homeopathic Pharmacy. Early that year Mr. Wise gave a banquet at his home in order to further the establishment of a college, and his guests agreed to each make a contribution of \$5 monthly for one year, or until the receipts of the institution should be sufficient to meet its expenses. The contributors were F. F. Casseday, A. E. Neumeister, W. H. Jenney, W. A. Forster, M. Edgerton, T. H. Hudson, J. C. Bennett, J. F. Elliott, E. F. Brady, J. C. Wise and J. P. Zwartz; all were homeopathic physicians except the two last named, of whom Zwartz is a pharmacist in St. Louis. Three small rooms for lecture purposes, for a laboratory and for a dissecting room, were provided in the Schutte Building on Grand Avenue, near Twelfth Street, where the college was maintained during its first two years. The project was more successful than anticipated, and it was found unnecessary to keep up the stated contributions more than four months, and no contributor paid more than \$20. This full amount was paid by Dr. Casseday, Dr. Neumeister, Mr. Wise and Dr. Jenney; the contributions of the others ranged from \$15 to \$5, and one contributed a human skull which he valued at \$15, which was credited to him as cash. The total amount contributed was \$170; the number of contributors was twelve, ten of whom were active practitioners, among them Dr. Peter Dieberich, who became a member of the faculty and contributed \$10. The original faculty

comprised ten resident physicians, while twelve others occupied positions on the board of trustees, the hospital staff, the dispensary staff, or were members of the advisory board; but two resident homeopathic physicians held aloof from the enterprise. Dr. Neumeister and Dr. Edgerton of the original faculty alone continue to serve in that body; three have removed from the city, one is deceased, and the others gradually retired. Of the twelve who began in an advisory capacity, three entered the faculty afterward, of whom Dr. Anderson and Dr. Barber are yet members; four are deceased, four have removed from the city, and two have relinquished affiliation with medical colleges. After two years' occupancy of the Schutte Building, the college occupied a residence building at 421 East Sixth Street for one year. The fourth year, in conjunction with the Kansas City Homeopathic Hospital, it occupied the building at 504-6 West Seventh Street. During a part of the fifth year it occupied the lower floor of 1618 Main Street, pending the erection of the college edifice at 1020 East Tenth Street. This building was completed in the fall of 1892, at a cost of \$10,000, and provides a permanent home. It is a three-story building, containing all conveniences for a modern medical college, including an amphitheater with a seating capacity for 100 students; it was constructed with a view to the addition of two more stories, which will doubtless be built within a year. The work of building was carried out through strict business methods. The Homeopathic College Building Company was organized, with S. C. Delap as president, and A. E. Neumeister as secretary. Stock to the amount of \$4,000 was authorized, and this was provided by ten members of the faculty, and with it the lot was purchased and building was begun. The earnings of the college, with a mortgage loan of \$3,500, completed the building and secured all necessary furnishings for a modern medical college. The debt has been wholly extinguished, and the college has adopted the unusual plan of paying instructors a salary, resulting in a smaller number of teachers and better service. During the first year fifteen students were matriculated and four were graduated. The second year twenty-four were matriculated and seven were graduated. The fourth year the course was extended from two years to

three years, and thirty-four students were matriculated and six were graduated. The course of instruction was then extended to four years, and in 1899-1900 seventy-six students were matriculated and nine were graduated. The total number of graduates is 118, of whom thirty-three were women, the college recognizing the principle of co-education from the beginning. The lecture course fee has been \$50 per term during the existence of the college. The stability and usefulness of the school is attested in its efficient faculty, honorable alumni, professional prestige and substantial material conditions.

Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine.—This institution was founded in 1882. The faculty comprised seven allopathists, Dr. D. E. Dickerson, dean; Dr. F. Cooley, Dr. S. W. Bowker, Dr. J. Stark, Dr. J. W. Coombs, Dr. M. M. Rowley and Dr. W. H. Kimberlin, and three homeopathsists, Dr. J. Thorne, Dr. H. C. Baker and Dr. R. Arnold. In 1884 Dr. T. S. White, an eclectic practitioner, was added to the faculty. The primal principle upon which the college was established was opposition to that portion of the code of ethics upheld by the medical societies of the old school which forbade regular physicians meeting so-called irregular physicians in consultation. The first class graduated from the college, in 1883, were refused certificates by the Missouri State Board of Health, and the college selected the head man of the class, E. G. Granville, to bring a test case before the Supreme Court of the State. The court issued a peremptory order directing the board of health to issue the certificate. The question of ethics was exhaustively discussed among the medical profession, and in 1888 it was brought before the National Medical Association. No specific action was taken, but by common consent the question at issue was laid aside, and the right of regular practitioners to consult with graduates of any medical school was tacitly admitted. This was the attainment of the primal purpose, and the same year the college was abandoned, and the apparatus, and a small sum of money in the treasury, were distributed among the survivors of the enterprise. While it existed the college graduated fifty-three physicians, of whom twelve were women.

Kansas City Illustrators.—While Kansas City is usually regarded as but a commercial and industrial center, it is also a field of activity in literature and the fine arts, although but in the initial stages. It is curious and instructive to consider the numbers of talented illustrators who have sojourned there, and who have gone elsewhere to enjoy higher fame. Among the famous may be named J. Wells Champney, a temporary visitor, who began there, and went to the East, where he reaped abundant honors. Fred Remington was a resident soon after 1880, and went thence to the first successes of his pencil. Jay Hambridge, now an illustrator of many books and magazines, taught himself to draw while a reporter on the Kansas City "Times." Charles Howard Johnston, the founder of the fortunes of "Truth," first exercised his fertile fancy and facile pen there. In 1887 Charles M. Sheldon, then a young artist twenty-two years of age, came from Des Moines Iowa; in 1889 he went to Paris, and in 1890 to London, England, where he was installed as illustrator of the Pall Mall "Budget." For the past six years he has been chief artist of "Black and White," doing some of the most remarkable assignments ever given to a young artist, including the Czar's coronation, Bismarck's funeral, Wilhelmina's coronation, the war in the Soudan, the Jameson raid and the Spanish war in Cuba. Charles B. Bigelow, of Chicago, worked in Kansas City as a pen artist in 1888-9; he then went to Paris, where he has since labored as water color painter and periodical illustrator. Albert Levering, of St. Paul, passed from newspaper work on the Kansas City "Journal" to leading papers in New York. Arthur Crichton, from a beginning on Kansas City papers, went to the East and became an illustrator on leading dailies. George R. Barse, son of a local cattle dealer, first achieved knowledge, then success and fame, in the old world, and his pictures have been hung in the salon at Paris. Henry O. Tanner, educated in part in Kansas City, Missouri, son of a colored minister and bishop in Kansas City, Kansas, was enabled by the overwhelming force of his genius to triumph over the obstacles of the color line; he graduated from the Art Students' League, in Philadelphia, and the Julien Academie, in Paris, and as a salon prize winner has come

to be recognized as one of the most popular painters of the day in that city, while some of his pictures have been purchased by the French government. T. K. Hanna, Jr., son of a prominent Kansas City merchant, is a favorite illustrator of dainty themes in "Life," and now makes his home in New York. H. M. Shearman, son of a famous sculptor, resident in Rome, for years adorned the Kansas City press with strong and correct drawings. He died in the first flush of success, lamented by a large circle of literary and artistic friends. Arthur E. Jamison, son of a Leavenworth business man, began as an illustrator on Kansas City papers, and has been on the staff of the "New York Journal" since the second week of its publication. S. R. Peters, the brilliant war correspondent of "Harper's Weekly," was a resident of Kansas City in 1888, doing his first sketching for local photo-engravers. Many more have passed from local apprenticeship to art to its practical application in the studios and illustration rooms of the East, while others remain with local engraving establishments, whose productions are among the most artistic of their class in the country.

Kansas City Ladies' College.—The Presbyterian College at Independence, Missouri, was organized under the name of the Independence Female College June 28, 1871. The following trustees were elected: William Chrisman, A. Comingo, George P. Gates, Charles D. Lucas, George W. Buchanan, John H. Taylor, William McCoy, John T. Smith and John McCoy. At a meeting of the trustees held on the day of organization, William Chrisman was elected president of the board, George W. Buchanan vice president, William McCoy treasurer, and Charles D. Lucas secretary. Soon thereafter Dr. M. M. Fisher, D. D., of Fulton, Missouri, afterward a professor in the Missouri State University, was elected president of the college and conducted its affairs successfully for one year. The school was managed in succeeding years by various presidents and by the same board until October 23, 1884, when it was reorganized under the name of the Kansas City Ladies' College. The property of the old corporation was transferred to the new, and the school was placed under the care of the Presbyterians of the North and South churches to which

Independence belonged. A new board of trustees was elected, composed of Rev. C. L. Thompson, Rev. Timothy Hill, George P. Gates, William Chrisman, S. B. Armour, T. K. Hanna, J. N. Southern, D. S. Schaff, L. K. Thatcher, Howard M. Holden and F. L. Underwood. Under the management of this board and its successors the college was conducted until 1897, when it was placed under the control of Dr. George F. Ayres, D. D., Ph. D., an instructor of strong ability. His health failed in the middle of a session two years later, and the school became disorganized after a career of twenty-five years, in which time hundreds of young women had been educated within its halls, and active work was suspended. It is still hoped by the promoters of the worthy enterprise, and by the Presbyterian people who have participated in it, that the school may be able to resume work at the beginning of the next scholastic year. A large investment has been made in grounds and buildings by the people of Independence, and the school property as it now stands has an estimated value of \$25,000.

Kansas City, Limits of.—Kansas City has grown to its present size by accretions to the old town on the west, south and east, and by deposits on the north in the West Bottoms. The boundary of the old town of Kansas was the Missouri River on the north, Troost Avenue on the east, Independence Avenue and Fifth Street on the south and Broadway on the west. This was fractional Section 32, Township 50, Range 33, bought by Gabriel Prudhomme in 1831. When the city of Kansas was chartered in 1853 two strips of land were added, viz.: 1. A strip one-fourth mile wide, west of Broadway, lying between the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River and Ninth Street; and, 2, another strip lying between Independence Avenue and Fifth Street on the north, the alley east of Holmes Street—east of the new Auditorium—on the east, Ninth Street on the south and Broadway on the west. These strips consisted largely of bluffs and ravines, and were not platted for some years. In 1857 the city limits were extended so as to embrace (1) a strip extending from the river to Twelfth Street, and from Summit Street extended to the State line, and (2) a strip lying between Ninth and

Twelfth Streets, and extending from Summit Street east to the alley east of McGee Street. Two years after this, additions were made on the south and on the east. The territory lying between Twelfth and Twentieth Streets, the State line and Troost Avenue, was added on the south, and an irregular strip lying west of Lydia Avenue, between Twelfth Street and the river, and having for its western boundary Troost Avenue to Independence Avenue, the alley east of Holmes Street to Ninth Street, and the alley east of McGee Street from Ninth Street to Twelfth Street. In 1875 two more strips of land were placed within the city's limits by legislative act. These consisted of territory on the south lying between Twentieth and Twenty-third Streets, the State line and Woodland Avenue, and on the east the land between the Missouri River and Twentieth Street and Lydia Avenue to Twelfth and Troost Avenue to Twentieth Street. Ten years later the free-holders again extended the limits, this time adding the territory north of Thirty-first Street and west of Cleveland Avenue. Again in 1897 the free-holders added two large sections of territory to the city, one on the south and the other on the east. The southern section includes Westport and lies between Thirty-first and Forty-ninth Streets generally. The present boundary leaves the State line 180 feet south of Forty-third Street and runs east as far as Mercier Street, thence south to Forty-seventh Street, thence east to Broadway, thence south to Forty-ninth Street, east to Prospect, north to Thirty-fifth Street, east to Indiana Street, and thence north to Thirty-first Street, 180 feet beyond the southern limits of 1885, the limits extending generally 180 feet south or east of the streets named. The eastern section lies east of Cleveland Avenue, beginning at Twenty-seventh Street, and continuing east to Hardesty Street, thence north to Eighteenth Street, and then east beyond the Big Blue River into Range 32, to a line drawn north and south from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River below the mouth of the Big Blue River. The northern boundary of this new section is a line drawn due west from the last mentioned point to Cleveland Avenue. From Cleveland Avenue to the State line, the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River is the north boundary of the city.

Kansas City Medical College.—The history of medical colleges in Kansas City begins with the summer of 1869, when Dr. S. S. Todd, Dr. A. B. Taylor and Dr. F. Cooley, after repeated conferences with friends, procured a charter for the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons. The faculty was composed of Dr. S. S. Todd, president and professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; Dr. A. B. Taylor, professor of anatomy; Dr. E. W. Schauffler, professor of physiology; Dr. Joseph Chew, professor of practice of medicine; Dr. W. C. Evens, professor of materia medica and diseases of children; Dr. F. Cooley, professor of surgery; Dr. D. R. Porter, demonstrator of anatomy, and Dr. C. Hixon, professor of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. Almost simultaneously, other members of the profession secured a charter for the Kansas City Medical College. The leading spirit in the movement was Dr. A. P. Lankford, a young and energetic surgeon, aided by the well known surgeon Dr. J. M. Wood. The faculty consisted of Dr. J. M. Wood, professor of surgery; Dr. A. P. Lankford, professor of anatomy and adjunct professor of surgery; Dr. A. L. Chapman, professor of physiology; Dr. A. B. Sloan, professor of obstetrics and diseases of children; Dr. T. B. Lester, professor of physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest; Dr. J. G. Russell, professor of practice of medicine; Dr. John M. Forest, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; Dr. I. B. Woodson and Dr. C. Jackson, demonstrators of anatomy, and J. V. C. Karnes, lecturer on medical jurisprudence. From these events dates the founding of the first medical college west of St. Louis, the claim for priority resting with the Kansas City Medical College, which opened in October, 1869, while the College of Physicians and Surgeons did not open until December following, and only for a preliminary session. They were separately maintained until the fall of 1870, when after repeated conferences between the two faculties it was decided that all should resign their positions and elect a single faculty from among their number. The name chosen for the new body was the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the following faculty was elected: Dr. S. S. Todd, president and professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; Dr. J. M. Wood, emeritus professor of sur-

gery; Dr. E. W. Schauffler, secretary and professor of physiology; Dr. A. P. Lankford, professor of surgery; Dr. A. B. Taylor, professor of anatomy; Dr. T. B. Lester, professor of practice of medicine; Dr. D. R. Porter, professor of diseases of skin and venereal diseases; Dr. D. E. Dickerson, professor of materia medica; Dr. T. J. Eaton, professor of chemistry; Dr. W. C. Evens, professor of diseases of children; Dr. I. B. Woodson, demonstrator of anatomy, with Dr. S. C. Price as assistant. The attendance the first year was seventeen, and the graduates were two. Some of those omitted in the consolidation of the two colleges, with others, then organized the Kansas City Hospital Medical College, with the following faculty: Dr. Franklin Cooley, professor of surgery; Dr. Joseph Chew, professor of practice of medicine; Dr. J. O. Day, professor of anatomy and physiology; Dr. E. Dunscomb, professor of skin and venereal diseases; Dr. J. C. Richards, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; Dr. G. E. Haydon, professor of chemistry, and Dr. A. L. Chapman, professor of diseases of mind and nervous system. This school, which is not to be confounded with that organized under the same name some years later, was not destined to long exist or to exert any marked influence. Disagreements rended the faculty, and near the end of the second session all students were graduated who could pass the examination and the school was permanently closed. Early in 1871 Dr. Lankford was elected to the chair of surgery in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and was succeeded in the chair of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons by Dr. A. B. Taylor. Dr. Taylor was succeeded in the chair of anatomy by Dr. George Halley, and at the same time the chair of general pathology and nervous system was created, to which was elected Dr. J. L. Teed. In 1872 Dr. J. D. Griffith became professor of physiology, and Dr. E. W. Schauffler was given diseases of the nose, throat and chest. In the succeeding years were added to the faculty Dr. B. E. Fryer, lecturer on ophthalmology and otology, and Dr. W. C. Tyree, demonstrator of anatomy. In 1879 occurred the death of Dr. E. B. Taylor, whose vacant chair of surgery was temporarily occupied by Dr. George Halley and Dr. F. M. Johnson. In 1880, Dr. W. S. Tre-main, surgeon, U. S. A., was elected to the

chair of surgery. The same year, in order to more closely identify the school with the rapidly growing city which was its home, the faculty procured a new charter, and it was thereafter known as the Kansas City Medical College. In 1881 Dr. H. P. Loring became professor of physiology; Dr. George Halley, professor of surgery; Dr. J. D. Griffith, professor of anatomy; Dr. J. Block, professor of physiology; Dr. T. B. Lester and Dr. Joseph Sharp, demonstrators of anatomy; Dr. J. H. Van Eman, lecturer on clinical medicine; Dr. F. M. Johnson, professor of diseases of children, and Dr. W. C. Tyree, adjunct professor of ophthalmology. In 1882 Dr. J. H. Thompson was elected professor of materia medica. In 1883 Dr. L. W. Lusher was elected professor of chemistry, and Dr. J. A. Lane, lecturer on histology. In 1885 Dr. T. J. Beattie and Dr. J. M. Schindell became demonstrators of anatomy. In 1886 Dr. W. C. Tyree became professor of ophthalmology, succeeding Dr. B. E. Fryer, who as a surgeon in the United States Army, was assigned to a distant post; Dr. J. Sharp was elected to the chair of materia medica, and Dr. Theodore S. Case became professor of chemistry and hygiene. In 1888 Dr. B. E. Fryer having been retired from the army, was given the special chair of laryngology, otology and ophthalmology; Dr. J. W. Perkins was associated with Dr. T. J. Beattie as demonstrator of anatomy; Dr. A. L. Fulton became professor of anatomy, and Dr. J. B. Griffith was associated with Dr. George Halley in the chair of surgery. In 1887 occurred the death of Dr. T. B. Lester, and the tasks which he laid down were shared by Dr. D. R. Porter and Dr. E. W. Schauffler. In 1890 the following assignments were made: Dr. J. W. Perkins, lecturer on minor surgery; Dr. H. O. Hanawalt, lecturer on diseases of children; Dr. S. G. Burnett, clinical lecturer on diseases of the nervous system; Dr. J. F. Binnie, professor of surgical pathology; Dr. J. W. Perkins, professor of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery, and Dr. A. L. Fulton, professor of anatomy and clinical surgery. In 1891 a new charter was obtained and a complete reorganization of the college was effected. Until this time the college had been conducted as an educational and beneficiary institution. Under the new charter, granted under the general law governing stock companies it was classed among

such as at present conducted. In 1893 Dr. Emory Lanphear was elected professor of operative and clinical surgery; Dr. R. T. Sloan, lecturer on physiology; Dr. A. H. Cordier, lecturer on abdominal surgery, and Dr. G. C. Mosher, professor of obstetrics. In 1894 were elected Dr. Herman E. Pearce as professor of anatomy; Dr. Joseph B. Connell, as professor of medical jurisprudence and hygiene; Dr. J. H. Van Eman, as professor of diseases of women, and Dr. Franklin E. Murphy, as secretary and lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics. In 1898 Dr. R. T. Sloan was made professor of principles and practice of medicine, also retaining the chair of physiology. In 1899 Dr. Robert E. Schaufler was elected professor of anatomy.

During its existence the College of Physicians and Surgeons occupied rented premises. When it became the Kansas City Medical College, the building now in use was erected at the corner of Washington and Seventh Streets. The edifice is of brick, three stories high and has three open sides, affording ample light and ventilation. It contains all necessary apartments, and the appurtenances are complete. A large portion of the first floor is given to the free dispensary, which is open daily throughout the year. The requirements for admission to the college are those prescribed by the American College Association, of which the Kansas City Medical College is an original member. A number of prizes are annually awarded to students who excel in the general course and in special lines. The internes at St. Joseph's Hospital are appointed from this college, and students have opportunity to compete for the positions of resident physician at St. Margaret's Hospital and the German Hospital, and for positions in the City Hospital and in the City Dispensary. Since the founding of the parent college 600 students have been graduated, and in 1900 there were 136 matriculants.

GEORGE HALLEY.

Kansas City, Municipal Government of.—See "City of Kansas, Early Municipal Government of" and "Municipal Government of Kansas City."

Kansas City Provident Association.—A non-sectarian association whose purpose is to help the helpless destitute promptly and economically, sustaining their

self-respect if possible; to provide work for the able-bodied, and to discourage the professional tramp and beggar. It is sustained by voluntary contributions; Jackson County annually contributes from \$250 to \$500, and Kansas City from \$1,400 to \$2,000. A stone yard, wood yard and laundry are maintained, affording employment to many people in the course of the year. Only the necessaries of life are given in direct relief and in return for work, the provisions being issued from the association store in the Charity building. Meal and lodging tickets are issued to worthy transients applying too late in the day to be given work. A bureau of information is constantly open to any citizen or society wishing to dispense charity or to recommend aid. The conduct of the association is committed to a board of directors consisting of twenty members, representing all the leading industries and the professions, and all shades of religious belief. All except the superintendent serve without salaries, and one of their number, A. R. Meyer, has for many years afforded the use of a building for office and store-rooms purposes. In 1900 the officers were: E. W. Schaufler, president; C. J. Schmelzer, vice president; Luther T. James, treasurer; N. W. Casey, secretary; George F. Damon, superintendent; A. R. Meyer, the Rev. W. J. Dalton, Langston Bacon, M. D. Scruggs, George T. Stockham, H. S. Boice, R. W. Jones, Jr., Rev. Cameron Mann, C. D. Parker, George A. Barton, J. J. Swofford, A. D. Rider, S. M. Neel, Rabbi H. H. Mayer, Walter C. Root and the mayor (*ex officio*), directors. The association dates from November 22, 1880, when sixteen leading citizens met to devise means to alleviate suffering and distress, and to discourage professional beggary. Two weeks later the Kansas City Provident Association was incorporated, and the following officers were elected: Theodore S. Case, president; George H. Nettleton, vice president; W. P. Allcutt, treasurer; C. S. Wheeler, secretary, and F. M. Furgason, superintendent. The first year 569 families, numbering 2,132 persons, were assisted with money amounting to \$3,550.57, and with quantities of clothing. In 1881 \$5,000 were secured for the relief of flood sufferers, and \$2,500 remained after the emergency had passed. For many years past the relief disbursements have been about \$20,000 annually. For the year ending Oc-

tober 31, 1899, the disbursements amounted to \$13,147.15; the number of individuals assisted, including children, was 5,659; and 743 different persons were provided with labor, covering 7,186 days.

Kansas City Public Library.—The first official action for the purpose of establishing a public library in Kansas City was taken in November, 1873, when the board of education, comprising the following gentlemen: Major Henry A. White, president; James Craig, secretary; J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer; C. A. Chase, T. K. Hanna and Henry R. Seeger, made arrangements for a course of six popular lectures in order to raise a fund for the purchase of books. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. J. V. C. Karnes and adopted:

“Resolved, That there be established in connection with our schools a library for the use of the officers, teachers and scholars of the public schools of this district, to be known as the Public Library of Kansas City.

“Resolved, That an annual appropriation be made, of such sums as the board of education may deem expedient, to be used exclusively as a library fund, and that all money received from any other source in aid of the library be added thereto, and that the treasurer be required to keep a separate account with such library fund, and that all orders drawn upon said fund designate that they were given for such library purposes.

“Resolved, That there be a standing committee on the library who shall be charged with the management and control thereof, subject to the supervision of this board.”

A book case, which is now used in the children's room for reference books, was bought from Colonel W. E. Sheffield and placed in a room in the old high school building at Eleventh and Locust Streets. In this case was placed the nucleus of the present Free Public Library, the result of the lectures, which netted about \$100. In December, 1874, the board of education room was removed to Eighth and Main Streets, in the Sage building. But little was accomplished until early in 1876, when a new impetus was given to the project. A Ladies' Centennial Association was organized in 1875 to represent Kansas City at Philadelphia. By some means the enterprise was abandoned, and the centennial fund, amounting to \$490, after

some litigation, was given for the benefit of the Public Library.

In May 1876, President Karnes made a financial statement which was approved by the board. The report showed a balance of \$129, with outstanding orders for books to cost about \$100, and the subscription list of periodicals billed at \$39.60. President Karnes said the fund would be exhausted, but the library was on a firm basis and was ready for use. He recommended the adoption of suitable rules and regulations governing the management of it. President Karnes was also the means of procuring gratuitously the daily papers, conditional that they should be bound at the end of the year. General rules governing the management of the library were drawn up and adopted. Among others:

“The board of education of the City of Kansas shall constitute a board of managers who shall have general charge of the library; appoint a suitable person to act as librarian, and also an assistant librarian. The librarian shall at the annual organization of the board of education make a report to the board respecting the number of volumes and their condition.

“The librarian shall be responsible to the board of education for all matters connected with the library, and upon accepting the office he shall give the secretary of the board a receipt containing the number and condition of the volumes in the library, and upon surrendering his trust he shall give a satisfactory account of the volumes intrusted to him. If new books are added, he shall give an additional receipt containing the number and condition of the same. For their services the librarian and his assistant shall receive such compensation as the board may decide to be sufficient. The librarian shall keep an account of all moneys received by him, and report quarterly the same to the board of education.”

Books were carefully selected as to the requirements of the people, and the best material on subjects representing the trend of thought were purchased. This feasible plan of buying books has been the policy adhered to by the library ever since.

Several book cases were placed in the office of the board, and Mr. James Craig, agent of the board of education, and Superintendent Greenwood, served in turn in caring for the books. Many books were given by public-

spirited citizens and thus the growth of the library was assured.

In August, 1880, Mr. W. E. Benson was appointed business agent to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. James Craig. The supervision of the library was divided as before between Mr. W. E. Benson and Superintendent Greenwood.

In November, 1879, President Karnes offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, There exists a necessity for a reading room and library in the city, and

"Whereas, The rooms of the Board of Education, and the Public School Library there situated, offer the best accommodations that can be afforded at present; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That said rooms, lighted and warmed with the library, be tendered to the public as a reading room from December 1 to April 1, to be kept open for such purposes from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. of each day, Sunday excepted."

These resolutions were followed by the appointment of Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney as librarian.

In his annual report for 1881, President Karnes makes a clear statement of library matters. He says: "We are pleased to announce that during the year there have been many valuable accessions made to the library, and that it steadily grows in public favor. This important auxiliary to our school system has so far been supported entirely from private sources. The effort was made last winter to have the law so amended as to allow a liberal appropriation for this purpose, but, strange to say, the measure failed. Since then an appeal has been made to our liberal people for the donation of money and books, and in this way several thousand volumes will be added to the library. The importance of this enterprise can not be overestimated. Our city is rapidly assuming metropolitan proportions. We need a circulating library, with reading room, art galleries and the like—a fountain of intelligence and refinement, whose pure waters shall flow into the palace of the rich and the cottage of the poor, bringing health, prosperity and happiness. It can be relied upon that this library is permanent, and much may be expected from it."

In the first annual report submitted by the librarian, in 1881, the following interesting facts are given:

"On the 16th of March, 1881, I entered upon

the duties of librarian and such other clerical work in connection with my position as the superintendent of schools and the agent of the board of education have referred to me.

"There are over a thousand volumes catalogued, and on the shelves of the library, exclusive of miscellaneous reports, official documents, periodicals, magazines, etc., making a total collection of nearly 2,000 volumes, many of which are works of merit.

"The amount of subscriptions received during the year closing June 30, 1881, was \$201.35, and the balance now on hand is \$46.44. I have all the vouchers for expenditures, subject to inspection at your pleasure.

"As nearly as I can estimate, 700 volumes were added to the library this year by purchase and donation.

"Since February 1, 1881, 1,483 books have been drawn from the library by regular subscribers—an average of ten books to each subscriber in five months.

"One of the special needs of the library is a commodious reading room, furnished with tables and seats. A reading room should be quiet, pleasant and attractive. The consultation of books and papers is as much the function of a library as the circulation of books. The library is an educational center for the special as well as for the general reader."

In the report of 1882, President R. L. Yeager made an appeal to the citizens to interest themselves in the library and endeavor in every way to build a substantial library on the foundation which had been laid with so much care. Judging from the growth as shown in the reports of the librarian the appeal was not without effect.

In order to secure a certain sum to meet the expenditure necessary to maintain the library and allow for a continual growth, the board in 1883 became instrumental in having the school laws amended, authorizing cities of 20,000 and under 100,000 inhabitants to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$2,500 annually for the maintenance of the library.

In 1884 the necessity of more spacious rooms became such a reality that a removal was decided upon, and the entire second floor of the building on the northeast corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets was secured. The library was closed during the month of June, when the offices of the board of education and the library were removed to new quarters, roomy, better lighted and more attract-

ive in every way. Formerly, bound periodicals were allowed to circulate, but with the growth of the library it was deemed advisable to keep the magazines in the library to be used as general reference books.

In the fall of 1884 the board carried the motion made by Mr. Gardiner Lathrop to have the library open from 7 to 10 in the evening, except on Sunday, when it should be open from 9 to 11 in the morning. Mr. Benson acted as librarian during these hours. In the following spring it was decided to close the evening and Sunday openings for the summer months, June, July and August; otherwise to be opened from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. At a board meeting in November, 1885, the librarian placed before the board a request suggesting giving tickets to pupils for six months at one-half of the annual subscription rate.

During the summer of 1887 the library was closed for five months for the purpose of making a new and complete catalogue.

At a meeting of the board of education the question of the erection of a library building was taken up and considered, and March 5, 1888, the following opinion of Gage, Ladd & Small, attorneys for the board, relative to the erection of a library building or the issuing of bonds therefor, was submitted by President Yeager and ordered spread upon the records:

"KANSAS CITY, MO., March 5, 1888.

"*Honorable R. L. Yeager, President of the Board of Education:*

"Dear Sir: The board of directors of the school district of the City of Kansas has, through you, asked our opinion as to the power of the district to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a library building. The proposition having been first submitted to the voters of the district at an election, and their sanction having been first obtained, our impression was against the existence of such a power, and further reflection and a somewhat careful examination of the school laws of the State have confirmed us in this view.

"It is to be remembered that the school districts belong to a class known as *quasi* corporation—a class for which the doctrines of implication in the construction of its powers will do less for than any other species of corporation known to the law.

"For two purposes only have school dis-

tricts such as this power to issue bonds. One for the purpose of erecting schoolhouses; and is provided for in sections 7,032 and 7,033 of the Revised Statutes of 1879. This can only be done after a vote of the people has been taken in the manner provided for in those sections.

"For one other purpose only can bonds be issued. Under section 7,034 the board of directors of the district is authorized to 'issue renewal funding bonds to be exchanged for outstanding bonds of the district or sold for the purpose of meeting and paying any matured or maturing bonded indebtedness thereof.' These it may issue without having submitted the question to the voters.

"The expense of maintaining schools, and every other outlay which the district is authorized to make, must, with the two exceptions we have mentioned, and for which bonds may be issued, be met by taxation. The methods of estimating, levying and collecting this tax are minutely provided in the statutes. Every disbursement made by the board except for the purposes of erecting schoolhouses and renewing or paying off bonded indebtedness, must be derived from the proceeds of this tax.

"Our attention has been called to section 7,154 as enacted by the last General Assembly. It is as follows: 'In all such districts as are mentioned in this article, that have a population of 50,000 and not exceeding 200,000 inhabitants, the board of directors of such school districts shall have full power by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all members of such board, to locate and direct and authorize the purchase of sites for school houses, libraries and school offices, and by a like vote to direct and authorize the sale of any real estate or other property belonging to such school district.'

"The result sought to be accomplished by a part of this section is not clear. But so far as it may be supposed to have any bearing upon the question submitted to us, it is manifest that it does not authorize the issue of bonds for any purpose whatever. It does authorize the board, without a vote of the people, to locate and purchase sites for certain structures, including libraries. But it does not authorize the issue of bonds with or without the vote of the people to pay for such sites. Much less can it be held under any cause of construction with which we are fa-

miliar, that it authorized the issue of bonds for the purpose of erecting a public library. With quite as much cogency it might be said to grant authority to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting schoolhouses. But such an interpretation would be absurd for the very good reason that legislation upon that subject was not needed. Ample authority for that purpose had existed for years.

"In our opinion, the power of the board as conferred by that part of the section under consideration must be limited to its action in reference to sites.

"We think it would be going very far indeed to say that under this section the board would be authorized to appropriate from the general fund derived from taxation, money with which to erect a library building. Only by aid of a most liberal and, as we think, wholly unjustifiable exercise of the rules of inference and implication in the construction of statutes, could even this result be reached.

"But upon the question of power to issue bonds for the erection of a library building, even with the support of a vote of the people, we have no doubt. The district has no such power, and the bonds if issued would be invalid.

"GAGE, LADD & SMALL."

The continuous cry for more room and for better accommodations from President Yeager, and from the librarian, resulted in a move in 1889 when, at the session of the Legislature, the school law was so amended as to authorize the board of education to erect buildings for the use of libraries.

A proposition was made by Mr. Walter J. Bales, whose interest in the library led to his offering the board, on very liberal terms, a lease on the ground at the southwest corner of Eighth and Oak Streets.

March 11, 1889. At a meeting of the board of education, in the matter of the removal of the public library, the president of the board was authorized to negotiate with Mr. Walter Bales, owner of the land on the southwest corner of Eighth and Oak Streets, for a three or a five years' lease at the best terms he could make.

The ground was secured at a rental of \$300 per year. The architect was instructed to perfect the plans for the library building, in accordance with a sketch furnished by him.

April 18, 1889. At a meeting of the board of education, the architect was instructed to

receive bids for constructing the library building, to Saturday, April 27, 1889, at 4 p. m., and to receive bids both with and without the Smead system of heating and ventilating.

April 27, 1889. The board of education met in special session. Present—R. L. Yeager, E. L. Martin, J. C. James and J. L. Norman.

On motion of Mr. James, the bid of William Harmon, at \$9,291, was accepted, and the contract awarded to him. Bond required in the sum of \$5,000; work to be completed by July 1, 1889. Penalty \$10 per day.

In accordance with the above action the library building was built at a total cost of

Contract.....	\$9,291 00
Extras on contract.....	356 65
Extras (furnishings).....	1,452 68
Total.....	\$11,100 33

Ground rent, \$300 per annum.

In September, 1889, the new home of the library was opened to the public, the library having been closed for removal of books during July. The library staff then consisted of four day assistants and two night assistants.

A pleasing innovation was made in December, 1890, when the board granted to the third and fourth year students of the high school free use of the library. One hundred and forty tickets were issued—other patrons of the library paid \$2 for an annual subscription. In the report of the librarian for the year 1892 we find that the privilege of the free use of the library was extended to all high school students, and 837 tickets were issued.

In September, 1893, at the request of the librarian, free library tickets were issued to pupils of the sixth and seventh grades of the ward schools as well as to all high school students. Twenty-four hundred were distributed among the white schools and 158 among the colored.

The marked increase in circulation during the fiscal year ending in June, 1894, is realized when we read that there were 19,550 more books taken home than in the previous year.

With the wonderful influx of superior literature for the juvenile class, it was decided to withdraw from the library the works of W. T. Adams, Horatio Alger, Jr., and Harry Castlemon.

With the development of the library, every

effort was made to elevate the literary standard; to lead the patrons, more especially the youth of Kansas City, to an appreciation of a higher class of literature. Special lists of well selected books for the young were compiled and given to the teachers to be distributed among the pupils, and only the best in fiction was placed in the library. An author catalogue of fiction and one of juvenile books were made in 1895 and distributed gratis to the patrons of the library.

After occupying the building for five years, the crowded conditions made it imperative for the board to again provide new quarters and a permanent home for the library. It was resolved that there be submitted to the qualified voters of the school district of Kansas City, at the biennial election of school directors to be held on the third day of April, 1894, a proposition authorizing the board of directors of the school district of Kansas City to borrow the sum of \$200,000 for the purpose of erecting a public library building and for the payment thereof to issue bonds. On July 2, 1894, the bonds were issued, payable in New York, twenty years from date of issue, rate of interest 4 per cent.

In view of the removal into the new building, special efforts were made to improve the facilities of the various departments. A complete catalogue of art was made for the art reference room; all art books and art magazines were fully indexed. A card index to "Harper's Weekly" was made from volume one to date, an invaluable aid in the reference department, and "St. Nicholas" was indexed for the juvenile room.

In September, 1897, the new building was thrown open to the public. The preparations for moving and the actual move were made in July and August, during which time the library was closed. The arrangements for moving were simple and systematic. The 30,000 volumes were moved in three days, without the misplacement of a single book.

When the portals of the new Kansas City public library were opened to the public, on September 1, 1897, a long-cherished hope was realized. Anticipation was great, and, although much was expected by the proud citizens, the new library, so complete in all its appointments, was a great surprise. A reception was held for two successive days, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and fully 20,000 people availed themselves of the opportunity

to inspect the new building. The building was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers. From behind a bank of palms sweet strains of music issued to welcome all. The members of the board of education, assisted by their wives and the librarian, received the guests. The attendants assisted in entertaining in the different departments, while high school cadets did duty as ushers.

The library is located on a lot with a frontage of 132 feet by 144 feet. A broad vestibule forms an entrance to the rotunda, at the back of which is the delivery desk, and to the right of this is the stack room, with a capacity for 150,000 volumes. Opening into the rotunda are the reading room, cataloguing room, reference room, reference librarian's office, catalogue room, reception room, childrens' room and the librarian's office. One of the most pleasing features of the new building is the children's room, a large, airy, southeast room, wherein all the juvenile books and periodicals are placed; where the children may select their books from the shelves.

On the second floor is a special reference room for the high school students, a women's club room, several reference rooms, art gallery, assembly hall and bound newspaper room, together with the offices of the board of education. In the basement is a museum, in charge of a competent curator; a fully equipped bindery under the management of the librarian, a large lunch room for the use of employes, and several unassigned rooms.

Through the generosity of Mr. George Sheidley, \$25,000 was placed in the hands of the board of education in October, 1897, for the purchase of books. In commemoration of this munificent gift a bronze tablet, bearing an *intaglio* head of Mr. Sheidley, was placed in the rotunda of the library. Upon the tablet appears the following appropriate inscription: "George Sheidley. Born Feb. 22, 1835. Died Mch. 2, 1896. An unassuming, generous, public-spirited citizen of Kansas City, Missouri. A lover of his fellow men, who gave twenty-five thousand dollars to this library. Let this noble act be ever remembered and cherished by a grateful people."

That this sum might be expended in a broad, judicious and most helpful manner, Mr. Alfred Gregory, Rev. Henry Hopkins, Rev. Cameron Mann, Miss Ethel Allen, Mrs.

Silas C. Delap, Mrs. Laura Scammon, Miss Frances Logan, Professor J. M. Greenwood and the librarian were appointed as members of a special book committee. By a partial expenditure of this money the number of volumes has been increased from 30,000 to 40,000. In selecting the books the different classes have been "rounded out," and the art and reference books materially improved. Books for special departments, such as science, club work and manual training school work have been added. Lists were placed before the book committee by specialists, guaranteeing the best selections on all scientific subjects. Books in German, French, Spanish, Italian and Swedish have been selected from lists prepared by those familiar with those languages.

The Jackson County Medical Library was placed in the public library March 7, 1898, accessioned and thoroughly catalogued, to be used by any one bringing a permit from a member of that association.

In 1897 Professor James M. Greenwood, superintendent of the Kansas City public schools, presented to the library a most valuable collection of arithmetics, numbering 300 volumes, one of the most complete in the United States.

On January 1, 1898, all subscribers surrendered their cards, and a free circulating and reference library was inaugurated. The new system of free distribution caused a remarkable increase in circulation. The library contains about 45,000 carefully selected volumes. In July, 1899, the Westport library, with 1,300 volumes, was annexed as a branch to the Kansas City library, and was opened in November under the jurisdiction of the librarian. Seven substations have been established in the outlying schools, in charge of the principals. These substations have proved a success in reaching all in a great metropolis.

A catalogue of the library, published in ten sections, was begun in March, 1899, and completed in 1900.

In the library staff, ten assistants and eight pages, together with the librarian and assistant librarian, are on duty from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; three special evening assistants from 6 to 10 p. m., and three extra Sunday assistants from 2 to 9 p. m. In the bindery a foreman and four assistants are employed; and

for the care of the building, three janitors and an engineer.

CARRIE WESTLAKE WHITNEY.

Kansas City School of Law.—The plan of establishing at Kansas City a school of law which should furnish facilities for legal education of a high order to students from all that great section of the Southwest which is commercially tributary to Kansas City, had long been a cherished project with the Kansas City bar. It took definite form in the spring of 1895, when an organization was perfected and a charter secured for the Kansas City School of Law. It was organized as an educational corporation, without capital stock, and the original incorporators were Honorable Francis M. Black, Honorable Oliver H. Dean, Honorable Edward L. Scarritt, Mr. John W. Snyder, Mr. Elmer N. Powell, Mr. Edward D. Ellison and Mr. William P. Borland. The first faculty was composed of the incorporators, with the addition of Honorable R. P. Ingraham, Mr. James H. Harkless and Honorable Edward H. Stiles. Judge Black was elected president, Mr. Dean and Judge Scarritt, vice presidents; Mr. William P. Borland, dean, and Mr. Edward D. Ellison, treasurer, and these officers have been re-elected annually until the present time. The course arranged was two years of nine months each; leading to the degree of bachelor of laws, and the first class, composed of twenty-seven members, was graduated from the school in June, 1897.

The General Assembly of Missouri, at its session of 1897, so amended the statutes of this State in relation to the admission of attorneys to practice as to provide that graduates of this school should be admitted to practice without further examination. The school has grown steadily since its foundation, and in 1899 it had an enrollment of 140 students. The first years of its existence the students were almost exclusively confined to Kansas City and its immediate vicinity. The class of 1899 was drawn from eight States, and the field of influence of the school is constantly widening. Beginning with the school year, September, 1899, there has been added to the work a post-graduate course of one year, leading to the degree of master of laws. This course has proven

very attractive and has met with much favor. The constant aim of the faculty has been to improve the course of instruction and extend the work of the school. By successive changes and enlargements the faculty is now composed of the following members: Honorable Francis M. Black, Honorable O. H. Dean, Honorable Edward L. Scarritt, Mr. C. O. Tichenor, Honorable John F. Philips, Mr. J. V. C. Karnes, Mr. Sanford B. Ladd, Honorable Edward B. Gates, Mr. Frank Hagerman, Mr. D. B. Holmes, Honorable L. C. Boyle, Honorable R. J. Ingraham, Mr. R. E. Ball, Mr. John W. Snyder, Mr. William P. Borland and Mr. Edward D. Ellison. The school is conducted on the plan now common to all schools located in large cities, of having the lectures and classes held in the evening, after the close of the business hours of the day. Many of the students are employed in law offices during the day, or connect themselves with such offices as students. Many young men also, who are employed in other lines of business, or who are compelled to earn their own way, in whole or in part, are thus enabled to have the advantage of a legal education. But the paramount advantage of a night law school, as pointed out by Justice Brewer, is that its students have the benefit of instruction under leaders of the bar and judges who could not under any other plan devote their time or talents to the work of legal instruction.

The Kansas City School of Law was founded as a lawyers' school, and has always remained true to its traditions. Its faculty is entirely composed of active members of the profession who freely give their time and talents to the work at great personal sacrifice to themselves, and without any hope of reward except the sense of a public duty conscientiously performed. The only ones receiving compensation are the minor officials who attend to the purely business details of the organization. The school has never had any endowment, and such funds as it derives from tuition have been exclusively devoted to promoting the efficiency of the school and enlarging its sphere of influence. Since its foundation, three graduating classes have issued from the school. These graduates are now practicing all over Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and have uniformly proven themselves worthy and

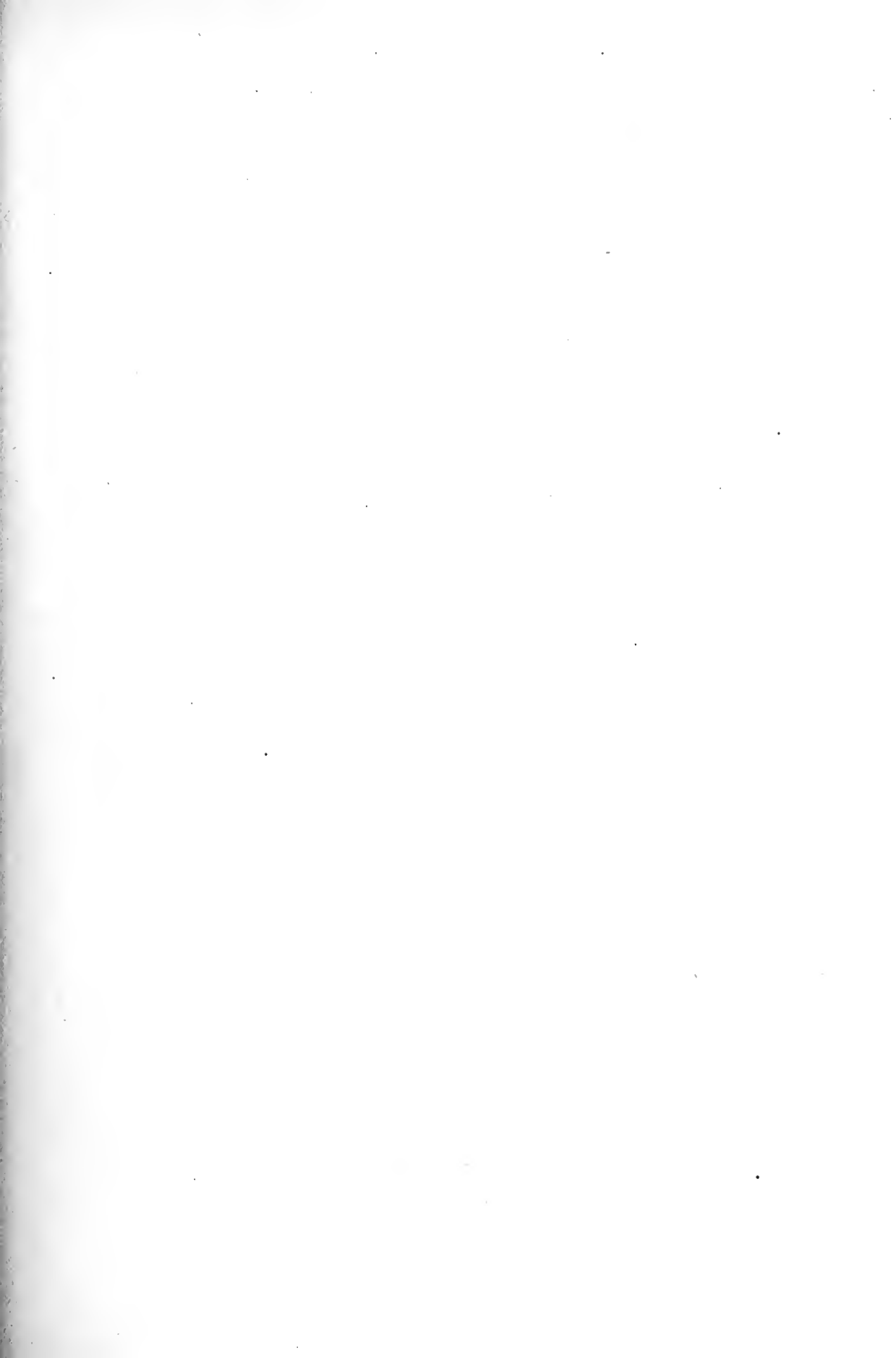
honored members of their great profession. It is confidently hoped that the influence of the school will continue to expand, and that it will be in a still greater degree one of the uplifting forces of the great West.

The school requires that applicants for admission, who are to be candidates for a degree, shall have a good English education equivalent to a high school course, exclusive of the classic branches. No Greek, Latin or foreign languages are required, but the ordinary English and scientific branches. Students who are not candidates for a degree may attend the school as special students without any preliminary requirements, and derive such benefit as they may from the course or any part of it. The students have the use, without extra charge, of the law library of the Kansas City Law Library Association, containing about 5,000 volumes, and located in the courthouse, adjoining the chambers of the Kansas City Court of Appeals. This large library is open not only in the day, but is kept open at night also by special librarians for the use of students.

The requirements for graduation are strictly adhered to, and no student is granted a diploma unless the faculty are satisfied that he has not only promptly and regularly attended the classes, but is fully up to the standard of scholarship. It feels that it owes this duty to the profession and to the students, not to turn out as graduates those whom its judgment does not approve as honorable and useful members of the profession.

E. L. SCARRITT.

Kansas City University.—Kansas City University is located at Kansas City, Kansas, but is so intimately connected with Kansas City, Missouri, that it is generally associated with the latter place. Its establishment was primarily due to the effort of Samuel Fielding Mather, a descendant of Cotton Mather. It is conducted by a board of trustees, twenty-four in number, of whom one-half must be chosen by the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. The opening took place September 23, 1896. The university comprises Mather College, the College of Theology, the College of Music, Kansas City Academy, the School of Oratory and Elocution, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the College of





J. C. Kanis

Legal Publishing Co. St. Louis.

Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery. The College of Music and the College of Oratory and Elocution are located in Kansas City, Missouri. Many of the faculty positions in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery are occupied by resident practitioners of Kansas City, Missouri.

Kansas City Water Works.—See "City of Kansas, Early Municipal Government of"; also, "Municipal Government of Kansas City."

Kansas-Missouri Border Troubles. See "Border Troubles, 1854-60."

Kant Club.—See "Speculative Philosophy."

Kargau, Ernst D., journalist, was born in 1832, in Gruenburg, Prussia. He was liberally educated, completing his studies in Berlin. He came to the United States in 1857, and for two years thereafter was connected with the press of New York, and at the end of that time removed to St. Louis, and in 1860 took editorial charge of the "St. Louis Cronik," a German daily. After a consolidation of German newspaper interests Mr. Kargau became city editor of the "Anzeiger," and filled that position for twenty years thereafter: In 1883 he became editor of the Sunday edition of the "Westliche Post" and assistant to Dr. Emil Preetorius. In 1888 loss of sight compelled him to retire from active newspaper work. Although totally blind, he has since continued to be a contributor to the press, dictating articles which have appeared from time to time in the "Westliche Post," especially in the Sunday editions of that paper. He is the author of a work entitled "St. Louis in Earlier Years," published in German in 1893, which is a valuable contribution to local history, and his lectures before the Missouri Historical Society have been amongst the most interesting and entertaining delivered before that society.

Karnes, Joseph Van Clief, has for thirty years been one of the most noted and successful members of the bar of Kansas City and of western Missouri. During the same period his public services have been of such

a nature as to win the highest esteem of his fellow citizens, irrespective of class or party, and to place him first among the civic patriots of his city. His life is well worth study. He was born in February, 1841, on a farm in Boone County, Missouri. His parents were honest, God-fearing people, who came to the frontier from Virginia in 1835 and settled upon the farm upon which they spent the rest of their lives. Thomas Karnes, the father, was of German descent, and Elizabeth Payne Karnes, his wife, traced her ancestry to English and Dutch families, and her grandfather, Joseph Payne, served as an ensign in the Revolutionary War.

J. V. C. Karnes, as he is most familiarly known, was the youngest of four brothers. He was put to school almost continuously from his fifth to his twelfth year, and then for four years worked hard on his father's farm. Entering then the preparatory course of the Missouri State University in 1857, he spent five years in close study, being graduated with highest honors in 1862. The mental quality, as well as the splendid thoroughness and persistence of the young man, were shown by his holding not only the highest standing of his class during the whole of the five years, but the highest standing in the university. He gained the personal friendship of President John H. Lathrop, whose influence upon the formation of his character and of his life purposes he has always recognized with deep gratitude. Mr. Karnes, immediately after his graduation from college, entered the law school of Harvard University, but left it during the first year to accept a Greek and Latin tutorship in the Missouri University.

His aptitude and fondness for languages was great, and to this day he has kept fresh his knowledge of Latin and Greek, especially the latter. He taught with success, and when he resigned in 1865 was given the degree of master of arts. During his tutorship he was himself a student in the law office of Honorable Boyle Gordon, in Columbia, together with Henry N. Ess, who was also a tutor of mathematics in the university. In August, 1865, the young men went up the river by steamboat to Kansas City and opened an office under the firm name of Karnes & Ess. The partnership continued pleasantly and profitably for twenty-one years, a long period in a new and changing city. Mr.

Karnes is at present at the head of the law firm of Karnes, New & Krauthoff. Since Kansas City was a town of 6,000 people he has been constantly engaged in the most important litigation in which its citizens were interested, and as a counselor many of the wealthiest men in the city have sought his advice. His deep knowledge of the law, unquestioned integrity, loyalty to the interests of his clients, rare skill in reading human nature, and unfailing kindness and courtesy, have made him strong before judges and juries, and in the negotiations with which large and tangled cases are so often "threshed out" in the lawyer's office. "Be a gentleman; it pays nowhere better than in the law," is one of his wise and forcible statements to the young men about him. "Take advantage of no man's situation to extort from him an unduly large fee," is another of his principles. "Be honest, both with the court and with the jury." These mottoes ring true, and show the foundation of honor on which he bases his practice. With great industry he prepares his case; he states it with such exactness and fairness that it may be said of him that "his statement amounts to demonstration." Clear and logical in argument and intensely earnest, it is small wonder that one of his brother lawyers, coming from a court room, said to another: "Karnes is in there, hitting about fifteen-hundred-pound blows."

His first case in the Supreme Court was reported in the fiftieth volume of the Missouri Reports, and in very many of the hundred volumes that have appeared since then his name will be found. His practice has been largely civil, although in a few instances he has defended men against criminal charges. One of the largest cases which he has assisted in conducting was the four years' contest between the city and the National Water Works Company, in which he sought either the renewal of the franchise or the payment of a fair and adequate purchase price. The case was successfully conducted, and at the conclusion the city paid over three millions of dollars for the water works, a price which would have been accepted as fair by the company prior to the beginning of the suit.

Mr. Karnes became an anti-slavery advocate during boyhood, although in the midst of a slave-holding community. His devotion

to the principles of the Republican party were tried as by fire, and to the present time he has believed them right. His party nominated him for the Supreme bench in 1880, but he was necessarily defeated, with the rest of his ticket, at the polls, as the State was overwhelmingly Democratic. It is as a public-spirited citizen that he is, if possible, most widely known. Good citizenship to him includes all that is greatest and most sacred among human duties. It is his religion. For twenty years he served with fidelity and distinction upon the city school board, without pay, except the pleasure it gave him to serve in the cause of education. He helped to shape its educational work, the fine quality of which has been recognized throughout the United States. He helped to secure for it the needed legislation, and to place its finances upon their present firm foundation.

He drew men about him of the same stamp of civic patriotism, and they gave to the board that character of sterling fidelity to duty and of non-partisanship which has become now a city tradition and a part of its unwritten law.

No one did more than Mr. Karnes to found and cherish the public library of which the city is so justly proud. Resourceful, determined and hopeful, he made the upbuilding of this great fountain of learning his constant endeavor, and from his chosen position on the library committee of the board saw the work come to splendid fruition.

In other places and at other times he led in the forward movements of the city. He has been for many years a leading member of the Commercial Club, and as chairman of its committee on municipal legislation has helped to shape the city legislation. As a member of the original board of freeholders chosen to draft a city charter, he aided in the construction of the instrument which was the precursor and model of the present charter. He helped to found the Kansas City Bar Association, and was its president for three successive terms. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Law Library Association, and for several years has been its president. He was an organizing member of the Provident Association, drafted its charter, and gave liberally of his time and money to that noble charity.

The legal profession to Mr. Karnes has

been more than a mere means to the making of money. The relation that it bears to good government, the part it plays in casting into permanent shape the progressive impulses and growths of society, have made it doubly interesting to him, and have made him doubly valuable to his fellow men.

With such a record of public work behind him, it is not remarkable that in all public crises and movements it is a matter of great current interest to know what Mr. Karnes thinks of them. In the last great movement of city building, the erection of a system of parks and boulevards, he early took the progressive side, influenced many prominent and influential men to uphold it, and in 1899 accepted office as a member of the park board, where again he willingly serves his city without remuneration.

His success has won him large pecuniary rewards, but those who know of his constant liberality can understand why he is ranked only as a man of moderate fortune.

In the year 1863 Mr. Karnes was married to Mary A. Crumbaugh, of Columbia, Missouri, a daughter of Henry Crumbaugh, an honored pioneer, and granddaughter of Colonel Richard Gentry, who was killed while commanding Missouri troops in the Florida War. Mrs. Karnes is a woman whose character and attainments have made her an inspiring and valuable life companion for her husband. For years she has been one of the leaders in the oldest and strongest of the women's educational clubs of the city, as well as in the patriotic society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Never seeking public notice, Mrs. Karnes has nevertheless maintained a high position among the most intelligent and progressive women of Missouri, and has done her full part in bringing about that splendid forward movement among the women of America which is freeing them from the traditions of ignorance and helplessness, and is making them equal partners in the world's work.

Three children, a son and two daughters, have blessed the marriage, all of whom are now living in Kansas City.

Karnival Krewe.—See "Fall Festivities in Kansas City."

Kauffman, John W., was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1844. He obtained his early

education in the common schools of Iowa City and then attended college at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Although only seventeen years of age when the Civil War began, he enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa Infantry Regiment, and in 1864 was discharged on account of disability. After leaving the army he removed to St. Louis and took a clerkship with the milling firm of which his brother-in-law, E. O. Stanard, was senior member, and became a partner in the firm in a few years. He then engaged in the manufacture of flour on his own account as head of the Kauffman Milling Company, and has since been conspicuously identified with that industry in St. Louis. A member of the Merchants' Exchange of that city and of the Chicago Board of Trade, he has for some years been one of the largest operators in the grain markets of the West. He is a churchman of the Methodist Episcopal faith, and has contributed generously to the extension of his church and the upbuilding of its institutions. He married, in 1873, Miss Bronson, of Connecticut. Their children are Albert, Herold, Violet and Margaret Kauffman.

Kavanaugh, Ben T., clergyman, was born in Kentucky about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and became a Methodist Episcopal preacher in young manhood. He served his church in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and among the Indians in the far North. He published a magazine in behalf of the African Colonization Society and traveled as agent for the society. In Illinois he served as agent for McKendree College, and was instrumental in increasing its endowment fund. In 1839 he was superintendent of Methodist Missions on the upper Mississippi and in the lake region. He established a mission among the Sioux Indians in the vicinity of Fort Snelling, where he was assisted by his brother, William B. He had three Indian preachers from a school at Jacksonville, Illinois, and established them in their work at Green Bay. He identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, after 1845, and while a local elder became a medical practitioner in St. Louis. He was the first editor of the St. Louis "Christian Advocate" for some months. He wrote and published a volume on astronomy. He re-entered the ministry and served at Independence and

Lexington, Missouri. After a few years in the ministry in Texas he went to Kentucky. Though an old man he served a few years and died at Mount Sterling when he was very old and blind. He was a brother of Bishop Kavanaugh, and belonged to a family of preachers.

Kaw River, Recession of at Kansas City.—Floods and currents change the beds of rivers. The great flood in China in 1887 changed the course of the Hoang-Ho River so that instead of flowing into the Gulf of Pi-Chi-Li its waters enter into the Yellow Sea, a couple of hundred miles southward. The great flood of Kansas City in 1844 caused Turkey Creek to flow into the Kaw, and the action of the currents since then has caused the Kaw to recede southwest. There has been little change in the Missouri River opposite the old town of Kansas City. By the abrasions on the north bank the river has widened from 150 to 500 feet since 1844. North of the original mouth of the Kaw River, Clay County, Missouri, has lost thousands of acres of land which Kansas has gained. The current rebounded to the south bank, cutting away the land at the mouth of the Kaw River, thus changing the outlet to probably a half mile to the south and the same distance to the west. These changes began during the high water of 1844. Where the stock yards now are the south or west bank of the Kaw River was probably a half mile west. A large part of the site of Armourdale was in the main channel or west of the Kaw River. All the bottom lands of Riverside were at that time in the Kaw River, the channel running at the foot of the yellow clay bluffs, yet standing as a monument of where the west shore was at that time. In 1844 Turkey Creek emptied into the Missouri River below where the Union elevator now stands. Then the West Bottoms extended probably a half mile north of where the Armour packing house now stands, and were covered with immense forest trees that were certainly a hundred years old. The soil in the bottoms is evidently a deposit upon a stratum of sand which the currents swept away, and the land, with all that was upon it, toppled into the river. Louis Twombly, Theodore Etu, Louis Bartholet and one or two others had farms in this territory prior to 1844, which have gone into the Missouri

River. In 1857 the Missouri River was rapidly cutting away the land on the south bank at the mouth of the old bed of Turkey Creek, where the Union elevator now stands. Alexander Myers, who was then interested in the West Kansas Land Company, had a large number of teams there awaiting the arrival of freight, and these he put to hauling stone to stop the cutting away of the land. He succeeded so as to hold the land just at that point for several years. Finally the river cut around the pile of stones and washed away the land, changing the channel nearly a half mile farther south, while the pile of stone remained and could be seen for several years on the north side of the channel, but is now covered by the sand bar on the Clay County side. In 1844 the main channel of the Missouri River rounded the point on the Clay County side, striking the bluff near the foot of Broadway and following the south bank to the lower end of what in later years was called Minsing's Island. Steamboats all passed between this island and the south shore. As the channel cut into the south bank in the West Bottoms, the channel was thrown to the Clay County side, then from there crossing to the north bank of the island, the channel on the south side was closed. The west line of Clay County marks the center of the mouth of the Kaw River at the time the State line was surveyed. Broadway is on the section line one mile east of where the State line was first located, if the west line of Range 33 coincided with this line. In 1868 the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company ripped the river to keep the current from encroaching on the railroad bridge.

JOSEPH S. CHICK.

Kayser, Martha S., was born in Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, April 12, 1850. Her parents, Andrew Kayser and Rosina (Roth) Kayser, both of Berne, Switzerland, settled in Missouri during the "forties." Losing her mother when she was four years of age, she was taught at home by her sisters, all of whom had marked literary and artistic tastes. She attended private schools until she was sixteen, and acquired considerable knowledge of history and classic literature. She removed with her family to Orange, Texas, in 1859, residing there, with one year's intermission, until 1866, when her oldest brother brought her back to Missouri,

placing her at school for three years, after which she began the profession of teaching. She published verses at fifteen, and still publishes them at intervals. She began newspaper work in 1874, writing for the St. Louis "Republican." She resigned her position in the public schools of St. Louis in January, 1891; was on the clerical force of the Missouri Legislature in 1893 and 1895, and has done miscellaneous work for various publications. In 1896 she started a monthly journal called "Here and There," but withdrew it after three months. She was next connected with the "Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis"—1897-9—and on the completion of her assignment on this publication was engaged for similar work on the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri."

Kearney.—A city of the fourth class, having 1,200 inhabitants, in Kearney Township, Clay County. In 1856 there was a village laid out near the present site of Kearney by D. T. Duncan and W. R. Cave, and called Centreville. The place suffered during the Civil War, and many families left. In 1867 the town of Kearney was laid off on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad by John Lawrence, who gave it the name in honor of Fort Kearney, where he had lived. The first house was built by G. H. Plitt. The place grew rapidly and became an important shipping point. In 1869 it was incorporated, with G. H. Plitt, P. Rhinehart, R. B. Elliott, D. T. Duncan and G. Harris for the first board of trustees. The place has several stores, three churches, a schoolhouse, the Kearney Commercial Bank, with a capital of \$20,260 and deposits of \$68,800, and a Democratic newspaper, the "Clipper." Near by is the home of Mrs. Samuels, mother of the "James Boys."

Kearney, Charles Esmonde, one of the most prominent of the early Santa Fe traders, and conspicuously identified with the upbuilding of Kansas City and the establishment of its railway enterprises, was born March 8, 1820, in County Galway, Ireland. When sixteen years of age he came to America, a friendless lad, but with a good education and blessed with native talent, untiring industry and indomitable resolution, qualities which peculiarly fitted him for the conditions of the day, and led to his accom-

plishment of great purposes, which brought fortune to himself and vast advantages to a region dependent upon resourceful men for its development. For some time after coming to this country he was engaged in a grocery house in New York City, and afterward in a similar establishment in Mobile, Alabama, and then in New Orleans, Louisiana. During the Mexican War he served in Walker's company of Texas Rangers, operating under General Zachary Taylor, and participated in several of the severest battles fought by that commander. After the restoration of peace he remained for a time on the Rio Grande River, in Mexico, engaged in mercantile business on a small scale. He was afterward in New Orleans, whence he went to St. Louis, where he became associated in business with H. J. Cunniffe in a manner which was profitable to both. With funds supplied by his partner he set out from Independence for Santa Fe with seven wagons loaded with goods. He was fortunate in making an early start and in meeting on the road traders whose supplies were exhausted, to whom he sold advantageously on the spot. In 1852 he formed a partnership with W. R. Bernard, and the new firm concentrated all the Santa Fe trade at Westport. At times their trains numbered thirty to thirty-five wagons, which went into New Mexico. They also maintained stores in Santa Fe, Las Vegas and Las Cruces. Colonel Kearney discontinued this business in 1854, disposing of his store stocks to resident Mexicans, who purchased after the then prevailing method, at an agreed sum per pound or per yard, sugar, salt, coffee or other such goods classing alike by weight, and silk, ducking or calico alike by measurement. In 1856 he made a voyage to Europe, returning the same year and locating in Kansas City. There he established a wholesale grocery trade which soon became the largest in the State outside of St. Louis, amounting annually to considerable more than \$1,000,000. The unsettled conditions immediately preceding the Civil War period moved him to sell out, and he went to New York City, where he dealt largely and profitably on the gold board and in various securities. In 1865 he returned to Kansas City, where he met cordial greeting as one whose effort could not fail of rescuing the embryo city from its paralyzed condition and placing it on the highway to development

and prosperity. Its former Southern and Western trade had disappeared, and a large part of its population had been dispersed, while rival towns were making herculean effort to attain such commercial pre-eminence as would leave it in obscurity. At the earnest solicitation of a few men who had faith in the destiny of Kansas City, he consented to afford his assistance to supply the immediate need of a railway, of which the place was then destitute. The Kansas City & Cameron Railway Company was organized, and he became its president. He at once called a public meeting and secured subscriptions amounting to \$23,000 to the building fund; four days later this sum was increased to \$52,000. There was yet needed \$25,000, and a proposition for county subscription of this amount was defeated, notwithstanding the vote of Kansas City was almost unanimously in its favor. The work of construction was pushed rapidly forward, however, means being procured elsewhere, and November 22, 1867, Colonel Kearney drove the last spike which marked the completion of the first railway reaching Kansas City. He was retained in the presidency of the company for five years until it was absorbed by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway Company. In 1869 he became a director in the company which constructed the local part of what was afterward the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway. In both these enterprises, great for the time, there were immense difficulties to overcome, perhaps the least of which was securing the necessary means. The weak-hearted scouted every plan, and there were those who through jealousy and moral turpitude questioned every motive and denounced every act, by spoken word and through public press. At one time, in 1867, it seemed as though the effort would utterly fail. When the building of the Cameron road was begun, Congress was asked to authorize the construction of a railway bridge at Kansas City, and the Leavenworth interests sought its defeat. The conditions were critical, but success was finally attained by the Kansas City projectors, chief among whom was Colonel Kearney, whose most willing and efficient allies were Colonel R. T. Van Horn and Colonel Kersey Coates, and the cornerstone of the bridge was laid August 21 of the same year, the act assuring the commercial supremacy of the young city. Upon

the completion of these great enterprises Colonel Kearney devoted himself during the remainder of his active life to personal business, largely in caring for his real estate interests. For some years succeeding 1876 he was a member of the grain firm of Kearney & Piper. That business was then in its infancy, and it has been recorded as a matter of great interest that in April and a part of March, 1877, the corn shipments of the firm amounted to 2,000 cars, where but three years before the entire market would not afford more than one carload in the same time. During this period Colonel Kearney was a principal agent in the organization of the Call Board, and he was elected vice president of the Board of Trade. From 1882 to 1890 he was a member of the real estate firm of Kearney & Madden. His death occurred January 3, 1898. His character, unique and symmetrical, seemed to have been molded for the times and scenes wherein he was so conspicuous an actor, rather than to have been a product of them. From the very beginning of his business life until the completion of the momentous tasks he laid upon himself, he was constantly confronted with conditions without precedent, wherein he could find no guide from the experiences of others. He was not only equal to all circumstances, but he seemed to discern them in advance, with preparedness for every emergency. He overcame obstacles which would have defeated one of less heroic mold, and he never dignified opposition by interpreting it as a personal affront, but minimized it by resolutely pursuing his purpose, regardless of censure or opposition. His strong personality was recognized by men of affairs, and commanded their confidence almost from the first. There was in him no assumption of importance, yet there was that in his carriage and converse which carried conviction of his confidence in his plans, of his determination to prosecute them to success, and of his entire fidelity to any trust and to the discharge of every obligation. During his entire life and in all its relations, his conduct was actuated by high principle and unflinching integrity. A charming trait in his character was his native gentility of manner, a pleasing union of a modesty which was not diffidence, with an old school courtliness which was neither austerity nor self-importance. Reared a Catholic, late in life he con-

nected himself with the Westport Baptist Church, which he assisted in building. Colonel Kearney was married to Miss Josephine Harris, who survives him, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Wornall. Mrs. Kearney was a daughter of John Harris, an old and highly respected resident of Westport in the early days. Their living children are Mary, who lives with her mother and sister; Julia, wife of Frank C. Wornall, president of the International Loan and Trust Company; Lizzie, wife of Joseph L. Nofsinger, and Charles E., employed in the office department of the Armour Packing Company.

Kearny, Stephen Watts, one of the most illustrious of American soldiers, was born August 30, 1793, in Newark, New Jersey, and died in St. Louis, October 31, 1848. He was reared in New Jersey and was a student at Princeton College at the beginning of the second war with Great Britain. Leaving college, he entered the army, being commissioned a lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, with which he received "the baptism of fire" at the battle of Queens-town, and he was a leader in a brilliant assault upon the Heights. The Americans were finally compelled to surrender to the British, and Lieutenant Kearny, with other prisoners, was marched to Niagara. He was sent with the other prisoners to Quebec. Finally an exchange of prisoners was effected, and Lieutenant Kearny served to the close of the war, attaining the rank of captain. He was retained in the service, and in 1823 was breveted major. The same year he assumed command of four companies of the First United States Infantry Regiment, stationed at Fort Bellefontaine. With that command he accompanied Brigadier General Atkinson on his expedition to the upper Missouri. On his return he was commissioned major of the Third Infantry Regiment, and sent to the southern extremity of the Indian Territory, where he established Fort Towson, on Red River. When Congress authorized the levy of a cavalry corps, to be called dragoons, Major Kearny was appointed lieutenant colonel of the First Dragoons, and organized the regiment. In 1834 he accompanied Colonel Dodge on his campaign against the Comanches of the Red River country. In 1835, in command of four com-

panies, Colonel Kearny visited the Sioux Indians of the upper Missouri and brought about a reconciliation between those Indians and their neighbors, the Sacs and Foxes, between whom a warfare had been going on for many years. In 1836 he succeeded Colonel Dodge as colonel of the First Dragoons, and until 1842 was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. During this time, with less than half a regiment under his command, he protected the entire Missouri frontier from Indian depredations, making frequent expeditions into the Indian country. In 1842 he was assigned to the command of the Third Military Department, with headquarters at St. Louis, and retained this position until 1846. In 1845, with five companies of dragoons, he made one of the most remarkable marches on record, extending as far as the south pass of the Rocky Mountains and returning by way of Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, to Fort Leavenworth. When the war with Mexico began he was made a brigadier general and assigned to the command of the Army of the West. In an incredibly short time he organized his forces, collected his supplies, made the long march across the plains and over the mountains, and almost before the New Mexicans were aware that there was a state of war between this country and Mexico, General Kearny was in possession of the old city of Santa Fe. There he demonstrated that he was a statesman as well as a soldier. At Santa Fe he established a civil government and promulgated a code of laws which have constituted the foundation of the jurisprudence of New Mexico. He departed for California at a season of the year when such an expedition was deemed most hazardous. An express which he received from California some days after he left Santa Fe leading him to believe that the conquest of that territory was practically complete, he ordered all but one hundred of his men to return to Santa Fe, and with this small force proceeded on his way. He reached the borders of California to discover that the enemy was by no means subdued. The native population had arisen, and he learned that Andreas Pico, with a force much superior to his own, was near San Diego. Notwithstanding his troops were exhausted by their long march and in poor condition to engage an enemy, he pushed on to San Pasqual and routed Pico's forces. Pushing

along toward Los Angeles, he had several subsequent engagements with the enemy, winning every battle, and finally capturing Los Angeles. After his invasion of California a controversy arose between him and Commodore Stockton as to who had the right to command the American forces. When General Kearny returned to Washington his every act was sustained by the War Department. In the spring of 1848 he was ordered to Mexico, but all hostilities were then over, and his service there was uneventful. After the war he was assigned to the command of the military department of which St. Louis was headquarters. While in Mexico he had been prostrated by an attack of yellow fever, and the seeds of disease thus implanted caused his death shortly after his return. He died leaving behind him a reputation for courage, high character and ability as a military commander which has been hardly excelled by any officer of the United States Army. He was the author of a "Manual of the Exercise and Manœvering of United States Dragoons," published in Washington in 1837, and of "Laws for the Government of the Territory of New Mexico," published in Santa Fe in 1846, known as the "Kearny Code." General Kearny married, in 1830, Miss Mary Radford, and nine children were born of their union. Of these children William Kearny married Sue M. Edwards, Charles Kearny married Annie Stewart, Harriet Kearny married George Collier, Jr., Mary Kearny married Daniel Cobb, Louisa Kearny married William T. Mason, Ellen Kearny married Western Bascome, Clarence Kearny married Emily Fee, and Henry S. Kearny married Alice DeWolf. Stephen W. Kearny died June 8, 1895, unmarried.

Keating, William, long well known as a public official in St. Louis, was born June 21, 1832, in the County Tipperary, Ireland, and died in St. Louis March 5, 1898. He received a fairly good education in a private school of his native town, and when seventeen years old came to this country, landing in New York City in 1849. From there he came a little later to St. Louis, and during the earlier years of his life he was employed in various capacities in that city. When the Missouri Pacific Railway Company first began the operation of its line out of St. Louis he was employed some time by the company

as a clerk. Later he held a position on the police force, and walked the same beat with Major Harrigan, since chief of police. Soon after the Civil War he was elected a justice of the peace and held that office for sixteen years. In 1877 he became a member of the City Council and served two terms in that body. Thereafter he held no official positions, but devoted himself to private business interests and accumulated a comfortable fortune. At his death he left numerous bequests to Catholic charitable institutions, and is numbered among the benefactors of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Convent of the Good Shepherd and other similar institutions. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and at different times held membership in various political societies, having long been prominent in Democratic politics. He married in 1856 Miss Johanna Brennan, of St. Louis, also a native of Ireland, who died in 1868. Of six children born to them the only one living in 1898 was Mrs. Ella Butler, wife of Edward F. Butler, son of the well known Democratic politician of St. Louis. In 1869 he married for his second wife Mrs. Maria Cummings, of St. Louis, who survives him.

Keel Boats.—The keel boats used in the early navigation of the Mississippi River were modeled boats resembling in construction the pirogues, except that they were larger in every way and would carry about three times as much freight. Their carrying capacity was usually about 150 tons, and the ordinary method of propelling them up stream was by means of long poles, which the boatmen rested on the bed of the river, with the other ends against their shoulders pushing the boat forward by walking toward the stern. Sometimes also a long rope was fastened to some immovable object on the bank of the river, if the current was unusually strong, and then the crew, standing in the bow and pulling hand over hand, drew the boat forward. Three months were usually consumed in making the trip from New Orleans to St. Louis.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Keetsville.—See "Washburn."

Kehlor, James B. M., flour manufacturer, was born June 6, 1841, in Paisley, Scot-



William Keating

land. He was well educated in Scotland and England. After leaving school, he came to America, and with his brother, John Kehlor, he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and started a paper manufactory. In 1861 he went to Waterford, Wisconsin, and continued his manufacturing operations at that place, combining with the paper factory a flouring mill. In 1864 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and then went to New Orleans, establishing the commission house of Kehlor, Updike & Co., which had its principal offices in New Orleans, with St. Louis as its shipping point. In 1869 he and his partner left New Orleans and purchased the Laclede Flouring Mills, of St. Louis. Two years later they also purchased the Pacific Flouring Mills, of St. Louis, and in 1873 Mr. Kehlor became the owner of these properties through the purchase of his partner's interest. He then associated with himself his brother, John Kehlor, and under the firm name of Kehlor Brothers they conducted the milling business together until 1874, when he purchased his brother's interest. Later he also became owner of large mills at Litchfield and East St. Louis, Illinois, and Kansas City, Missouri. He has been president of the Citizens' Insurance Company, of St. Louis, for twenty years, acted as president of the Consolidated Elevator Company during 1897; has been a director of the American Exchange Bank, and of the St. Louis National Bank, and at present is a director of the Third National Bank and of other institutions. He has indorsed the "sound money" and protective tariff principles of the Republican party. He is a Congregational churchman and has contributed his share to the advancement of church interests. Mr. Kehlor married in 1861 Miss Lamvia W. Rust, of Waterford, Wisconsin, and three children have been born of the marriage.

Kehr, Edward C., lawyer and ex-member of Congress, was born November 5, 1837, in St. Louis County, of German parentage. He received an academic education, and then studied law. February 18, 1858, a few months after he attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, and immediately afterward began the practice of his profession in that city. Early in his career he affiliated with the Democratic party. Following the financial panic of 1873

he combatted vigorously the tide of financial fallacies, but at the same time advocated the revenue reform principles of the Democratic party: In 1874 he was nominated for Congress on a "hard money," "revenue tariff" and "home rule" platform, and was elected from the First Missouri District. He retired at the end of his term and resuming the practice of law. A popular orator and ready writer, he is known to the public as one of the most accomplished and scholarly members of his profession in St. Louis.

Keiser, John Pinkney, a conspicuous representative of river transportation interests in St. Louis, was born September 23, 1833, in Boone County, Missouri, son of John W. and Elizabeth (McMurtry) Keiser. His father built the first flouring mill in Boone, and the first steam mill west of St. Charles, Missouri, and in connection with this built also the first paper mill in the State. He then became interested in steamboating on the Missouri River. His son, John P., was educated in schools in Pennsylvania and Missouri, and in 1852, before he was twenty years of age, went on the steamer "Clendenin" to learn river navigation, and in 1853 he received his first government license as a pilot on the Missouri River. Shortly afterward he was pilot on a United States snagboat, with Captain Waterhouse, and in 1856, although only twenty-three years old, he was put in command of one of the steamers of the "Lightning Line." In 1858 he bought his first steamer, "The Isabella," which yielded him rich returns. During the war he was successively owner and commander of several steamers. After the war he engaged in the commission business in St. Louis, in company with his brother, Charles W. Keiser, but the excitement over the discovery of gold in Montana and the consequent increase of passenger and freight traffic on the Missouri River took him back to river transportation again. During the years that he was actively interested in steamboating he built, owned and controlled in all fifty-eight steamers. He was identified with the construction of the Eads bridge for a time as general supply agent, and was general manager of the Carondelet Ways. Later he was general superintendent of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company, which subsequently developed into the St. Louis & New Orleans Anchor Line.

He was president of the Anchor Line Company after 1882 until 1884, when he severed his connection with river interests. Shortly after he was made president of the LaCledé Gas Light Company. Since his retirement from the presidency of this corporation he has given his attention entirely to private business interests. Since he was twenty-one years of age he has been a member of the Masonic order, and he is among the older members of that order in St. Louis. He married September 27, 1864, Miss Laura Hough, daughter of Honorable George W. Hough, of Jefferson City, Missouri. Of their three children the eldest, John, died in infancy. Those surviving are Bettie Lemoine Keiser and Robert Hough Keiser.

Keith, Abraham Wendell, physician, was born on a farm near Farmington, Missouri, February 4, 1835, and died at Bonne Terre, Missouri, April 22, 1897. He was a son of Pleasant G. and Clarinda (Baker) Keith. Pleasant G. Keith was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, and descended from old Scotch stock that settled in the country prior to the revolution. In 1825 he located in St. Francois County, Missouri, near Bonne Terre, and engaged in farming. He was one of the sturdy pioneers and was successful in his vocation. He married Clarinda Baker, a daughter of John Baker, a prominent citizen of the county and a son of Andrew Baker, one of two brothers that were among the earliest pioneers of Missouri, and who had received grants from the Spanish Government. Pleasant G. and Clarinda Keith were the parents of twelve children, of whom Abraham W. was the third eldest. He was always a studious child and was quick to benefit by the courses of study provided in the pioneer schools, and when he reached manhood he was inclined toward the profession of medicine, and for some time was under tuition in the office of Dr. Goff at Big River Mills. For a few terms he attended school at Libertyville, and for a while taught school, in the meantime giving his spare moments to medical studies. In 1856 he entered McDowell Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in March 1859. He commenced practice at Punjaub, in Ste. Genevieve County, where he remained a few months and then went to French Village, where he practiced for nearly

three years. He then settled at Big River Mills. Anxious to further his medical education, he entered the St. Louis Medical College and took the postgraduate course, receiving a diploma from that institution. He continued his practice at Big River Mills and enjoyed most flattering success which spread over a period of eighteen years. In 1876 he established a drug store at Bonne Terre, which he continued up to the time of his death. In 1882 he removed his family to Bonne Terre, yet retained much of his former practice, which his patrons would not allow him to abandon. He enjoyed not alone a reputation as a doctor of medicine, but was skilled as a surgeon. He was with one exception the oldest physician in St. Francois County. He was always active in public affairs that tended toward the advancement of his town and county. Throughout his life he was a sincere Christian and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was a steward and trustee for a number of years. In works of charity he was most active, and exceedingly liberal in his support of all moral and benevolent institutions. He was a Free and Accepted Mason, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias, and took a lively interest in lodge work. He was one of the founders of the Masonic lodge of Bonne Terre, in which he held important offices. He was a promoter of many enterprises for the public good and was recognized as one of the leading and progressive citizens. His political affiliations were Democratic, but although he was a leader of his party, he was never an office-seeker. For some years he was a member of the school board. About 1870 Dr. Keith, with James Evans, published a book on the life of the noted Sam Hildebrand, an autobiographical work. Hildebrand, of whose family Dr. Keith was physician, related to the doctor all the events of his life, and in the preparation of the work Dr. Keith and Mr. Evans were collaborated. The work enjoyed a large sale, but of late years is classed with the rare books. In July, 1859, Dr. Keith married Miss Margaret McFarland, of Libertyville, who was born in 1839, daughter of Reuben H. and Martha (Benton) McFarland. Mrs. Keith's mother was the daughter of John Benton, who was a brother of Missouri's most illustrious statesman, Senator Thomas



A. Wendell Keith, M.D.



H. Benton. Reuben McFarland, the father of Mrs. Keith, came to Missouri with his parents from North Carolina when he was three years of age. His wife, Martha Benton, was born in Tennessee and came to St. Francois County in her early childhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. McFarland passed nearly all their lives in St. Francois County, the first named dying there in 1867 and the last named in 1848. The union of Dr. and Mrs. Keith was blessed with six children of whom Dr. Frank L. Keith is a leading physician of Farmington; Bettie Keith married Samuel Perry, who is now dead; Mattie Keith is the wife of Rev. Josephus Stephan, pastor of Mt. Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of St. Louis; Marvin L. Keith is a prosperous miller of Bonne Terre, Missouri.

Keith, Frank Lee, physician, was born May 26, 1860, in St. Francois County, Missouri, son of Dr. Abraham W. and Margaret A. (McFarland) Keith. In the foregoing sketch of the elder Dr. Keith the family history, in both the paternal and maternal lines, has been briefly reviewed, and it is only necessary to say further in this connection that the lineage of the Keith family is traced back to the sixteenth century in Scotch history. For services rendered to the crown they were granted armorial bearings, and in later years many members of the family were distinguished among the nobility of Scotland. George Keith, who was the fifth Earl of Marischal, was the founder of Marischal College of Aberdeen. The family history in America dates back to the early part of the eighteenth century, when its first representatives settled in New England and at Philadelphia. Dr. Frank L. Keith completed his academic studies at Arcadia College, Missouri. He then matriculated in St. Louis Medical College and received his first doctor's degree from that institution, graduating in the class of 1881. Later he took two post-graduate courses, one at the New York Post Graduate Medical College and another at Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the same city. He began the practice of his profession at Bonne Terre, St. Francois County, but at the end of a year he went East and for two years thereafter practiced in Brooklyn, New York. Returning then to Missouri, he engaged in general practice in St. Francois County and at the same time occupied the position of

physician and surgeon to the Doe Run Lead Company. In 1897 he removed to Farmington, Missouri, and has since practiced there. He is widely known as a physician of very superior attainments and large experience. He inherited from his father a love of his profession, was trained for it from boyhood up, and has never ceased to be a student. Progressive in everything, he keeps abreast of all the developments of medical science and occupies a leading position among the physicians of southeast Missouri. While he has taken no active part in politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and co-operates with local party leaders in the furtherance of its principles and policies. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and he is a member of the orders of Free Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In Masonry: he has taken an especially active part, and has served as master of the subordinate lodge with which he affiliates. He is a member of DeSoto Commandery, No. 56, Knights Templar, and of Midian Chapter, No. 71, Royal Arch Masons, of Ironton, Missouri. June 20, 1883, he married in Brooklyn, New York, Miss Mary Frances De Lisser, daughter of Richard L. De Lisser, of that city. Mrs. Keith's great-grandfather was John Stagg, who was private secretary to George Washington. Seven children have been born of this union, five of whom were living in 1900. The names of the living children are Marion, Mildred, Marguerite, Glenwood Lynn and Dorothy Keith.

Keith, Richard H., whose name is linked with the most important commercial interests of Kansas City, was born May 23, 1842, in Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri. His parents were born in Fauquier County, Virginia, and came to Missouri either in 1838 or 1839. The father, Smith Keith, was a prosperous planter, and also a saddle and harness manufacturer, a man well known during the days which marked the pioneer history of the western portion of this State. The first Keith of whom there is accurate record landed in this country in 1642, coming from Scotland. The early history of the family is conspicuous on account of the deeds of its members and the positions of honor which they attained. "Parson" Keith, an Episcopal bishop of note, was the first member of the family to set-

tle in Virginia. The Keiths are related to the Marshalls, one of the most distinguished Virginia families, and documents bearing upon Revolutionary affairs contain records which give evidence of a lineage in which pride is justified. Richard H. Keith received his early education in the Masonic College at Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri. After leaving school and until the outbreak of the Civil War he served as a deputy county and circuit court clerk at Georgetown, Pettis County, Missouri. At the beginning of internecine strife he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was with Rains' Division at the battle of Lexington, and was afterward with General Sterling Price. He had a lively and checkered service throughout the war, was at the battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and other notable engagements, and in 1863 was made a prisoner at Vicksburg, being held until November following, when he escaped. After the war Mr. Keith went to California and was engaged in agricultural work there for about two years. Leaving the Pacific Coast, he came back to Leavenworth, Kansas, and was in the freighting business for the government for about two years. During the next three years he was engaged in the dry goods business in Leavenworth, and in 1871 removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since resided. His first business venture in Kansas City was as a dealer in coal, and in that line he has continued, being successful in a marked degree. The name of the first firm with which he was connected in this branch of trade was Mitchell & Keith. There were then successive changes which saw the establishment and dissolution of the firms of R. H. Keith & Co., Keith & Bovard, Keith & Henry, Keith & Perry, the Keith & Perry Coal Company, and, finally, the present substantial organization of the Central Coal & Coke Company, of which he is president. His relations with John Perry began in 1882. The Keith & Perry Coal Company was incorporated in 1888, and the existing corporation was authorized to carry on business in 1893. Mr. Keith is a director in the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, president of the Arkansas & Choc-taw Railroad Company, and president of the Louisiana & Texas Lumber Company, and has financial interests in several other corporations. He gives his personal attention,

however, to the management of the three companies of which he is president. He adheres to the Catholic faith in religious affiliation. He was married to Miss Anna Boorman, of Kansas City, daughter of Dr. C. S. Boorman, who was a former practitioner at Boonville and Kansas City, and a well known and honored citizen. He was one of the most noted surgeons in the central part of the State. To Mr. and Mrs. Keith three children, two sons and a daughter, were born. Charles S. Keith is assistant general manager and general sales agent of the Central Coal & Coke Company; Dr. Robert L. Keith is house surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, in Kansas City; the daughter is Mrs. C. W. Hastings, of Kansas City. Mrs. Keith died in August, 1876, and Mr. Keith married, in 1878, Miss Mary Boorman, of Kansas City. They have five living children—Anna F., Richard H., Jr., Virginia, Emily C. and Mary T. Keith. Politically Mr. Keith is a Gold Democrat.

Keller, Silas Price, was born in Hampshire County, Virginia. In 1843, when a boy, he went to Westport, Missouri, a flourishing village of several hundred people, debarking from the boat at Westport Landing, which then contained about twenty inhabitants and only four log cabins, and which, together with Westport, is now known as Kansas City, Missouri.

He was appointed deputy postmaster under the late Colonel William M. Chick, and later under his uncle, Ed Price, also deceased, and served the latter in the capacity of clerk in a general store. In 1849 he formed a co-partnership with Cyprian Chouteau, in the mercantile trade, and in 1851 with W. H. Russell, in freighting to Santa Fe.

During the years of 1861 to 1868 he was engaged in the commission and warehouse business in the cities of St. Louis and New York, after which he returned to Kansas City and was associated with the wholesale mercantile trade of that city until 1888. About this time he, with Colonel Sam Scott, now postmaster at Kansas City, negotiated a real estate deal in St. Louis involving over a million dollars, which proved remunerative to both.

With William K. Royce, of Rich Hill, Missouri; E. L. Martin, Colonel Sam Scott and the late Robert Massey, of Kansas City, he



Williams NY

R.H. Keith

1881

promoted the Kansas City, Rich Hill & Southern Railway, in the capacity of vice president and general manager, and located the road to Rich Hill. This road was afterward merged into the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway. He was also assistant general manager of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad, and under his supervision a considerable portion of the grading was done.

In 1890 he engaged in a mining enterprise in Jasper County, Missouri, after which, in 1894, he went to live in the city of Washington, D. C., where he still resides.

In 1851 he was married to Katherine Winifred Sloan, daughter of the Rev. Robert Sloan, late of Cass County, Missouri. She died in 1867. The issue now living are Mrs. Judge Allen Glenn, of Harrisonville, Missouri; Mrs. Fannie K. Bristol, of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. W. B. Upton, of Washington, D. C., and Charles P. Keller, of Kansas City.

Kelly, Joseph Henry, who, as a member of the firm of Weltmer & Kelly, the celebrated magnetic healers, has established a national reputation, was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, January 28, 1867, son of John F. and Parmelia J. (Taylor) Kelly. His father was a native of Virginia and a member of an old family of that State. His mother was born in Missouri. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and a descendant of the same stock as that from which President Zachary Taylor came. Many representatives of the Taylor family have distinguished themselves in public life during the past century. The boyhood days of the subject of this sketch were spent in California, Missouri, where he attended the public schools and the high school, his parents having removed to that place when he was but eight years of age. After completing the prescribed course at the high school he entered Robbins' Business College, at Sedalia, intending to fit himself for a commercial career. After leaving college he was offered a post of responsibility in the leading hardware store in that city, which he accepted, retaining the position for a period of eleven years. In December, 1896, he met Professor S. A. Weltmer, who was then engaged in the practice of curing disease by the method which since has become so famous. Becoming interested in the work that the

latter was performing, he entered upon an investigation of the question. After satisfying himself as to the merits of the new method he received from Professor Weltmer a thorough course of instruction in the principles of the science and how to apply them in the treatment of bodily ills. His next step was the formation of a partnership with the latter, after which they started out on a tour of the principal towns of Missouri. Reaching Nevada, and being favorably impressed by the treatment accorded them in that city, they ultimately decided to locate permanently there, and established a sanitarium and a school for the dissemination of knowledge pertaining to the science. The increase in the patronage accorded them brought with it a decision to locate their two institutions in a building of large capacity, which they did, but so rapidly did the numbers of suffering persons visiting them multiply that this building, the most imposing edifice in Nevada, soon proved inadequate to the demands made upon it, and an enlargement of the capacity was rendered necessary. The American School of Magnetic Healing, as the institution is known, now has a faculty of seventeen persons, all of whom are skilled in the treatment of disease by the Weltmer method, and who also act as instructors of a large continuous class of students of the science, who come from all parts of the country. Of this school Professor Weltmer is president and Professor Kelly secretary and treasurer. Since its establishment thousands of persons have been graduated from the school and are now engaged in healing the sick by this method in various parts of the country, while the number of patients treated in the sanitarium since it was founded numbers about 75,000. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Lodge of Elks at Sedalia. For two years he was a sergeant in the military company known as the Sedalia Rifles. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church. Since becoming a resident of Nevada he has taken a deep interest in those affairs pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the community, and for some time has been a director in the Farmers' Building & Loan Association. He was married February 6, 1894, to Miss Mayte Hinsdale, daughter of Ira Hinsdale, a leading business man of Sedalia. They are the parents of one son, Ira Hinsdale Kelly.

Kelso, John R., was reputed to be a native Missourian in whose veins was a trace of Indian blood. He came from Dallas County to Greene County previous to the Civil War, and was a student in an academy at Ozark. He was deeply devoted to his books, and avoided companionship with his fellows in order to devote his night hours to study. Even in after life, when engaged in desperate adventure, his thirst for knowledge made a book his inseparable companion, whether on the march, while lying in ambush or in camp. Through his own effort he acquired a most liberal education, becoming a master of the exact sciences, a fluent speaker in five different languages, and well versed in the various schools of modern philosophy. He taught school, both previous to and after the Civil War, and was highly regarded as a teacher. He was deeply interested in his pupils, and it is said of him that, despite his abnormal traits of character, no youth under his charge ever learned from him aught that was harmful. He observed rigorous rules in diet and exercise, and laid such stress upon free locomotion that he obliged his wife and daughter to wear bloomer garments. He was an intensely ardent Unionist, and early in 1861 became a lieutenant in the Fourteenth Cavalry Regiment, Missouri State Militia, and afterward a captain in the same command. A man of remarkable personal courage and great enterprise, he engaged in many desperate undertakings, leading forays, and scouting alone or with but few chosen followers. He was fanatical in his Unionism, and regarded all Confederates or those sympathizing with them as only worthy of extermination. Many acts of cruelty, and even brutal murders, have been attributed to him; in some instances his culpability is not established, while in others it is beyond question that his conduct in arms was reprehensible. In 1864, as a radical Republican, he was a candidate for Congress to succeed S. H. Boyd, the then incumbent. Boyd was also a candidate, while Martin J. Hubble was the Democratic nominee and P. B. Larimore, of Bolivar, was an independent candidate. Kelso was elected and served until the end of his term, in spite of a contest brought by Boyd, who charged questionable means at the election in the interest of Kelso. Kelso subsequently removed to the far West, where he died.

Kelso, Robert Silvester, physician, was born January 28, 1835, in Delaware County, Ohio. His parents were Robert S. and Anna (Rose) Kelso. The Kelso family in America descended from four brothers, who came from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary War, and bore a full share in that struggle, afterward settling in various portions of the country, the founder of the present Missouri branch, in Washington City. Aaron Rose took part in the Revolutionary and French Wars. Among his narratives of those events was one relative to his service as aide to Washington at the battle which resulted in Braddock's defeat. His son, Abram, was the father of Anna Rose, who married Robert S. Kelso, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1827, and removed with her husband to Missouri in 1840 and settled on a farm near Gallatin. Their son, Robert Silvester, received a common school education in the neighborhood schools while living on the farm. In 1854-5 he attended the University of Missouri, and afterward Pleasant Ridge College, at Weston, being graduated from the last named institution in 1858, with the degree of bachelor of arts and as valedictorian of his class. In 1889 he received the degree of bachelor of philosophy from the Illinois Wesleyan University, and in 1890 the degree of master of arts from the Baker University, of Kansas. He received his first medical diploma from Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in 1864, and after taking a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in St. Louis, in 1883, received the degree of doctor of medicine *ad eundem* from that institution. The educational period of his life was largely occupied with active pursuits in which he engaged to earn a livelihood and to pay his way in classical and medical schools. He began teaching when he was little more than sixteen years of age, and was so engaged during a portion of each year almost to the time of his graduation in medicine. He first entered upon the practice of his profession at Trading Post, Kansas, and remained there until 1883, when he removed to Joplin, Missouri, where he has ever since been actively engaged. In later years he has made a specialty of gynecology and abdominal surgery, and has performed successfully many delicate operations in those departments. His thorough knowledge of the diseases peculiar to the Ozark region

has given him high reputation, and his professional attainments have brought him distinguished recognition in his appointment to important public positions, wherein he has conferred signal benefits upon suffering humanity. He was county physician for the Joplin district from 1888 to 1892, and health officer of the city of Joplin from 1888 to 1890. In 1891 he was called upon by both city and county to take charge of the public health during the smallpox epidemic of that year. To this arduous work he gave devoted effort, moved as much by a real humanitarian spirit as by professional responsibility, and achieved great success in minimizing the scope and virulence of the disease. For the position which he filled in this connection he was peculiarly fitted on account of his intimate knowledge of the climatic and sanitary conditions which here produce a peculiar type of the distressing malady he was called upon to combat. As city and county physician his duties were no less arduous, the influx of a large unacclimated population, drawn from all over the country, bringing all classes of disease, which were intensified by exposure and heedlessness of personal care. His observations and the results of his experience, particularly under these heads, have been his topics in many important papers which he has read before the State Medical Association, and have appeared *in extenso* in the published transactions of that body. He has also been a frequent contributor to many of the leading medical journals. In addition to the society named, he is a member of the American Medical Association, and of several other professional organizations over which he has presided at various times. During the Civil War he was assistant surgeon of the Fifth Regiment of Kansas State Militia, and rendered efficient active service during the "Price Raid." Prior to the war he was a member of the Union party. During the war he affiliated with the Republicans. Since 1866 he has identified himself with the Democratic party upon national issues. He is without desire for political distinction, and the only political office he has ever held was that of town treasurer while he resided in Kansas. In that instance two-thirds of the voters belonged to the opposing party, and he was the only elected candidate upon his ticket. In religion he is a member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, South. He affiliates with the Masonic order and has attained to the commandery degrees. He has held many positions in the various bodies, including that of worshipful master of his lodge. He is an earnest advocate of the life insurance feature which characterizes various beneficiary societies, has served as protector of a lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and is its present treasurer. Dr. Kelso was married, in 1856, to Elizabeth Davis, who died fifteen months later, leaving an infant daughter, Eva, now the wife of Frank Collins, of Idaho Springs, Colorado. He was again married, in 1859, to Mary E. West, of Springfield, Missouri. Of this marriage are two living children, Ida, wife of the Rev. C. H. Bohn, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and Herbert S., bookkeeper and stenographer for Dennis & Whitwell, of Joplin. Dr. Kelso preserves a rugged physical strength and is in his mental prime, his present effort professionally and in public and social concerns being on the same high plane with his earlier achievements, stimulated by the higher ambition growing out of an honorable and widely useful experience.

Kemper, James Austin, one of the successful young lawyers of Missouri, was born near Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, October 25, 1862, son of Tilman and Elizabeth (Vice) Kemper, both natives of Kentucky. His father, now living in retirement in Warrensburg, Missouri, is a cousin of the late Frederick T. Kemper, founder of the famous Kemper Military Institute, and of General and ex-Governor James L. Kemper, of Virginia. Tilman Kemper's paternal grandfather served with distinction with the Virginia troops in the Revolution, and he and his son also served in the War of 1812. The founder of the family in America settled in Jamestown, Virginia, toward the close of the seventeenth century. James A. Kemper was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, the State Normal at Warrensburg, Missouri, and in the literary and law departments of the Missouri State University. After leaving the university in 1886, he engaged in teaching school and read law, first in Lexington, Missouri, and then with Honorable S. P. Sparks, in Warrensburg, Missouri. Four years of his early life were devoted to teaching in the common schools

of Johnson County. In 1888 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Odessa, Lafayette County, Missouri, which position he filled with rare ability and distinction for four years, when he resigned from that position and took up the real estate, loan and insurance business. While thus engaged he thoroughly reviewed his law course and was admitted to the bar December 18, 1894, by Judge Richard Field, at Lexington, Missouri. Until January 1, 1896, he practiced his profession at Odessa, when he sold out and removed to Warrensburg, where his efforts in the practice of law have been rewarded by remarkable success. Mr. Kemper is, by birth and education, a strong believer in and advocate of the principles of Democracy. In 1892 he was chairman of the congressional district convention at Higginsville, and in 1895 made the race for the nomination for prosecuting attorney of Lafayette County. Though he has many times since been urged and importuned to become a candidate for political honors he has gracefully declined and studiously avoided politics, except that in 1896 he engaged in the campaign in Johnson County and was the recognized leader of the Democracy, and again in 1900 he canvassed part of the State under the direction of the State central committee in the interests of the Democratic party. Mr. Kemper has also been deeply interested in the cause of education, more particularly the work of our public schools, from which the great mass of our children pass out into active life. As a mark of recognition and appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the public schools of Warrensburg, the board of education named one of the ward or district schools in his honor. He served on the board of education from April, 1897, to April, 1900, two years of which time he acted as its treasurer. During his terms the entire system of the city schools was reorganized, the curriculum revised and enlarged, and the schools made to articulate with the State Universities of Missouri and Kansas. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and fraternally he is identified with the orders of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Court of Honor and Tradesmen of the Republic. Though not a member of any church, he is strictly Calvinistic in his views. In September, 1883, he was married to Miss Anna E.

Dalhousé, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Samuel F. Dalhousé, one of the wealthiest farmers in Johnson County, who came from Virginia to Missouri about 1859, but subsequently removed to Illinois, where he lived for a time, returning to this State in 1867. They have two bright and intellectual boys; Hugh Conway, ten years of age, a pupil in the Kemper School, and Jamie Dalhousé Kemper. As a lawyer Mr. Kemper is regarded by his professional contemporaries as a most careful and painstaking counselor. His short career as a lawyer has been remarkably successful. During this time he has enjoyed the distinction of defending four persons charged with murder, and obtaining an acquittal in each case. He enjoys a large civil practice and is recognized as one of the foremost lawyers in his section of the State. Personally he is a man of the highest character and strictest integrity, and is possessed of marked public spirit.

Kemper, William T., president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was born in Gallatin, Missouri, November 3, 1866. With the exception of a residence of ten years in Kansas, his life has been spent in Missouri, and he has held positions which have marked a continual advance in material affairs, and is now one of the prominent, substantial citizens of Kansas City. His father, James M. Kemper, has for many years been actively identified with the wholesale and manufacturing interests of St. Joseph, Missouri, and is a member of the firm of Noyes, Norman & Company, extensive shoe manufacturers of that city. W. T. Kemper resided in St. Joseph for about ten years, and for an equal length of time lived in Kansas. In 1893 he removed to Kansas City and organized the Kemper Grain Company, his associates being Ben F. Paxton and W. A. Hinchman. This is one of the strongest organizations holding a place in the Kansas City Board of Trade, and its members are all business men of recognized ability and progressiveness. Mr. Kemper was elected president of the Board of Trade of Kansas City in January, 1900, to serve for a term of one year. Previous to that time he had served the board as vice president for two years. He is the youngest man who ever held the chair in this organization, but his management of the affairs attending so important a factor in the great-

ness of Kansas City and the resourceful Western country proves that a mistake was not committed when he was honored by election to the highest office within the board's gift. He takes a deep interest in its affairs and has assisted materially in the combined effort to increase to the present enormous figures the volume of business transacted upon the floor of the Kansas City Exchange. Under his administration the Kansas City Board of Trade has had the most prosperous year in its history, over 35,000,000 bushels of cash wheat having been handled through the Kansas City market during the year 1900. As an option market Kansas City two years ago was not known, but during the past eighteen months the option business has grown to enormous proportions, and a great amount of this business, which has formerly gone to Chicago, is now being done in Kansas City. Mr. Kemper is an active Democrat and was chosen chairman of the central committee of Jackson County for the campaign of 1900.

Kemper College, an educational institution which was incorporated in 1836 with a university charter under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church and named in honor of Bishop Jackson Kemper. When founded, the college was located about four miles southwest of St. Louis, on a tract of land containing 125 acres, adjacent to the old county farm of St. Louis County, and near the site of the present asylum for the insane. This land was purchased and buildings erected thereon with money contributed by Eastern Episcopalians. The institution was opened October 15, 1838, under charge of Rev. P. R. Minard. Its first board of directors was composed of Bishop Kemper, Robert Wasin, William P. Clark, J. L. English, Charles Jaline, Rev. P. R. Minard, Colonel J. C. Laveille, Augustus Kerr, N. P. Taylor, Edward Tracy, J. P. Doane, W. P. Hunt, H. L. Hoffman, J. Spaulding, Daniel Hough, Henry Von Phul, H. S. Coxe and J. Symington. A medical department, which was the beginning of Missouri Medical College, was established in connection with this institution by Dr. J. M. McDowell, in 1840. Although Kemper College never attained the position among Western colleges which its promoters hoped to see it occupy, it was a

popular academic school for some years, but in 1845 it was discontinued on account of a lack of financial resources. In the year last mentioned, the County Court of St. Louis County purchased the college building for infirmary purposes.

Kemper Military School.—A popular educational institution located at Boonville, Missouri, and the oldest boys' academy in the State. It was opened May 8, 1844, by Professor Frederick T. Kemper, of Virginia, who had charge of its conduct and management until his death, which occurred in 1881. Colonel T. A. Johnston, who had become a teacher in the school in 1868, succeeded Professor Kemper in the superintendency, and is still at the head of the institution. "The objects sought to be attained in the educational work of this school are: First, to give boys from the age of twelve upward, the most thorough grounding possible in all those parts of their educational course which constitute preparation for college, the professional school, the United States Military and Naval Academies, or for business life; second, so to guard and influence the life of the student with the restraints and guidance of a well ordered home as to enable the development of his character and the growth of noble and manly principles of conduct to keep pace with the development of his mind and body; third, to secure by means of military exercises and discipline correct physical development and training."

The school grounds compose thirty acres, well set in trees and grass. They contain a lake of two acres, well stocked with fish, and furnishing excellent skating in winter and bathing and swimming in summer; a good field for foot and base-ball; tennis-courts, parade grounds, etc. The buildings have been erected with special view to their use, and are commodious and well adapted to the needs and comfort of students.

A law passed by the Legislature of Missouri in 1899 gives this school official recognition in the military system of the State, its annual inspection being provided for and the Governor being authorized and directed to commission its officers and graduates as follows: The superintendent as colonel, the principal as lieutenant colonel, the commandant as major, the quartermaster as

major, the surgeon as major, the adjutant as captain, the professors as captains, and the graduates as second lieutenants.

The studies pursued at Kemper Military School are those of the preparatory school designed to fit for college or business life. The studies of the classical course are those that are required for admission to the freshman class of the course in arts in the best colleges. The studies of the Latin course prepare for the freshman class of the college scientific course. The English course is designed for those who do not expect to attend college.

Kendall, Wilson A., physician, was born August 3, 1840, in Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Dr. M. W. S. and Clara C. (Taylor) Kendall, the first named of whom was born in Belfast, Maine, and the last named of whom was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, of Connecticut parentage. His parents were educated and married in Cincinnati, and the living children born of their union are Dr. W. A. Kendall, of Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Mrs. Elvira Simpkin, of Griggsville, Illinois, and Mrs. P. E. Gentry, of St. Louis. The ancestors of Dr. Kendall, in both the paternal and maternal lines, were participants in the Revolutionary War. The Kendall family originated in England, and family tradition is to the effect that its earliest representative in America was George Kendall, who was a charter member of the Virginia colony founded by Sir Ralph Lane. At a later date other members of the same family made settlements near Casco Bay, where they engaged in ship building and afterward used the water power of the rivers in that region in various enterprises. A. Kendall, the great-grandfather of Dr. Wilson A. Kendall, was an officer in the command of his brother, General William Kendall, in one of the campaigns of the French and Indian War. This ancestor, who married into the Chase family, died at the age of something more than ninety years, while his wife lived to be nearly ninety-five years old. They reared a large family of children, of whom the youngest was present in Castine when that place was captured by the British fleet in the War of 1812. This son, Uzziah Kendall, went to New York City in 1816, and to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817, having contracts to furnish to the government military department pegged shoes—

then a novelty—for the use of soldiers. These shoes he supplied largely to the people of the South and West from Cincinnati. He furnished the capital to start a manufactory of wooden clocks at Cincinnati about 1820, and one of these clocks, decorated with Masonic emblems, is yet in possession of his descendants and serving the purpose for which it was designed. He also operated a pottery in Cincinnati, and in this connection gathered various kinds of clays from Missouri, which he tested and utilized. In 1831 he established the first wholesale pottery west of the Allegheny Mountains at the corner of Fifth and Race Streets in Cincinnati, and at this pottery were made good white wares, and a beautiful clouded ware known now as something highly artistic and called the "Rookwood Pottery." The potteries at Perryville and Fredericktown, Missouri, were established by a man named Woolford, who learned his trade with Uzziah Kendall, and the name of the latter was widely known throughout the West. He married Abigail Wilson, who was born in New Hampshire, and who was a cousin of George Peabody, the eminent banker and philanthropist. One of their six sons was M. W. S. Kendall, the father of Dr. W. A. Kendall. Dr. Kendall's mother was the daughter of Samuel and Clarissa (Mack) Taylor, who were pioneer settlers in Ohio and Indiana, coming west from New Haven, Connecticut. M. W. S. Kendall was numbered among the argonauts of 1850, in which year, in company with two brothers, he took a train of gold-seekers across the plains to California. He became well known on the Pacific Coast and was popularly called "Old Grizzly," on account of an incident which occurred at Nevada City, California, July 4, 1851. On that date a large crowd, in the mining camp, was witnessing a bear fight which had been arranged for their entertainment, when the bear broke away and attacked the spectators. Seizing a live oak limb Mr. Kendall struck the bear three powerful blows and disabled him to such an extent that he was captured and safely chained. In his company that day were Governor Endicott, Thomas H. Caswell, a Mason of high degree, and James S. Irwin, a prominent attorney of Mount Sterling, Illinois. His wife, Clara Kendall, was prominent among the Daughters of Temperance in the days of the Washingtonian

movement. Dr. W. A. Kendall was educated in private and public schools at Cincinnati, and graduated from the Woodward high school of that city. He then graduated from the Cincinnati College Law School, and afterward took up the study of medicine, receiving his doctor's degree from the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, of St. Louis. He was in St. Louis during a portion of the Civil War period, and in the fall of 1863 enlisted in the Seventh Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia. Later he served in the Eighth Regiment of Militia, and still later was mustered into the United States Service under General A. J. Smith, when he was detailed to act as clerk and stenographer of a court-martial, under Charles Tillson, judge advocate. He was elected clerk of the City Council of St. Louis in the spring of 1867 by the Republicans, and was again elected to that office in 1868. In 1869 he was defeated for the position by Michael K. McGrath, and then became gas inspector for the city in its controversy with the St. Louis Gas Light Company. In the spring of 1870 he in turn defeated Mr. McGrath for clerk of the City Council, and served in that capacity until defeated by William H. Swift. While clerk of the council he made a valuable collection of mayors' messages and documents and City Council proceedings, which was presented to the St. Louis Law Library. In 1873 an attempt—now almost forgotten—was made to hold an international exposition in St. Louis. The movement was checked and failed on account of the financial crisis of that year, but it is of interest in this connection to make mention of the fact that the chief promoters of the movement were Thomas Allen, Dr. James H. Kean, W. A. Kendall, M. M. Buck, James Richardson, W. C. M. Samuel, Daniel Catlin, Sylvester H. Laffin, Frederick Hill, William Patrick, Edwin Harrison, John B. Maude, Theodore F. W. Meier, A. W. Mitchell and E. H. Semple. About this time Dr. Kendall passed some time on a farm, and when he returned to the city, in 1875, he was appointed land commissioner of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company, of which Thomas Allen was then president. While serving in this capacity he had charge also of the city real estate of the company, the right of way and station sites, and was assistant land commissioner in

charge of the Arkansas land grant of the railway company. He did much in this connection to advertise the resources of Missouri, and also made a valuable collection of railroad commissioners' reports and kindred documents, including ephemeral prints of other railway companies issued to induce immigration to their lands in other States and Territories, which he presented to the St. Louis public library. When Jay Gould secured control of the Iron Mountain road, Dr. Kendall resigned his position with that company. He had previously purchased property at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, and after quitting the railroad service he removed to that city and engaged in the practice of medicine in connection with the conduct of his business affairs. He is president of the United States board of examining surgeons for the government pension department at that place, and has been a member of the Poplar Bluff board of health. A Republican in politics, he holds pronounced views concerning temperance legislation and the sacredness of the ballot. He has been all his life a close student of economic and governmental problems, and frequently gives forcible expression to eminently practical views concerning questions of public policy and the welfare of the masses of the people. He has not been a member of any church, but has studied the Bible, the ancient systems of philosophy and the occult sciences, and notwithstanding the fact that he is not a churchman is a reverent and religious man. In his early life he was a Cadet of Temperance and has always adhered strictly to the early teachings of that organization and to the practice of its tenets. He became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows in St. Louis, and was at one time secretary of Laclede Lodge of that city.

Kennard, John, founder of what is said to be the largest carpet house in the United States, was born in Easton, Maryland, August 14, 1809, and died in St. Louis November 18, 1872. When a lad he entered the wholesale dry goods house of Thomas Mumme, where he received a valuable commercial training. Soon after his marriage he came West and finally established himself in business at Lexington, Kentucky, and there built up a large trade. In later years he confined his commercial operations to the carpet

trade, and removed to St. Louis in 1857. He had previously associated with him his sons under the firm name of J. Kennard & Sons, and by that name the house has been known down to the present time in St. Louis. Mr. Kennard married, August 21, 1833, in Baltimore, Miss Rebecca Owings Mummy, daughter of his early employer. Mrs. Kennard came of an old American family, closely related to the noted families bearing the names Cockey, Deye and Owings. Her great-grandfather, Joshua Owings, was one of the members of the first vestry of the first Episcopal Church in Maryland, west of Baltimore, and in his house Francis Asbury preached his first sermons, and the first Methodist converts assembled there.

Kennard, John, Jr., merchant, was born April 21, 1837, in Baltimore, Maryland, son of John Kennard, the pioneer merchant. He was reared and educated in Lexington, Kentucky, trained to commercial pursuits under his father's judicious guidance, and came with the elder Kennard to St. Louis in 1857. He became a partner in the business which his father had established in St. Louis, has been identified with it ever since, and has contributed largely to the upbuilding of the great commercial establishment still conducted under the name of J. Kennard & Sons. He is a thoroughly capable and sagacious merchant, and a business man of high character, and outside of commercial circles is known as a genial and courteous gentleman. He is prominent as a member of the Masonic order of the Knights Templar degree. June 7, 1888, he married, at Yalaha, Florida, Mrs. Cornelia Bredell Drake, daughter of Honorable Truett Polk, at one time Governor of Missouri, and at a later date United States Senator from this State.

Kennard, Samuel M., distinguished as a merchant and known also as a leader among the public-spirited citizens of St. Louis, was born in 1842 in Lexington, Kentucky. His father was the elder John Kennard, the eminent merchant, kindly Christian gentleman, and warm-hearted philanthropist, whose career has been reviewed in a sketch in this work. The early years of Mr. Kennard's life were passed at Lexington, Kentucky, where his father was then engaged in trade. Lexington was then known as "the Athens

of the West," and the culture, intelligence and high character of its population made it entirely deserving of that cognomen. Until he was fifteen years old Mr. Kennard lived in that atmosphere, and there received the education which fitted him for an eminently successful career as a man of affairs. His father came to St. Louis and established there his famous carpet house, in 1857, and the son was taken into this house when he was fifteen years old. He was thus employed until the beginning of the Civil War, when his inherited tendencies, firm convictions and chivalrous instincts carried him into the Confederate Army. He was mustered into Landis' battery, and during the early years of the war served with marked distinction in the artillery attached to Cockrell's brigade and discharged every duty with faithfulness, efficiency and valor. An incident illustrative of his characteristic tenacity of purpose and high spirit is related by the surgeon of the brigade to which he belonged. Just before the battle of Baker's Creek, Mississippi, 16th of May, 1863, the brigade surgeon found him so ill that he ordered him to the rear. This order the young soldier felt at liberty to disobey, and when the fight came on he was found in the thick of it, forgetful of his physical condition and of everything except the fact that it is a soldier's duty to fight. The day following, the Confederate forces were compelled to fall back toward Vicksburg. They made a brave stand at "Big Black Bridge"—losing Wade's, Guibor's and Landis' batteries—and then retreated to Vicksburg. Mr. Kennard and his comrades, having lost their guns, were assigned to duty with other comrades and took part in that determined resistance to the Federal forces under General Grant which has hardly a parallel in history. After the surrender, July 4th following, the Confederate forces were allowed to march out, and the paroled Missouri troops took up the line of march for Demopolis, Alabama, and there remained until the following spring. In the reorganization of the artillery, Landis' and Guibor's batteries were consolidated, and Samuel Kennard was made a lieutenant of the new battery. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, he commanded a section assigned to General J. E. B. Stuart's division, and was conspicuous for his gallantry. During the last six months of the war he served

as aid-de-camp on the staff of General N. B. Forrest. When the great struggle ended he was as prompt in recognizing the logic of the new situation as he had been in taking up arms in defense of cherished principles, and during more than thirty years which have since elapsed, he has been a leader among the chivalrous spirits of St. Louis, who have brought about the perfect fraternization of those who bore arms against each other in the conflict between the States. At the same time he has cherished the warmest feeling of comradeship for those who fought under the "Stars and Bars," and on the 12th of June, 1897, he was elected brigadier general of the Eastern Brigade of the Missouri Division of United Confederate Veterans. He was re-elected to his position in 1898, and has rendered to his old comrades in arms valuable services in this connection. His business career began in 1865, when he returned from the war and was admitted to partnership in the carpet house which his father had established in St. Louis, the firm then becoming J. Kennard & Sons, and before long he had almost exclusive control of the buying department of the house. After the death of his father the business was incorporated as the J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company, of which Samuel Kennard became president, and under his sagacious and able management its trade has been expanded to its present large proportions and the house has gained the prominence and prestige which it now enjoys. Great by reason of the volume of its business and the vast extent of territory covered by its trade, it is great also in the perfection of its management, the integrity of its transactions, and the rectitude of its dealings, a commercial institution of which St. Louis is justly proud. The building up of this house is only one of numerous public and semi-public services which Mr. Kennard has rendered to St. Louis. In him public spirit is as fully developed as commercial spirit, and he has labored no less industriously for the public welfare than to promote his own fortunes. He helped to organize the Mercantile Club, and was among the earliest advocates of street illumination, fall festivities and other methods of attracting visitors and entertaining them; and in every instance he did much to make these entertainments successful. He

suggested the idea of erecting an exposition building and holding an annual exposition in St. Louis, made liberal cash contributions in aid of the project, and had the pleasure of opening the first exposition held. During eight years he was president of the exposition association, and has since been a member of its board of directors. He presided over the first meeting of the Autumnal Festivities Association in 1891, and was the guiding spirit in inaugurating the spectacular parades which annually bring thousands of visitors to the city, and the new Planters' Hotel was erected by a corporation which he helped to form and with which he has ever since been identified. He has been officially connected with the American Exchange Bank, the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, the St. Louis & Suburban Railroad Company, and the Missouri Savings & Loan Company, and is numbered among the most influential members of the Mercantile, Noonday, Commercial and other clubs of St. Louis. In politics Mr. Kennard has been active in behalf of good, safe, conservative government, nominally a Democrat, but courageously independent when his convictions counseled independent action. He is a Methodist churchman, affiliating with St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of St. Louis. In 1867 Mr. Kennard married Miss Annire R. Maude, of St. Louis, and has a family of six children.

Kennel Club.—The St. Louis Kennel Club was organized and incorporated in 1895, the founders and first board of directors being J. B. C. Lucas, John A. Long, Wm. Hutchison, Phil. C. Scanlon, Harry C. January, Ben Van Blarcom, A. C. Carpenter and Mark Ewing. The object is the giving of an annual show for the exhibition and improvement of the breeds of all kinds of dogs. The first exhibition was given in March, 1896, and brought out 500 dogs; the second in March, 1897, brought out 700 dogs; both being successful and satisfactory in the number and variety of the animals exhibited, the general interest they excited, and the number and character of spectators attracted. A third was given in March, 1899, which surpassed the preceding ones, and was declared to be the largest and finest dog show ever seen in the country. The officers of the club

in 1899 were J. A. Long, president; Phil. C. Scanlon, vice president; J. W. Scudder, treasurer; and Mark Ewing, secretary.

Kennett.—A city of the fourth class, the seat of justice of Dunklin County, situated in Independence Township, on the St. Francis River, and the terminal point of the St. Louis, Kennett & Southern Railway. It was founded in 1846 by the commissioners named to locate a seat of justice for Dunklin County. It was located near a former site of a village of the Delaware Indians under Chief Chilliticox, and was named after him. The town became known as Kennett in 1849. The first store in the town was established by E. C. Spiller. About 1870 he returned to Illinois, of which State he was a native. The first paper, the "Dunklin County Herald," was established in 1870. The growth of the town was slow until about 1875, when the railroad was built to the place and gave it renewed life. The city has a new courthouse, a fine graded school, four churches, an opera-house, bank, machine shop, flour and saw-mills, two cotton gins, two hotels, a weekly newspaper, the "Dunklin Democrat," and has an excellent electric lighting plant. It has several stores representing different branches of trade. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,500.

Kennett, Luther M., for many years a distinguished citizen of St. Louis, was born at Falmouth, Kentucky, March 15, 1807, and died in Paris, France, in 1873. He received careful educational training in his early boyhood and completed his studies at Georgetown, Kentucky, under the preceptorship of Rev. Barton W. Stone. Becoming deputy clerk of the County Court of Pendleton County at fifteen years of age, he filled that position for eighteen months, and then became deputy clerk in the County Court of Campbell County. While so engaged he devoted his leisure time to the study of law, and in 1825 came to St. Louis. He clerked for a time in a store and later was clerk and salesman in a store in Farmington. He then formed a partnership with Captain James M. White, a merchant of Salem, Missouri, which continued fifteen years and which was so profitably conducted that Mr. Kennett amassed an ample fortune as the result, and from judicious investment. He was vice president of the Pacific Railroad Company at

the inception of that enterprise, and upon the completion of the first thirty-seven miles of railway, delivered a notable address. In 1853 he was elected president of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company. In 1842 he was elected alderman from the old fourth ward of St. Louis. In 1850 he was elected mayor of the city and was twice thereafter re-elected, achieving the distinction of being one of the ablest of the many able men who have acted as chief executive of the city.

In 1854 he was elected to Congress over Thomas H. Benton, and rendered valuable services to St. Louis and the State of Missouri, securing appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi rapids, and right of way for the Iron Mountain Railroad through the Arsenal and Jefferson Barracks. After his retirement from active business pursuits, he resided until 1867 at a fine country residence in St. Louis County, which bore the name of "Fairview." This estate he sold in 1869 and, going abroad soon afterward, he lived in Paris until his death. He was twice married. First, in 1832, to a daughter of Colonel John Boyce, of Farmington, Missouri, who died in 1835, leaving one daughter, who became in later years the wife of Benjamin Farrar. In 1842 he married Miss Agnes A. Kennett, daughter of Dixon H. Kennett, and seven sons born of this union survive their father.

Kenrick, Peter Richard, Roman Catholic archbishop, was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 17, 1806, and died in St. Louis March 4, 1896. He was ordained priest about 1830. He followed his brother, Francis Patrick Kenrick, to the United States in 1833, and was appointed assistant pastor at the Cathedral in Philadelphia. Shortly afterward he also took charge of the "Catholic Herald," and in 1835 became junior pastor of the Cathedral parish. He was then made president of the Diocesan Seminary, in which he also filled the chair of dogmatic theology, and he was next raised to the rank of vicar general of the diocese, and accredited by Bishop Brute, as his theologian, to the Third Provincial Council of Baltimore in 1837. Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, demanded the appointment of a coadjutor in 1841, and Father Kenrick was chosen for the post. He was consecrated bishop of Drasa, "*in partibus infidelium*," in Philadelphia, on November

30th, and succeeded Dr. Rosati as bishop of St. Louis, September 25, 1843. Bishop Kenrick found his diocese in financial trouble, and with a large quantity of unimproved real estate, but as the result of his efforts it was soon freed from debt. It comprised, when he became coadjutor, several States and Territories, from which so many new sees have been made that at present it embraces only the eastern part of the State of Missouri. Bishop Kenrick founded in St. Louis a magazine called the "Catholic Cabinet," and established various schools. In 1847 St. Louis was created an archiepiscopal see by Pope Pius IX, and Bishop Kenrick became archbishop. In 1858 he received several large bequests which afterward enabled him to carry out successfully his plans for endowing charitable and other institutions in St. Louis. During the Civil War the archbishop devoted his energies to the relief of the sick and wounded of both sides. When, after the war, what was known as the "Drake Constitution" was adopted, one of its articles requiring all teachers and clergymen to take the "test oath" of loyalty, he forbade his priests to do so, and the fact that this provision of the constitution was afterward declared unconstitutional proved a justification of his action. In the Vatican council he was one of the ablest opponents of the dogma of papal infallibility; but as his objection was not to the truth, but to the opportuneness of this doctrine, he at once accepted it when it was defined. He introduced into his diocese numerous religious orders, which have charge of several industrial schools and reformatories and parochial schools, with many thousand pupils. Calvary cemetery, laid out by him in 1853, is one of the finest on this continent. Among his works are: "The Holy House of Loretto, or an Examination of the Historical Evidence of Its Remarkable Transition;" and "Anglican Ordinations." He was succeeded by Rt. Rev. J. J. Kain, bishop of Wheeling, West Virginia, who was appointed coadjutor archbishop of St. Louis in 1893.

Kenrick Club.—The Kenrick Club of St. Louis, one of the youngest of the social clubs of the city, came into existence at the beginning of the year 1898. It was organized and incorporated by gentlemen living in the "West End," most of whom had been mem-

bers of the "Marquette Club." The dissolution of the Marquette Club had been attributed to the fact that an effort had been made to maintain it within sectarian lines, its membership being limited to Roman Catholics. Although the experiment had proven a failure so far as permanency of organization was concerned, it had brought together many congenial spirits, who sought a continuance of their relations through the organization of the Kenrick Club, which should require no religious qualifications for membership. Although non-sectarian in character, the club was named in honor of the renowned Archbishop Kenrick, who enjoyed the high esteem of all the people of St. Louis, regardless of their church affiliations. The first officers were M. J. Byrne, president; Otto Cramer, vice president; William Lightholder, secretary, and P. M. Staed, treasurer. The temporary home of the club is at 3544 Lindell Avenue.

Kenrick Seminary.—Kenrick Seminary, the former home of the Sisters of Visitation, is located in St. Louis. The building was purchased in June of 1892 by Bishop Kenrick and given to the priests of the Cape Girardeau Theological Seminary, who moved from their former location in the spring of 1893, and opened in St. Louis on September 14th of that year a seminary for the education of young men for the priesthood. This institution opened with eighty-five students, and is now a prosperous theological school.

Kentucky Society of Missouri.—A society organized at St. Louis in December, 1898, to unite persons from Kentucky living in Missouri in social intercourse and for mutual interest, and to keep alive the recollection of events and achievements that Kentuckians have participated in. The annual meeting is held on the third Saturday in December every year, and the annual banquet on some day of historical interest. The first officers of the society were William G. Boyd, president; Robert H. Kern, first vice president; Breckinridge Jones, second vice president; D. W. G. Moore, third vice president; Harry B. Hawes, secretary; Julian Jackson, assistant secretary; David Caruth, treasurer; with Judge Wm. C. Jones, J. Van Cleave, W. T. McChesney, Charles P. Curd,

Eugene C. Slevin, Samuel M. Kennard, David R. Francis, Wm. G. Stone and Dr. D. Rash, for directors.

Kephart, Horace, librarian, was born September 8, 1862, in East Salem, Pennsylvania, and is a descendant of Nicholas Kephart, a native of Switzerland, who immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1747, and served in the Revolutionary War. His parents removed from Pennsylvania to western Iowa, in 1867, and he received his early education at Western schools. In 1876 he returned to Pennsylvania, and entered Lebanon Valley College, from which he was graduated in 1879. He took postgraduate courses in Boston University, 1880-1, and at Cornell University, 1881-3. From 1881 until 1884 he was assistant in Cornell University library. In the winter of 1884 he went to Florence, Italy, and prepared a bibliography of Petrarch from materials collected by Willard Fiske. He studied bibliography in the Biblioteca Nazionale, of Florence, and in the Hofbibliothek, of Munich. In 1886 he returned to the United States and spent a few months in the library of Rutgers College, New Jersey. He was assistant in the Yale University library from 1886 to 1890. In September of the year last named he was made librarian of the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, and has since held that position. He is well known to the librarians of the country, and also as a writer on historical and military topics for various magazines and weeklies. He is also the historian of the Missouri Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He married, in 1887, Miss Laura White Mack, of Ithaca, New York.

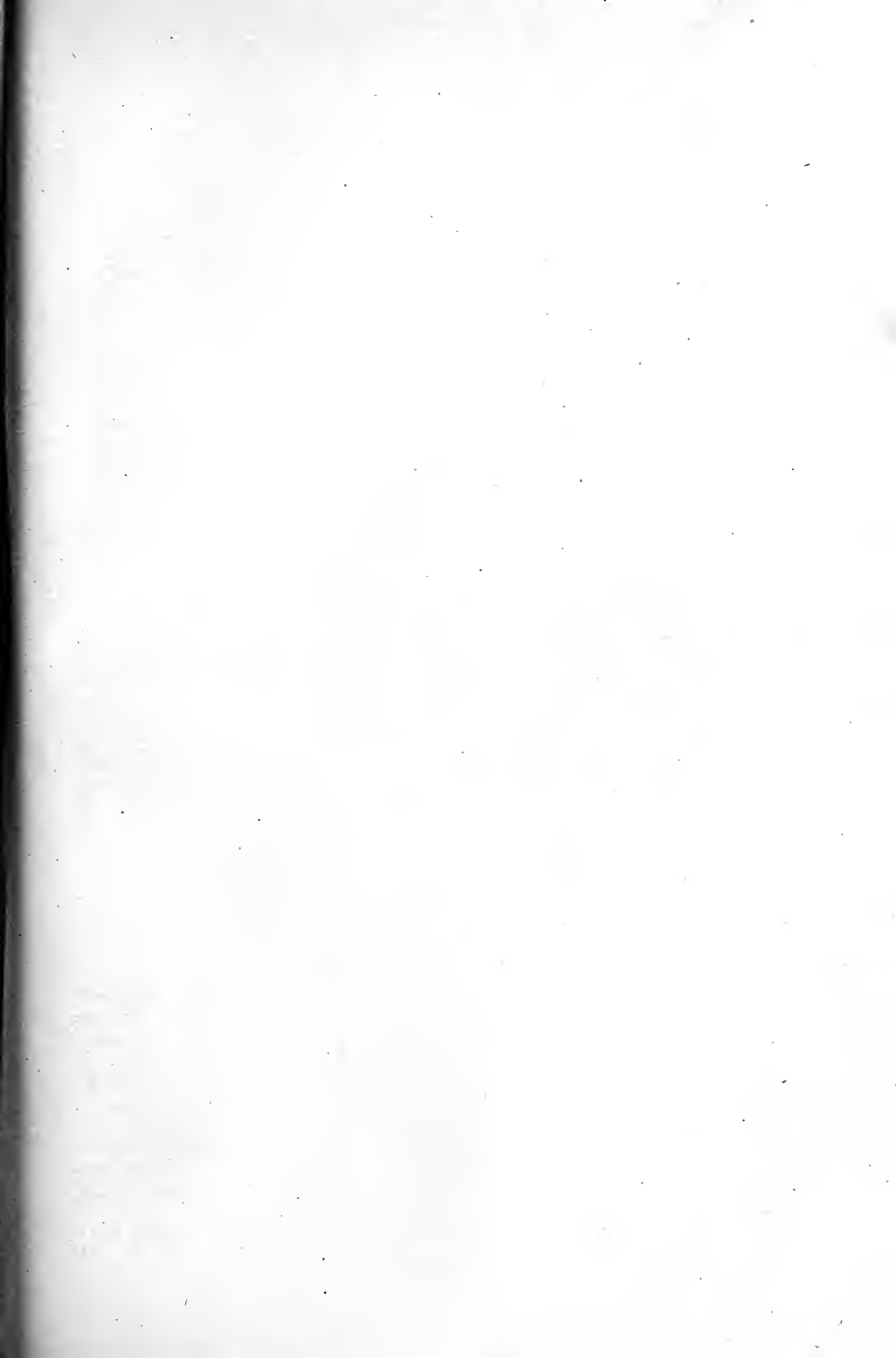
Kerens, Richard C., prominent in business circles in the West, and connected with railroads throughout the country, was born in Ireland in 1842. He was brought to this country by his parents an infant; while yet young his father died, and the care of his mother and sisters devolved upon him. At the age of nineteen he went into the government service with the Union Army, and he was soon assigned to responsible duties in the transportation department. He spent two years in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. In 1863 he was transferred to the West and participated in the campaigns in southwest Missouri, taking part in the con-

quest of northwest Arkansas. In the latter locality he lived for several years after the war.

In 1872 he engaged in transportation of mails, express and passengers by stage coaches to points on the frontier beyond the advance of railroads. In 1874 he began the operation of a southern overland mail, a service which covered 1,400 miles of frontier country, and was carried on at hazard of life and property. His promptness, fidelity and perseverance earned the commendation of the Postmasters General of three administrations. After railroads had superseded stage coaches Mr. Kerens moved to St. Louis, and there first took an interest in politics, and as a Republican became prominent in the councils of his party. He was not a politician in the proper sense of the term, and never a candidate for office, but as the friend and admirer of Mr. Blaine, he took an active part in Republican conventions, especially when Mr. Blaine was the presidential candidate. In 1892 he was a delegate at large to the Minneapolis Republican convention, and was elected to represent Missouri on the Republican national committee, and later was selected as one of nine members of the executive committee.

Mr. Kerens has not confined himself to any particular line of business since settling in St. Louis, having large interests in mines in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona; also devoting his energy to railroads in which he has had ownership, namely the Atchison system, the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway, the Eureka Springs Railroad, and the Los Angeles Terminal Railway. In consequence of his experience in railroad matters President Harrison appointed Mr. Kerens one of the three United States members of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, which had for its object the construction of a railroad throughout the South American republics. President Harrison also appointed Mr. Kerens commissioner at large to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Mr. Kerens was in 1896 again chosen to represent Missouri upon the Republican national committee. When the Legislature of Missouri assembled in January following he was made the caucus nominee and received the vote of the Republican members and Senators for United States Senator; and





Daniel Kesler

again in 1899, upon the assembling of the Legislature, he was nominated by acclamation in the caucus, and was the candidate of the Republicans in that General Assembly for United States Senator.

Kerlerec, Louis Billouart de, Colonial Governor of Louisiana, was born in Quimper, France, in 1704, and died in Paris in 1770. In 1721 he entered the French Marine Guards, serving in twenty-three campaigns thereafter. In 1747 he became commander of the "Neptune," commanded a cruiser in 1750, and was promoted to captain in 1751. He became Governor of Louisiana in 1752, and had charge of the affairs of the colony during the "Seven Years' War." After his return to France, in 1764, he was charged with abuse of authority and excessive severity, and his exile was decreed in 1769. The charges were proven later to have been groundless, but his death occurred before he had been fully vindicated.

Kerr, Othello Lasley, dentist, was born September 6, 1874, in Jackson County, Missouri, nine miles south of Independence, the son of John R. and Nancy (Rucker) Kerr. The father was a native of Kentucky and came to Missouri before the Civil War. He is still living at the age of sixty-eight years. The mother was born in Kentucky. They removed to Missouri just after their marriage. The paternal ancestry is of German extraction, and the maternal ancestors came to this country from Ireland. O. L. Kerr was educated in the common schools of Jackson County, Missouri, and at Woodland College, located in Independence. At the age of nineteen he took up the study of dentistry at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, from which institution he was graduated April 7, 1896, with the degree of D. D. S. May 1, 1896, he opened an office at Independence and began the practice of his chosen profession there. Since that time he has resided in the city of his first location, and the growing practice with which he is favored proves the confidence in which he is held by the people of the community. By his fellow members of the profession he is regarded as a very able practitioner, accomplished in the latest methods and teachings. Dr. Kerr is a member of the American Dental Protective Society, the Alumni Associa-

tion of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, the Missouri State Dental Association and the Kansas State Dental Association. He is frequently a contributor of papers before these organizations, and his treatment of technical subjects is always masterful and strong. The readers of the "Western Dental Journal" and the "Dental Digest" peruse his contributions to those magazines with more than ordinary interest, many of them being of superior scientific value. Politically Dr. Kerr is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South; is superintendent of the Bristol Sunday school, and is actively identified with charitable and philanthropic movements. He holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married January 9, 1897, to Miss Josephine Robinson, daughter of R. B. Robinson, a retired manufacturer of Jackson County, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Kerr are the parents of one daughter, Lucile. Their social relations are in keeping with the doctor's high standing in the profession.

Kesler, Daniel, farmer and stock-raiser, was born February 23, 1836, in LaPorte County, Indiana, son of Daniel Y. and Elizabeth Kesler. The family to which he belongs is descended from German ancestors, but several generations of its representatives have lived in America. His parents were born in Virginia and came West from that State. They established their home in Livingston County, Missouri, in 1839, and were among the pioneer settlers in that region. There they continued to reside as long as they lived, prospered in a worldly way, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew them. They were the parents of five children who grew to maturity, three of whom were living in 1900. Of these, a son resides in California, and a daughter and the subject of this sketch, Daniel Kesler, are living in Livingston County. Brought up on his father's farm, Mr. Kesler was fitted for a business career by attendance at the common schools and subscription schools of the neighborhood in which he lived. He began life for himself as a farmer, and has followed that occupation up to the present time, his efforts in this field of enterprise having been crowned with much more than ordinary success. As a breeder of short-horn and Hereford cattle, and of Merino and

Shropshire sheep, he has become well known among the leading farmers of the northwestern part of Missouri. He is the owner of a large body of fine land, which is handsomely improved and is cultivated in accordance with the most approved methods. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. In January of 1866 Mr. Kesler married Miss Sarah A. Faulke. Four children have been born of this union, of whom Edwin A. and Ida May are married. Ida May Kesler is now Mrs. Ida May Thompson, and her home is in Daviess County. The other children are John F. and Daniel W. Kesler, both of whom were living at the old homestead with their parents in 1900.

Kesher Shell Barzell.—A Hebrew secret beneficiary order, whose name, translated into English means the "Iron Knot." It originated in New York about 1868. Four years later, in 1872, it was introduced into St. Louis, where Lebanon Lodge, No. 10, was the first one organized. The jurisdiction of the order is divided into three districts in the United States—Nos. 1, 2 and 4. District No. 1 comprises the Eastern States, New England and New York; District No. 2 embraces the Southern Atlantic States as far north as Pennsylvania, and including that State; District No. 3, which comprised the Pacific States, has been suspended for many years for cause, and District No. 4 comprises the States of Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Colorado. The order in this district has a dual government, the Grand Lodge, with its officers, being established at Cincinnati. The officers consist of a president and vice president, secretary and treasurer, and a general committee, who direct the general affairs of the order. The other part of the government is called the endowment board, consisting of five members—one of whom is chairman—a secretary and treasurer. They have the direction of all affairs pertaining to the endowment fund. The president of the Supreme Lodge is Simon Wolff, of Washington, D. C., who was consul general in Cairo, Egypt, under President Grant, and recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia under President Hayes. In the city of St. Louis there were in 1898 six lodges, with about 150 members. District No. 4 maintains a home for the aged and infirm,

erected at a cost of \$25,000 in the city of Cleveland, the Rev. Dr. Sonneschein, then of St. Louis, being one of the original trustees of the institution.

Kesler, John R., farmer and stock-raiser, was born August 30, 1833, in Boteourt, Virginia, and died at his home in Livingston County, Missouri, June 10, 1898. His parents were Daniel Y. and Elizabeth Kesler, of whom more extended mention is made in the foregoing sketch of his brother, Daniel Kesler. John R. Kesler was six years of age when his parents came West and settled in Livingston County. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the public schools of the region in which he was brought up. Trained to agricultural pursuits, he became interested with his father and brother in farming operations in his young manhood, and when his father died he and his brother Daniel purchased the interest of the other heirs in the estate and divided between them the Kesler lands. Turning his attention largely to the raising of thoroughbred stock, he became known as one of the first in the portion of Livingston County in which he resided to make a specialty of this branch of stock-raising. He introduced into this neighborhood the first Norman horses, and also some of the first high-bred cattle and other animals. Thereafter he was a large breeder and feeder of stock, and his farm became known as one of the finest stock farms in the northwestern part of the State. He was a careful and sagacious business man, and that his operations were uniformly successful is attested by the fact that at the time of his death he was the owner of nearly 1,500 acres of fine farming land and of much valuable live stock. In the earlier years of his life he spent some time in the Northwest, going first, in 1862, to Iowa. A few months later he went to Colorado, and from there to Montana, where he remained until 1866. He then returned to Missouri and was continuously engaged in farming thereafter until his death, being also a stockholder and director in the Citizens' Bank of Jamesport. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, but he never took an active part in politics or electoral campaigns. December 12, 1867, Mr. Kesler married Alice A. Rose, of Livingston County, who survives her husband. Mrs. Kesler is



John R. Kesler



a daughter of Dr. J. W. Rose, who was one of the pioneer physicians of Livingston County. The family to which she belonged, and which is of English origin, was founded in this country in Pennsylvania, where its representatives became prominent and influential. All of the male members of the family have been educated men and most of them have been physicians by profession. They have been noted for their geniality, good breeding and courteous bearing, as well as for their professional accomplishments. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kesler were Homer J. Kesler, unmarried and living at the old homestead, and Minnie B. Kesler, now Mrs. Ira G. Hedrick.

Keytesville.—The judicial seat of Chariton County, a city of the fourth class, situated in Mussel Fork of the Chariton River, one mile and a half from Keytesville Station, on the Wabash Railroad, 174 miles from St. Louis. The town was laid out in 1832 on land donated to the county by James Keyte on condition that the place be made the permanent county seat. The same year the county records and offices were removed there from the old town of Chariton. In 1836 there were in the town about 150 people, a courthouse, four stores and three taverns, and near by was a saw and grist mill. September 20, 1864, a force of Confederate soldiers raided the town and burned the courthouse and killed the sheriff, Robert Carmon. In 1867 the present courthouse was built, and in 1870 a jail, costing \$13,000, was erected. The town is nicely located, has well graded and shaded streets, a well graded school, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, two banks, a flouring mill, a distillery, two hotels, two newspapers, the "Courier" and the "Signal," and about thirty other business places, both large and small, including well stocked stores and miscellaneous shops. Coal mines are located near the town. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,200.

Keytesville Landing.—A steamboat landing on the Missouri River, about eight miles from Keytesville, the county seat of Chariton County. It was a point of much importance during the days of steamboating on the Missouri River, and large amounts of tobacco and other produce were shipped from there. For a number of years it was

the home of General Sterling Price. The town is now abandoned. The river has changed its course and is about one mile and a half from the original site of the town, which is now covered by a lake.

"Kickapoo, My Beautiful."—Mrs. Rush C. Owen, daughter of John P. Campbell, the founder of Springfield, narrates a beautiful incident in connection with the birth of her sister, Mary Frances, the first white female born on the site of that city. In 1827 while hunting, John P. Campbell stopped at a Kickapoo camp, where was a young Indian very ill. Campbell produced from his saddlebags some heroic remedies, lobelia and Number Six, which he administered to the boy, with apparently alarming results. The patient recovered, and ever afterward regarded Campbell with affection, and frequently visited his cabin. Upon one of his visits he saw the Campbell infant, immediately after her birth, the first white child he had ever seen. He approached the mother and said, "What call?" The mother, to please him, said "Kickapoo;" and the father said, "My beautiful!" Ever after the Indian called the child "Kickapoo, My Beautiful." Shortly afterward, the mother in going to see a sick neighbor, passed near a number of Indians who had been trading and drinking. A large and powerful Osage sprang toward her, shouting, "My squaw!" She ran toward home, and fainted at the door, the Indian immediately behind. At the moment the friendly Kickapoo felled the Osage with a bludgeon, pulled the woman inside and closed the door. By this time the Osages were rushing to the cabin in quest of him who had struck their fellow, whom the blow had killed. Meanwhile the Kickapoo had taken the child in his arms, embraced her, laid her down, and fled through the back entrance. Mr. Campbell made every effort to ascertain his whereabouts or fate, but without success, and made up his mind he had been assassinated by the Osages.

Kidder.—An incorporated village in Caldwell County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, thirteen miles northeast of Kingston, the county seat. It was founded as a home for the "Kidder Institute." The village contains Baptist, Congregational, Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Dunkard

churches, a good public school, a bank, two hotels, a creamery, a Republican newspaper, the "Optic," and about twenty-five miscellaneous stores. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Kidder, Rowe E., manufacturer, is a native of Vermont, and was educated in the public schools in that State. He removed in early life to Minnesota, where he secured employment in the Washburn & Crosby mills at Minneapolis, and here gained that deep knowledge of grain and its manufacture which in later days served him to such good purposes. He was sent by the firm to Topeka, Kansas, and there built a mill for himself, and ground the first hard wheat milled in that region. In 1891 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and became a member of the milling firm of Armes & Kidder, and manager of the business, Mr. Armes remaining at his home in Vermont, and only occasionally visiting his partner. Here Mr. Kidder had an experience similar to that in Kansas City, being the first miller in that city to grind hard wheat. He is fully informed in all departments of his business, and is highly esteemed by his colleagues for his integrity, sagacity and clear discrimination in all questions pertaining to his department of trade, and to the general welfare. He has long been an earnest advocate of a railway to reach and draw grain from the northern wheat region. Mr. Kidder is an active member of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City, of the Winter Wheat National League, and of the Southwestern Winter Wheat Association.

Kidder Institute.—A coeducational, undenominational, academical and normal school at Kidder, in Caldwell County. It was founded in 1872 by Eastern Congregationalists and for some years was known as Thayer College. In 1900 six teachers were engaged and 125 students were enrolled. The building and grounds are valued at \$30,000, and the library contains 1,500 volumes.

Kielty, Francis M., Catholic clergyman, was born in Ireland in 1830. He came to America when a boy, and was educated at St. Louis University, and prepared for the priesthood at the diocesan seminary of Carondelet, Missouri. Although deeply re-

ligious by nature, his poetic thought found expression in articles contributed to the "American Celt." He was ordained priest by Archbishop Kenrick in 1860, being at the same time appointed assistant at St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, and in 1860 he had charge of this parish while Father Henry was absent in Europe. After that he had charge of St. Paul's Church, in Ralls County, Missouri, where he also did missionary work. He next officiated at the St. Louis Cathedral during Archbishop Kenrick's residence there, and succeeded Father Feehan at the Church of the Immaculate Conception when that pastor was made a bishop. In 1869 he was appointed to the pastorate of the Holy Angels Church of St. Louis, a position which he has ever since filled. His contributions to the press, as well as his pulpit utterances, have served to make him well known to the general public.

Kier, William Fitzgerald, physician, was born August 4, 1849, in Leechburg, Pennsylvania. He was educated at Richie College, West Newton, Pennsylvania. He then studied medicine under the preceptorship of his father at Detroit, Michigan, and in the year 1870 matriculated in St. Louis Medical College. He was graduated with class honors in 1871, and immediately entered upon a successful career. He is an honored member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Kimball, Elbert Erwin, was born in North Cohocton, Steuben County, New York, October 6, 1843, and removed with his parents to Missouri in 1855. He was attending school at Springfield, Missouri, when the Civil War broke out, and enlisted for three months' service in Captain Holland's company of Colonel John S. Phelps' regiment of home guards. After the expiration of his term of service he returned to New York, where his father had previously gone, and enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers; this regiment was a part of the second brigade of the first division of the first army corps. After the close of the war, on June 2, 1865, he was mustered out as first sergeant at Elmyra, New York.

Mr. Kimball entered the law department of

the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1866, and was graduated therefrom two years later. After the war his father had returned to Missouri and located at Virgil City, Vernon County, and here the son was located for a time after his graduation. In a few years, however, Elbert removed to Nevada, in the same county, and here he continued to reside until 1888. During part of this time he was a law partner of Charles G. Burton, and afterward of M. T. January. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for Governor, being defeated by D. R. Francis, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of 13,233. In May, 1889, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the western district of Missouri by President Harrison, and removed with his family to Kansas City, Missouri, where he lived until his death, on October 16, 1889.

Kimmswick.—A town in Jefferson County, on the Mississippi River, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, Railway, twenty-one miles southwest of St. Louis. It was laid out in 1859 by Theodore Kimm. In 1873 large works were put in operation for smelting ore from Pilot Knob, and closed in 1882. It is a shipping point for grain, lime, fruits and the product of extensive greenhouses. There are Presbyterian and Catholic Churches, and a public school. In 1899 the population was 450. Adjoining on the north is Montesano Springs, a summer resort and point for excursionists from St. Louis.

Kindergartens, St. Louis.—A supreme moment in the history of American education was that when Miss Susie E. Blow, founder of the kindergarten in America, and Dr. William Torrey Harris, for eleven years superintendent of the public schools and at present national commissioner of education, first met to consider the feasibility of the establishment of the kindergarten as a part of our school system—she with her splendid enthusiasm, intelligent earnestness and practical good sense, fresh from the study of the workings of the kindergarten in its purest form; he recognizing in this institution the most perfect realization and embodiment of his most advanced pedagogical theories. Then and there originated the kindergarten in America, and, with it the germs of all that is substantial and abiding in what has been

called the "new education;" for if there had been no kindergarten there would have been no manual training as an educational function; no "laboratory method," so called; no nature study in primary grades; no systematic science teaching in the grammar schools; no organized study of classic literature in the same schools, nor that revolution in methods generally which has softened discipline and stimulated spontaneity under guidance of reason by either consciously or unconsciously carrying the spirit of Froebel from the kindergarten up through all the grades, even to the highest. St. Louis has, therefore, the proud honor of being the fountain head of the new education.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since this auspicious event had its beginning in our midst. As early as 1872 some kindergarten features were tentatively made a part of the primary work of the Everett School, where the good effects of these features were so noticeably encouraging that in the very next year it was deemed safely advisable to take the full step of establishing a kindergarten pure and simple. This was accomplished August 26, 1873, when the president and board of directors of the St. Louis public schools, on the recommendation of Superintendent Harris, accepted the generous offer of Miss Blow to gratuitously undertake the direction of a public kindergarten and the instruction of one paid assistant in the same. An industrial district where the average school age of the children had been but ten years was deemed the most suitable place for a beginning, and accordingly a room was set apart and appropriately furnished for the contemplated kindergarten in the Des Peres school building, the paid assistant appointed by the school board being Miss Mary A. Timberlake. This experiment, under the tactful and intelligent guidance of Miss Blow, was from the beginning a success beyond anticipation, more children attending than could well be accommodated, many young ladies of culture and refinement volunteering as assistants.

In the year 1874 two additional kindergartens were established in the Everett and Divoll schools. In 1875 afternoon kindergartens were established, thus greatly lessening their expense by accommodating in the same room two separate sets of children daily. That year the number of kindergartens was in-

creased to twelve. In 1876-7 eighteen others were established, thus swelling the number to thirty. In the last year above mentioned the United States Centennial Commission (Philadelphia), in recognition of the merits of the exhibits prepared by Miss Blow, made an award to St. Louis "for excellence of work and for the establishment of the kindergarten as a part of the public school system." In his annual report for 1875-6, to which the interested reader is referred for fuller information, Dr. Harris devoted forty pages to the kindergarten, among other things clearly enumerating and explaining the twenty "gifts," "occupations" of Froebel, adding that "the practice of moving tables and chairs and arranging them according to tasteful designs has added a new 'occupation' to the list given by Froebel." This Miss Blow has since very properly called "Dr. Harris' occupation."

As an evidence of the immediate influence of the kindergarten in its earliest years was developed the fact, which has been subsequently more than confirmed, that the graduates of the kindergarten in the primary departments "excel others of their classmates in ability of self-help, maturity and quickness of sense-perception, and in their grasp of thought, make better progress." Froebel was a genius, and the great point of his success was that he accomplished the delicate and well-nigh impossible task of harmonizing "spontaneity" and "will discipline." In materializing and transplanting the kindergarten in America the St. Louis schools, by strictly adhering to the principles of Froebel in their purity, have thereby avoided the grave mistakes made in many other places by well meaning but ignorant disciples of the great master.

The kindergarten is no longer an experiment, but a permanent and integral part of our public school system. Parents need no longer to be persuaded to have them; they now demand them, and to-day when the commissioner of school buildings makes his plans for a new schoolhouse he always includes as a part of those plans a suitable room for the kindergarten, with all the modern improvements and appliances. The kindergarten movement has grown until to-day (1899) we have 104. The number of kindergartners is 227. The total number of children enrolled in the year 1897-8 was 9,140.

The increasing demand for skilled kinder-

gartners as the kindergarten movement expanded, led Miss Blow to establish a normal training school, from which have been graduated those noble women who in different and remote parts of our country have carried and are disseminating the inspiring messages of Froebel. This institution still survives and is continuing its good work under the able management of Miss Mary C. McCulloch, who is the successor of Miss Blow, and who for the past fifteen years has been the supervisor of the kindergartens. She is an energetic, earnest woman, whose unstinted and intelligent enthusiasm for this work with the children has done much to sustain the public interest in and support of the same.

The kindergarten normal is located in the Wayman Crow school building. The course covers two years' work, the satisfactory completion of the first year of which entitles the student to a certificate for a paid assistantship in the public kindergarten. The completion of the second year's work secures a diploma for director. The instructors of the kindergarten normal are at present as follows: Miss McCulloch, instructor in gifts, *mutter und koselieder*, "songs and games;" Miss Mabel A. Wilson, programme work and Froebel occupations; Mr. William M. Bryant, psychology; Miss Isabel Mulford, botany; Mrs. Mary Hogan Ludlum, physical culture; Mrs. Hayden Campbell, in charge of colored assistants and students in gifts and occupations.

During the entire term of their existence the kindergartens have been singularly fortunate in possessing the constant and intelligent support of the three distinguished gentlemen who have presided as superintendents over our schools. Mr. Edward Long, the immediate successor of Dr. Harris, was unremitting in his advocacy, and did much to stimulate interest in the kindergartens and to extend their influence in his two well known papers, published in his reports, "The Universality of Kindergarten Principles," and "The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Primary School," while his successor, the present able, enlightened and enterprising superintendent of instruction, Dr. F. Louis Soldan, who, as assistant superintendent, was present at and largely participated in the founding of the kindergartens, has ever since been their faithful supporter and intelligent advocate.

FRANCIS E. COOK.

Kinderhook County. —The General Assembly, by act approved January 29, 1841, erected a county which was named Kinderhook, after the country seat of President Van Buren. In 1843 the Legislature changed the name to Camden, which it has since remained, after a county in North Carolina.

King, Andrew, lawyer, legislator, judge and Congressman, was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, March 20, 1812, and died at Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1895. He received a common school education and after studying law came to Missouri and established himself at St. Charles, where he built up a good practice. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1858 to the lower house of the Legislature, and from 1859 to 1864 was judge of the nineteenth judicial circuit. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat by a vote of 10,390 to 3,227 for E. Draper, Administration Republican, and 3,803 for D. P. Dyer, Liberal.

King, Austin A., lawyer, legislator, Governor of Missouri and member of Congress, was born in Tennessee, in 1801, and died in Richmond, Missouri, April 22, 1870. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and from him he inherited a strong national spirit. While a young man he came to Missouri and settled in Columbia, where he practiced law with success. In 1837 he removed to Richmond, Ray County, and was appointed circuit judge and served on the bench for eight years. In 1848 he was chosen Governor as a Democrat, over James S. Rollins, the Whig candidate, by a majority of 14,953, the vote being, for King, 48,921; for Rollins, 33,968. He served to the end of his term, giving an administration that found favor with the people. When the Civil War came on he was an earnest and active Union man and was elected to Congress in 1862 by the Union party.

King, Thomas William, judge of the County Court of Saline County, was born in Liberty Township, of that county, May 2, 1859, son of William Armstrong and Mary Jane (Wingfield) King. His father, a native of Missouri, was a son of Thomas King, who came to this State from Virginia in the pioneer days of Missouri. He was de-

scended from Irish ancestors of good blood, who settled in Virginia in the Colonial era. William A. King was in early life a farmer, miller and carpenter. During the early days of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate service and started to join the army of General Sterling Price, but was captured by a detachment of Federals before he could reach his destination, and placed in the Union prison at Rock Island, where he died in 1865 as the result of exposure and diseases incident to prison life. His wife, a representative of an old Missouri family of English descent, died in March, 1890. The education of Thomas W. King was received principally in the district schools of Liberty Township and the graded schools at Herndon. After completing his studies he engaged at once in farming and stock-raising on the homestead, continuing in that industry until 1895, when he removed to Marshall. In the meantime he taught school in his township during the years 1882 and 1883. In 1896 he engaged in the abstract, real estate and loan business in partnership with Robert B. Taylor, and afterward with A. P. Strother, but in 1900 again formed a partnership with Mr. Taylor. In 1896 he was the Democratic nominee for judge of the county court, was elected, and in 1898 was re-elected, serving two terms of two years each. In the spring of 1900 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative in the State Legislature, but was not nominated. During Judge King's incumbency of the office of county judge the improvements to the courthouse property and the public square in Marshall, completed in 1899, were effected, principally through his efforts. He is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Immediately after he joined the church he was made steward, trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school at Herndon, and during his residence in Marshall has served four years as steward of the church there. He was married September 21, 1892, to Rebecca Criswell Hedges, a native of Platte County, Missouri, and a daughter of Harvey Hedges. The record of Judge King has caused him to be recognized as a man of public, progressive spirit, with an earnest desire to promote the welfare of the community. He is liberal in his views, unassuming in manner, of unquestioned integrity, and an influential factor in Saline County affairs.

King, Washington, was born in New York City, October 5, 1815. He was well educated, and in the early part of his life followed the vocation of teacher. He came to St. Louis in 1844 and engaged in mercantile pursuits, prospering until the great fire of 1849, which ruined so many others, brought losses to him. In 1850 he went to Europe and spent two years, returning to St. Louis in 1852. In 1855 he was elected mayor of the city, serving with honor, and gaining the good will of the public. He was married, in 1836, to Miss Cynthia M. Kelsey, of Connecticut.

King City.—A city of the fourth class, on the St. Joseph branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Gentry County, twenty-one miles southwest of Albany, the county seat. It has Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, a fine public school building, which cost \$15,000, two good hotels, a flouring mill, a washing machine factory, an operahouse, two banks, two newspapers, the "Chronicle" and the "Democrat," and about forty miscellaneous business places, including stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,000.

King Kalakaua.—The United States government having extended an invitation to King Kalakaua and placed the steamer "Benicia" at his disposal, he embarked at Honolulu, November 17, 1874, for San Francisco on his way to Washington, accompanied by the Honorable H. A. Pierce, the American minister, and other gentlemen. On their arrival they were cordially received and treated as guests of the nation. After a tour through the Northern States, the royal party started homeward. From private official sources it was learned that the king would so far deviate from the plan of his original route as to visit St. Louis, which would agree with his personal inclinations. On January 8, 1875, General Sherman, by letter, informed Mayor Joseph Brown that "His Majesty, Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands," and suite would visit St. Louis, and that he would gladly do all in his power to receive and entertain him, but he thought that the mayor would prefer that he should be the guest of the city. In response, the mayor said he would lay the matter before the Merchants'

Exchange, and the City Council, and he had no doubt committees would be appointed to extend to the king such courtesies and hospitalities as the occasion demanded. Our citizens, he said, would gladly accept the general's offer, with that of his staff, to assist in entertaining King Kalakaua, the nation's guest. The king arrived from Chicago at the Chicago & Alton depot in East St. Louis on Saturday evening, January 12, 1875, when, at 9 o'clock, carriages left the Southern Hotel bearing the reception committee to receive the visiting dignitaries and conduct them to the St. Louis side of the river. Those who went to present the first greetings were General Sherman, representing the general government; Acting Mayor Theophile Papin, Alderman H. S. Turner, C. W. Francis, M. D. Collier and M. Madden, of the City Council's reception committee, and D. P. Rowland and Martin Collins, of the Merchants' Exchange committee. After due exchange of greetings, the party was conveyed across the river and alighted at the Southern Hotel. In the parlors the king was welcomed in a speech by Acting Mayor Papin, at the conclusion of which the king bowed his acknowledgment. The afternoon of the next day the royal party was driven about the city. On Monday General Sherman and staff accompanied the visitors to the Merchants' Exchange, and in the afternoon came a reception and an invitation to attend De Bar's opera to witness the performance of "Girofle-Girofla" by the Oates troupe. Tuesday morning the visitors were taken out to inspect the Vulcan Iron Works and other manufacturing establishments. Proceeding on their way westward, the king and his party made a stop at Jefferson City, to visit the Legislature, then in session. An immense crowd gathered at the depot, where the king's car was boarded by Governor Hardin and the reception committee. The Governor made the welcoming speech, which was responded to by the king with a bow and thanks. A story told at the expense of Senator Joseph Ladue is that when the king declined to show himself to the crowd, the Senator, almost as tawny complexioned as the king, was thrust forward, and taken for his majesty. The crowd repaired to Representatives' Hall, to which place the royal party was conveyed in carriages. The aisle of the hall was packed, and the royal party having some

trouble in getting through, Senator Ladue called out: "Come on, king," and the latter managed to get to the speaker's desk. Sandwiched in between members of the committee, he then made a clever speech, thanking all and extending the best wishes of himself and suite to the people of Missouri. He was applauded. In the Senate chamber the king was welcomed by Lieutenant Governor Colman. On being called upon for a reply, he said he had exhausted what he had to say in the other end of the capitol. Then, seizing the gavel, he said it reminded him of his own councils at home, and he would take the liberty to adjourn the session of the Senate. A call was then made on Governor Hardin in the executive room, after which the king and his suite returned to their train. Kalakaua arrived in Honolulu February 15, 1875, having produced a most favorable impression in the United States.

King Otho in St. Louis.—In 1835-6 King Otho, of Greece, visited St. Louis as a guest of Mr. Pierre Chouteau, on the introduction of Mr. John Jacob Astor. He was stalwart in physique, wearing a heavy moustache, and was rather gross in manners, as described in Darby's "Recollections." The king spent some time in St. Louis without apparent object, and afterward proceeded to Cape Girardeau, where he remained several months in high living with the men of wealth and leisure whom he met there.

King's Ball.—In the old French towns of Upper Louisiana, at the feast of Epiphany, on Twelfth Night a cake was served to the ladies, into which had been kneaded, before the baking, four beans. Each lady whose slice of cake contained a bean became a queen of the revels, and she in turn chose a gentleman to be her king, signifying her preference by presenting him a bouquet. The four kings thus chosen and duly proclaimed became the patrons of the first of a series of old-time entertainments known as the "kings' balls." At the Twelfth Night festival the time was fixed for the first of these balls, and at the close of this ball the queens selected four more kings, who, in turn, proclaimed four new queens for the next ball. The series of festivities thus inaugurated lasted until Shrove Tuesday and the carnival. All who were present at the Twelfth Night festivi-

ties were expected to attend the king's balls without further bidding.

King's Daughters and Sons.—

This order was brought into existence in New York City in the union of ten earnest Christian women, who met on the morning of January 13, 1886, to organize a sisterhood of service. Of the various names proposed for this order, the one suggested by Mrs. Irving, a well known educator of New York, was most favorably received, namely: "The King's Daughters." Mrs. Margaret Bottome was elected president, which office she still holds. The objects of the order are: to develop spiritual life and to stimulate Christian activities. The badge is a small silver Maltese cross, with the letters "I. H. N.," which stand for the watchword, "In His Name," reminding us that we are to go forth in Christ's name and do all to His honor and glory. The motto is: "Look up and not down; look out, and not in; look forward, and not back; lend a hand." Royal purple and white are the colors of the order. In 1887, after urgent request, membership in the order was opened to men and boys, and its incorporated name is: The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons. The original circle stands in the relation of a helpful advisory board to all other circles and is called the central council. Each circle is quite free to choose its own officers and conduct its own affairs, provided it keep always in view the high objects of the order: development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities. How is this to be accomplished? The answer is: "Your first work is within. Learn righteousness; which is rightness in thought, in will, in act, in all things, both great and small. This done, you are ready for the King's service. Only by self-training, self-forgetting and by entire consecration shall we be of real help and accomplish real good." The order is open to all Christians of all denominations and is one of the strongest bonds uniting hearts together and working toward the one grand result, the extending of Christ's Kingdom. The growth of the order has been marvelous. There are circles in every nation and country on the globe, and hundreds of thousands wear the silver cross. A convention of the King's Daughters and Sons was held in St. St. Louis in November, 1896. Mrs. Margaret

Bottome, president, and Mrs. I. C. Davis, corresponding secretary of the order, were present. This convention proved the greatest blessing to all who participated in the services. One of the results was the formation of the St. Louis Union of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, on the afternoon of November 24, 1896, with the following officers: Miss Mary A. L. Ranken, chairman; Mrs. C. R. Springer, vice chairman; Miss Edith Miller, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Newton Cannon, recording secretary and treasurer. An executive board of six was also elected. A constitution and by-laws were drafted, and at a later meeting, accepted. The Young Women's Christian Association most kindly offered their home, 1723 Washington Avenue, as headquarters for the St. Louis Union, which was gratefully accepted. These quarters were occupied until November, 1897, when both the association and the union moved to 1728 Locust Street, where the literature and badges of the order may be obtained. The following circles composed the St. Louis Union in 1898: "The Legion Circle," "Whatsoever Circle," "Heart to Heart Circle," "Charity Circle," "The Gleaners," "Wednesday Class Circle," "Lindell Avenue Circle," "Association Ten," "Little Samaritans," "Newsboys' Home Association Circle," "Praise Circle," "The Sunbeams," "Ever Ready Circle," "The Thursday Circle," "Immanuel Circle," "Love One Another," "Pastor's Aid Circle," "Daily Followers," "Helping Hand Circle," "The Seekers," "Little Harpers," "Shining Light Circle," "Willing Helpers," "The Hope Circle," "Temple Workers," "Kirkwood King's Daughters," "Ministering Children," "Kirkwood Ever Ready Circle," "Always Ready," "Willing Hearts," "Home Patience," "Prayer Circle," "Fanny Boyle Circle," "Whatsoever Band," "Pearl Seekers," "The Carlsbad Circle," "Blossom Circle," "Little Helpers," "Farther Lights," "Faithful Circle," "Leaven Circle," "The Intercessors," "Immanuel Baptist," "Diligent Workers," "Loving Kindness," "Master's Followers," "The King's Messengers," "The Patience," "Comforting Circle," "Be Kind One to Another," "Win One Band," "Christum Sequentes," "Orphan's Friend Circle," "Home Circle," "Merry Workers," "Good Samaritans," "In

as Much Circle," and "The Orphans' Home Circle."

The secretary's book at that time showed an increase of fifty new circles formed during the preceding seventeen months, which, together with the original nine circles at the formation of the union, made a total of fifty-nine circles in the city union. Each circle has its separate line of work and its own plans and methods. All classes of people have been remembered in their ministrations. Among the poor, the sick and disheartened, in hospitals and asylums, among the victims of flood, fire and disaster, the little silver cross has gone with its loving service. Missionaries at home and in foreign lands have been helped; special interest has always been shown in the care of the aged and of little children. Many individual cases form no small part of the varied activities of the King's Daughters and Sons. The St. Louis union has demonstrated the power of local organization, and the spirit of unity and love is shown by the loving co-operation among the many circles in the city.

MEROE E. CANNON.

King's Lake Club.—A recreation club identical with the St. Louis Game and Fish Preserve Association. The organization last named was effected in 1884, and was made up of wealthy residents of St. Louis having a special fondness for fishing and hunting. After the organization of the association, control of King's Lake was obtained, and the King's Lake Club thus came into existence. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, located in Lincoln County, Missouri, sixty miles from St. Louis on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railway, by which it is reached. The lake is 600 feet wide and has a length of five and one-half miles to the creek, having its outlet in the Mississippi River. The resort is a delightful one, and improvements made there by the club and the manner in which it has been conducted have made it famous among Western game and fish preserves.

King's Road.—A road marked out from Ste. Genevieve to New Madrid in the year 1789. It was along this road that the first settlement in what is now Scott County was made.



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CAPT JAMES W. KINGSBURY.

The Southern History Co

Kingsbury, James Wilkinson, soldier and officer in the United States Army, was born September 28, 1804, on the old family homestead at Franklin, Connecticut. He was descended in the sixth generation from Henry Kingsbury, who came out of England with the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. His parents were Jacob and Sarah Palmer (Ellis) Kingsbury, both of distinguished families. His father joined the army at Roxbury in 1775, was commissioned ensign, and was made a member of the Military Order of the Cincinnati in 1783. In the permanent establishment of the United States Army in 1784 he was commissioned lieutenant in the First (now Third) Infantry Regiment. In 1805 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and in 1808 to colonel. In 1813 he became inspector general of the New England forces and was stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island. He married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Ellis, and granddaughter of the Rev. John Ellis, a graduate of Harvard College, 1750, and an eminent divine in his day who was an army chaplain and was with Washington at Valley Forge, and who was also a member of the order of the Cincinnati. James W. Kingsbury was placed under the care of the Rev. Samuel Nott, a scholar and minister of note, who prepared him for college. In 1819, however, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point and graduated in the class of 1823. He was at once commissioned second lieutenant in the First United States Infantry Regiment and assigned to duty at Fort Bellefontaine, near St. Louis. He afterward saw service on the Western frontier. He was promoted to first lieutenant August 1, 1830. He took an active part in the Black Hawk War and was efficient in bringing it to a close. During a part of that period he was aide-de-camp on the staff of General Zachary Taylor, who subsequently became President of the United States. He also served in Florida against the Seminole Indians. October 3, 1837, he was promoted to a captaincy, but resigned this commission October 17th, following, in order to accept appointment as military storekeeper at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. In this highly responsible position he was chargeable with the equipping and outfitting of all the military garrisons and moving columns of troops in the West. He served in this capacity until July 15, 1843, when he

resigned and took up his residence at his country home, now known as Kingsbury Place, on Union Avenue, within the limits of St. Louis. In this pleasant retirement he passed the remainder of his life in intellectual pursuits, and among a few congenial friends, to whom he was deeply attached. He was a man of marked character, unswerving integrity, kind to the poor and humble and a loyal friend. With intellect of a high order, and a highly cultivated mind, he was a sparkling conversationalist, and the charm of his address was heightened by his originality of thought, felicity of expression and withal a keen and peculiar sense of humor. His political sympathies were with the Whig party, but, in common with officers in the military service, he took no active part in politics. In religion he was reared a Protestant, but later became a Catholic. Through the services of distinguished ancestors in the Revolutionary War he was an hereditary member of the Military Order of the Cincinnati. Captain Kingsbury was married to Miss Julia Antoinette, daughter of John P. Cabanne, of St. Louis. Of this union were born one son and two daughters. The son, Jules Cabanne Kingsbury, lived to manhood, and came to his death by a stroke of lightning on Union Avenue, St. Louis. A daughter, Adele, became the wife of A. H. Weterman, of New York. The other daughter, Mary Virginia, was married to the late Count Robert de Giverville, of Normandy, France. Madame de Giverville is yet living and makes her residence in Paris, France. Captain Kingsbury died at the residence of J. B. Sarpy, his brother-in-law, at the corner of Sixth and Olive Streets, in 1853. A brother of Captain Kingsbury, Lieutenant Charles Kingsbury, Second United States Dragoons, served under General William Harney, and died in Florida. Major Julius Kingsbury, United States Army, and Colonel Henry Kingsbury (killed at Antietam), were his cousins.

Kingsland, Lawrence Douglas, manufacturer, was born September 15, 1841, in St. Louis, son of George Kingsland, one of the pioneer manufacturers of that city. He was educated in the schools of St. Louis, and at the military academy of Nashville, Tennessee. He enlisted in the Confederate States' army, he served first under General Sterling Price, and later under other distinguished

Southern commanders. After the war he returned to St. Louis, becoming associated with his father as a partner in his iron manufacturing enterprise immediately afterward. This association was dissolved by the death of the elder Kingsland in 1874, the son succeeding to the management of the business. He was the founder of the St. Louis Spanish Club and was president for four years. He helped also to organize the Traffic Bureau of St. Louis, the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association and the Fall Festival Association, and founded also the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, of which he has been president continuously since its organization. He is vice president for Missouri of the National Association of Manufacturers, and consul general for the greater republics of Central America and Guatemala. In 1897 he was appointed by Governor Lon V. Stephens a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis. He is a Democrat, and an Episcopalian churchman. He married, November 5, 1868, Miss Lizzie Tennent, of Philadelphia, and has two children—a son, Douglas G., and a daughter, Bessie Kingsland.

Kingston.—A city of the fourth class, the judicial seat of Caldwell County, located near the center of the county, at the southern terminus of the Hamilton & Kingston Railroad, sixty miles from Hannibal. It became the county seat in 1842, in which year it was founded and named after Governor Austin A. King. It contains a good courthouse, a jail, two churches, a graded school, a bank, sawmill, gristmill, two papers, the "Times," Democratic, and the "Mercury," Republican, two hotels and about thirty other business houses, including stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 800.

Kingsville.—A village in Johnson County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, twenty-five miles southwest of Warrensburg, the county seat. It has a public school, a Christian Church, a United Presbyterian Church and a bank. In 1899 the population was estimated at 380. It was named for General William King, who built the first house in 1853; he was an intense secessionist, and in 1865 he was burned in effigy and the name of the town was changed to Ramey, for a captain of militia. The original name was sub-

sequently restored. In 1861 General "Jim" Lane entered the place and sacked the stores. Late in 1862 Colonel Jennison drove out the Southerners and burned their homes. May 7, 1865, a party of bushwhackers under "Bill" Anderson plundered the town and killed and wounded a number of people.

Kinney, Joseph, one of the distinguished pioneers of Howard County and a noted old-time steamboat-owner, was born October 30, 1810, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, son of James and Margaret (Beeler) Kinney. James Kinney, who was a school-teacher and land-surveyor by profession, was of English extraction and belonged to a family which was founded in the United States at an early period. Members of this family endured the hardships and privations of those early days and faced the perils of Indian warfare, family traditions telling of various acts of bravery on their part, but giving the details too meager to enable the descendants to give a full account of these incidents in this connection. Joseph Kinney received a practical business education and left school at an early age, well fitted to make his own way in the world and to enter upon such avocations as presented themselves to the young men of those days. From his home he went to Madison, Indiana, with his uncle, James Moderwell, who was the proprietor of a large pork-packing establishment. His uncle gave him a position in this business house, and during several years thereafter he filled various clerical positions. Late in the thirties he purchased an interest in the steamer "Robert Fulton" with money which he had saved from his earnings. He had the instincts of a merchant and man of affairs, and in his early youth gave promise of the success which he afterward achieved. That this is true is attested by the fact that when only nineteen years of age he was made one of the directors of a bank in Madison, Indiana. After his purchase of the "Robert Fulton" he took command of the boat, running it for two years thereafter between Baton Rouge and New Orleans and carrying the United States coast mail. The operation of this steamer did not prove a success, and finally practically bankrupted him. He then returned to the pork-packing business and in a few years saved money enough to purchase a stock of merchandise. Freights being very



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Joseph Kinney

high in those days, he purchased a flatboat on which he loaded this stock of goods and took it down the Ohio River to some point in Kentucky. Here disaster again overtook him, and the sinking of the flatboat caused him to lose all his worldly possessions except \$10 in money, which he had in his pocket. With this capital he went to Boonville, Missouri, in 1844. With the aid of friends who had faith in his ability and sagacity, he started there a shoe store, which he conducted until about 1850. At that time he went to St. Louis and carried on there the largest retail shoe house in that city until 1856. While engaged in merchandising he had lost none of his fondness for the river trade, and in 1856 he built the steamer "W. H. Russell" and again began "steamboating." This business he continued with marked success for twenty years thereafter, and during this time he built and owned a great many steamers, giving to their operation his close personal attention. Among these steamers were the "Fanny Ogden," the "Kate Kinney," the "Cora Kinney," the "Alice," the "St. Luke," the "Joe Kinney," the "Dugan" and many others. Captain Kinney was the first steamboatman to advocate the stern-wheel boats that afterward became so popular. When he first introduced this innovation the underwriters were so opposed to them that they refused him insurance, and the first trip he made with a stern-wheeler he carried personally the insurance on the cargo to the amount of \$62,000.

He commanded a steamer on the Mississippi River during the Civil War, having many thrilling and interesting experiences in this connection, and his boats were frequently taken possession of by the Federal Government for the transportation of troops, etc. In 1869, although he still retained large river interests, he left the river himself and purchased the estate which he called Rivercene, a farm of 500 acres lying in the Missouri River bottom opposite Boonville. On this farm he built one of the finest homes in Missouri, on which he expended for construction and furnishing about \$50,000. Here he spent the declining years of his life, growing old gracefully and extending to all a hospitality for which he and his estimable wife became widely noted. He died here March 1, 1892. The splendid homestead is still in possession of the family, being now owned by

Captain Kinney's daughter, Miss Alice Kinney. While engaged in steamboating, he also became largely interested in merchandising in St. Louis, St. Joseph, Boonville and Lexington, Missouri. He was a fine type of the broad-minded, progressive and sagacious man of affairs, and was widely known as a courteous, high-minded gentleman of the old school. In politics he was always a Democrat, taking an active part in political campaigns and manifesting up to the time of his death a deep interest in the success of his party and the triumph of its principles. All his family were members of the Presbyterian Church. Captain Kinney was first married in 1841 to Miss Mary Collins, of Cincinnati, Ohio, by whom he had one child, Mary Jane Kinney, now Mrs. B. W. Clarke, of St. Louis. August 21, 1845, he was married the second time to Miss Matilda Clarke, of Boonville. Of this marriage eleven children were born, six of whom died in infancy. The youngest child, Noble Kinney, died at the age of twenty-seven years, just as he had taken charge of the large estate of his father, who had passed away a few years before. The living children in 1900 were Joseph Beeler Kinney, Alice Kinney, Cora Kinney, wife of Dr. P. L. Hurt, and Margaret Kinney, wife of S. W. Ravenel. Mrs. Matilda Kinney was born at Cambridge, Ohio, March 17, 1827, and died July 5, 1896, at Rivercene, the family homestead, in Howard County.

Kinsella, William J., merchant and manufacturer, was born in the County Carlow, Ireland, in 1846. He was educated at St. Patrick's College, and his early business training was obtained in the wholesale house of A. F. McDonald & Co., of Dublin. At nineteen years of age he came to America, in 1865. He found employment as a bundle wrapper in A. T. Stewart & Co.'s store, and afterward entered a house in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1870, in company with a brother, he established himself in the retail grocery business at Cleveland, Ohio. He then removed to St. Louis, where he became an employe of the firm of Porter, Worthington & Co. This connection was dissolved by Mr. Kinsella to become manager of the Kingsford Oswego Starch Company. In 1879 the Thompson-Taylor Spice Company, of Chicago, placed him in charge of the St. Louis branch of its business, and two years

later he purchased this business as head of the firm of W. J. Kinsella & Co. In 1886 the enterprise was incorporated as the Hanley & Kinsella Coffee and Spice Company, of which Mr. Kinsella is the president and executive head. Mr. Kinsella has served as vice president of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, belongs to the Associated Wholesale Grocers and Business Mens' League, and is a member of the Mercantile Club, the Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of St. Patrick. He married, in 1880, Miss Nellie Hanley, of New York, and has three children.

Kinyoun, James William, physician, was born February 3, 1859, in the State of North Carolina, near Mocksville, Tennessee. For four generations the members of the Kinyoun family were residents of North Carolina. Dr. David William Kinyoun, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of that State, received his education at Chapel Hill College, North Carolina, and Jefferson Medical College, graduating with the class of 1856, and practiced during all his professional life in Davie County, his native State. The mother, Jane C. Howell, was a native of Davie County, the same State, and her ancestry is traced back to England. She had four sons, two of whom became physicians: Dr. J. W. Kinyoun, of Independence, Missouri, and Dr. John Vance Kinyoun, of Kansas City. J. W. Kinyoun was educated at Union Academy, in Davie County, North Carolina, and in 1879 removed to Missouri, locating at Centerview. From there he went to Baltimore, where he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1883 he returned to this State and located at St. Louis, where he was graduated from the Missouri Medical College in the spring of 1884. He began the practice of medicine at Kingsville, Johnson County, Missouri, and resided there two years. In 1886 he went to Centerview, Missouri, and spent one year in the practice, being associated with his uncle, Dr. John H. Kinyoun. In 1887 he removed to Buckner, Jackson County, Missouri, where he remained until 1896, when he went to Independence. The latter place has been his home since that time. He engages in a general practice, having no specialty unless his attention to diseases of the heart, lungs and stomach deserve such classification. Dr.

Kinyoun comes from a Democratic family, and he has remained true to that political faith. For several terms he was mayor of Buckner, Missouri, and his administrations were marked by the town's advancement and a condition of municipal prosperity and good government. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Buckner Lodge, No. 501. He also holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America. For the three organizations last named he acts in the capacity of medical examiner, and he is also medical examiner for the New York Life, the Manhattan and other insurance companies. Dr. Kinyoun was married in 1890 to Miss Belle Akers, of Jackson County, Missouri, daughter of Sylvester Akers, whose home was near Independence. The one whose life is here outlined deserves the place he holds in the estimation of the people, and his eminence in the medical profession is based upon real merit and tested skill, acquired through years of patient study and constant application.

Kinyoun, John Vance, physician, was born November 15, 1863, in Davie County, North Carolina. His parents were David W. and Jane C. (Howell) Kinyoun. Other branches of the same family, which originated in England, give their name as Kenyon. The father was a physician, practicing in the State in which his son was born. John Vance was educated in the common schools in the home neighborhood until arriving at his eighteenth year, when he removed to Indiana, and afterward to Missouri. He then entered upon a course in the normal school at Warrensburg, and after two years he took up the study of medicine in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He suspended his studies for eighteen months to practice in Lafayette County, then returning to St. Louis to complete his medical course in the school in which he had begun, and from which he was graduated in 1892. After practicing for four years in Bates City, Missouri, he removed to Kansas City, where he has since been engaged in general practice. Soon after his arrival he was appointed to the chair of hygiene in the Medical-Chirurgical College of Kansas City, and continues to occupy it. He yet retains his membership in the

Lafayette County Medical Society. He is a Democrat in politics, a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow. Dr. Kinyoun was married June 13, 1892, to Miss Sarah F. Lane, of Bates City, daughter of a Methodist clergyman.

Kirk, John R., lawyer and educator, was born January 23, 1851, in Illinois, son of George W. and Mary J. (Reid) Kirk, who came of Scotch-Irish antecedents. He was reared on a Missouri farm, and after passing through the public schools obtained his higher education in the Kirksville Normal School, the Kansas University and the University of the State of Missouri. During his academic course his favorite studies were the classics, mathematics and manual training, and in everything he was noted for his thoroughness. After leaving school he studied law and was admitted to the bar, but after practicing three years he returned to the profession of teaching, having a special fondness for that vocation. For a time he was principal of a ward school in Kansas City, and later taught mathematics in the high school of that city. Afterward he was for two years superintendent of schools at Westport, now part of Kansas City, Missouri. The distinction which he gained as a teacher while serving in these various capacities and as State superintendent of schools for Missouri caused him to be made president of the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, and this position he still retains. In 1894 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for State superintendent of schools, and at the ensuing election in November was elected to that office, he being the only Republican elected to that office during a period of twenty-five years. He served four years, ably filling this responsible position and materially advancing the educational interests of the State. He has delivered popular addresses in all the principal cities and towns of Missouri and in many other States, and has been especially active in his advocacy of industrial education and persistent in urging better sanitation for school buildings. He is the designer of the "Missouri Model Schoolhouse," the most widely known rural schoolhouse which has ever been brought before the American public. For one year he was examiner of schools for the University of the State of Missouri. All told, his opportunities for

familiarizing himself with educational conditions in Missouri have been unusually good. As a result, he has been brought much before the public, and few Western educators are more widely known. He is a member of the Methodist Church and of the orders of Free Masons and Odd Fellows. July 15, 1875, he married Miss Rebecca I. Burns, of Fort Dodge, Iowa. They have a family of three sons and three daughters.

Kirksville.—A city of the third class, and the seat of justice of Adair County. It is located in Benton Township, and is the crossing point of the Wabash and the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railways, 203 miles from St. Louis and seventy miles from Quincy, Illinois. It is situated on the grand divide between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, on a high rolling prairie about six miles east of the Chariton River. It was named in honor of Jesse Kirk, who was one of the prominent residents of the county and who had settled on part of the land upon which the city stands, and relinquished his settlement right to the tract so it could be entered for county seat purposes. The town was laid out in 1842 and lots were sold at public auction for the benefit of the county building fund. It was incorporated in 1857 and became a city of the third class July 5, 1892. The first board of trustees under its first charter were M. P. Hannah, John Thomas, William Lough, O. H. Beeman, Jesse C. Thatcher, John D. Foster and E. W. Parsels. About 6 o'clock p. m. April 27, 1899, a cyclone struck the city of Kirksville, crossing it from the southwest to the northeast, demolishing about 300 buildings and killing outright and fatally injuring in the city thirty-nine persons. Two miles north of the town three persons were killed. The total damage to property in Kirksville was about \$500,000. Help from outside cities to the extent of about \$20,000 was received. The town was quick to rebuild, and in about a year had replaced the destroyed buildings with finer structures. The damage caused by this cyclone was confined to Kirksville and a few miles to the north. The city has ten churches, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, Free Will Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, Catholic, and Colored Methodist Episcopal. There are three good

ward schools, an excellent high school, a school for colored children and the State Normal School. It is the home and seat of two schools of osteopathy. The city is important as a trading point, is becoming noted as a coal-mining center, and has about 150 business places, large and small, including a bicycle factory, two foundries and machine shops, brick manufacturing plant, two saw and planing mills, a handle factory, laundry, cigar factories, operahouse, three banks, three hotels, and numerous well stocked stores in every branch of trade. There are four weekly and two monthly papers published in the city, named, respectively, the "Democrat," the "Journal," the "Graphic," the "Saturday Mail," weeklies, and the "Journal of Osteopathy" and the "Columbian Osteopath," monthlies. The city has lodges of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen, Ancient Order of United Workmen and several other orders. It has well paved streets, electric lights, waterworks and all modern improvements. The population in 1900 was 5,966.

Kirksville, Battle of.—After the fight at Moore's Mill, in Callaway County, on July 28, 1862, between the irregular Confederate bands of Porter and Cobb, and the Union troops under Colonel Odon Guitar, Porter and Cobb retreated north until they were reinforced by a considerable body of Confederates under Colonel J. A. Poindexter, near Kirksville, where they were attacked August 6th by Colonel John McNeil with detachments of the Ninth Missouri State Militia under Colonel Leonard, and of Merrill's Horse under Lieutenant Colonel Shaffer. The Confederates were driven off, retreating to Kirksville, which they took possession of, posting themselves in the stores and other houses and there awaited a second attack. Colonel McNeil ordered a squad of horsemen to charge through the streets and discover the position of the Confederates, and then Captain Samuel A. Garth and Captain Reeves Leonard, of Guitar's Regiment, boldly entered the town and attacked the houses in which the Confederates were posted, the Federal artillery at the same time opening a destructive fire on another part of the town. The battle was maintained for three hours, the Confederates being dislodged and forced

to retreat with a loss in killed, wounded and prisoners estimated at 200 to 300. The loss on the Union side was eight killed and a large number wounded. Many houses in the town were riddled by the fire of the artillery. Among the prisoners captured were seventeen, including Lieutenant Colonel McCulloch, who was afterward tried, condemned and shot for violation of parole.

Kirkwood.—A suburban town thirteen miles from St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Two electric railroads run through it to Meramec Highlands, two and a half miles west of it, and the St. Louis & San Francisco road runs a mile south of it. The town, which takes its name from the first chief engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, had a population of 2,825 in 1900. It has eight churches, two public schools, Haight's Military Academy, a large Armory Hall, a beautiful and commodious stone stationhouse, macadam streets, board and granitoid sidewalks, and many beautiful villas, surrounded by forest shade trees, the homes of citizens whose business houses are in St. Louis.

Kirshner, Charles H., lawyer, was born June 25, 1863, in Fostoria, Ohio. His father, Henry Kirshner, was a native of New York State, and his mother, Rebecca Bucher, was born in Ohio. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Fostoria, and after gaining thorough preparation in this way he entered Oberlin College, from which he graduated in 1886. He then matriculated as a student in the Cincinnati Law School, and from that institution received a degree in 1888. After the completion of his education Mr. Kirshner located in Salina, Kansas, for the practice of his profession. After remaining in Salina one and a half years he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been a resident of that place and a member of the Jackson County bar. During the first year in Kansas City he was a member of the firm of Jones & Kirshner. From the expiration of that partnership until the year 1900 he was not associated with another lawyer in the practice. In 1900 he became a member of the existing firm of Beardsley, Gregory & Kirshner, which stands among the leading combinations in the make-up of the Kansas City

bar. Mr. Kirshner devotes particular attention to corporation law and questions touching real estate affairs, but pays attention also to a general civil practice. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association. In church work he takes an active interest as a member of the First Congregational Church of Kansas City and a trustee of the Kidder, Missouri, Academy, an educational institution conducted under the auspices of that denomination. He is an earnest supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is also a member of the board of directors of the Kansas City branch of that organization. Mr. Kirshner is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and other fraternal societies. Politically he is a Republican, active in the party's council, but has never been a candidate for any office. He was married in 1889 to Miss Agnes Fairchild, of Manhattan, Kansas. Mrs. Kirshner's father was George T. Fairchild, who for nineteen years was president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and a man well known in that State. To Mr. and Mrs. Kirshner two children have been born, a son, Robert, and a daughter, Charlotte. The head of this family is closely devoted to his profession, is a student and diligent worker, and holds a position of dignity among his fellow members of the bar.

Klein, Jacob, lawyer and jurist, was born September 1, 1845, in Hechtschein, Prussia. In 1851 he came with his parents to this country, and obtained his scholastic training in the public schools of St. Louis. He then read law under Seymour Voullaire, and later in the office of Knox & Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He took a course at Harvard Law School soon after his admission to the bar, and that institution conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1871. Until 1881 he practiced law without a professional partnership, but in that year he associated with himself Wm. E. Fisse, who had studied law under his preceptorship, and the firm of Klein & Fisse continued in existence until 1889. In 1888 he was elected a judge of the circuit court. The esteem in which he is held by the bar has been aptly expressed by an ex-judge of one of the higher courts in the statement that "no abler or purer jurist has graced the bench of St. Louis, famous as the city has

been for the high character of its judiciary." A Republican in politics, it has been his good fortune to extend his popularity far beyond party lines, and his election to the circuit judgeship was by a larger majority than had ever been given to any candidate for a similar position in St. Louis. He has been conspicuous as a law educator, and has long been a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Law School. April 17, 1873, Judge Klein married Miss Lilly Schreiber, and has four children.

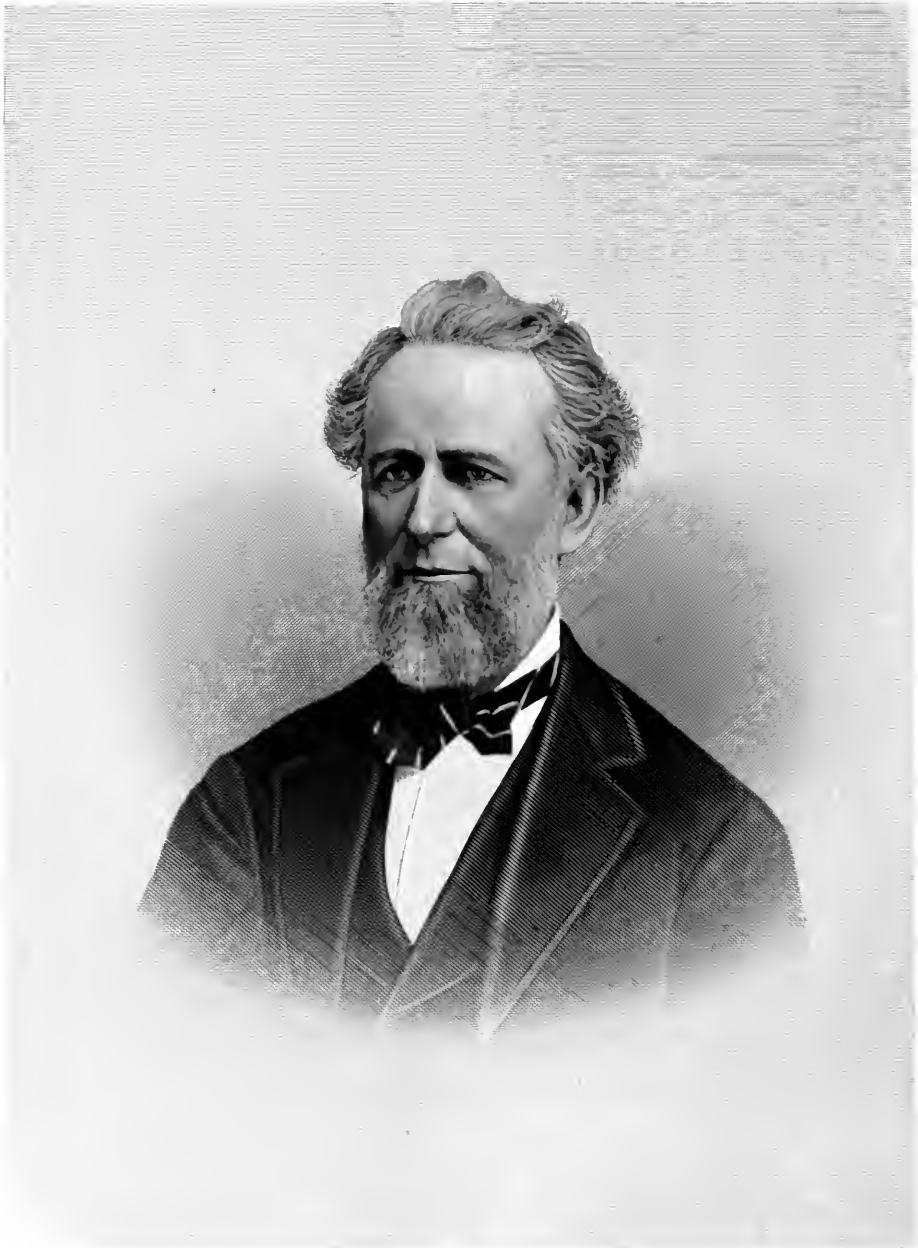
Klene, Benjamin J., lawyer and legislator, was born July 4, 1858, in Sparta, Illinois. He was educated in the common schools of Illinois and at the Sparta High School. He entered the law department of Washington University, of St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1886. He then began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, and gained a creditable position at the bar. Before coming to Missouri he had served as a lieutenant in the Illinois National Guard. He had also interested himself in politics, and had held the office of clerk of his native town. After removing to St. Louis he became still more prominent as a Republican, and in 1894 was elected to the Missouri State Senate. In the session of 1895 he aided materially in securing the passage of the election law applying to St. Louis and Kansas City. In 1897 he labored earnestly and effectively to secure the passage of the law which reorganized the school board of St. Louis. He was the author, also, of the Fraternal Congress law, passed by the Legislature in 1897, which conferred great benefits upon the various fraternal organizations of the State. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Knights of the Maccabees. He was second commander of St. Louis Tent, No. 26, and served in that capacity two years. He has attended all the State conventions of the Knights of the Maccabees held in Missouri, and was one of the two representatives from Missouri to the Supreme Tent of this order in 1893. May 28, 1889, Mr. Klene married Miss Annie Meyer, of Randolph County, Illinois. Their children are Leonard Wilcox Klene and Wilbur V. Meyer Klene.

Knapp, George.—There are few more marked and worthy examples of a well spent and useful life than that shown in the career

of Colonel George Knapp. Without the attainments of a complete education in the higher schools, he possessed a wonderfully fertile mind, which he improved to the full extent of his opportunities. Having at a tender age to do for himself, without the advantages possessed by so many boys of the present day, his brave spirit spurred him in his youthful endeavors, growing with his growth, and at length placing him among the notable men around him. From his infancy he had imbibed the pure, strong moral principles which were the basis of his character. Truthfulness, sincerity, honorable dealing, firmness, unswerving integrity, and a universal benevolence were parts of his nature. No one needed to misunderstand him, for he had but a single set of views on any subject, and he was never deficient in courage to announce, maintain and defend them. Indeed, his tenacity of belief and opinion was not seldom construed into obstinacy; but he was not self-willed, was patient of opposition, tolerant and receptive, though his convictions were always strong. When the responsibilities of managing a great newspaper came to him he accepted them with no selfish thought, but in entire realization of the opportunity and the power to be of service to his city, State and country. He had no charity for the vicious, but his desire in condemning and punishing the enemies of society was, like the law's intent, only to protect the community. He wanted his paper to be clean and decent. He hated inquisitorial journalism, which drags the purloins for scandal and dirt. His ambition, like Chambers' and Paschall's, was to issue a sheet full of legitimate, current news, editorially commented upon, honestly, intelligently, fairly, alike welcome in the family circle as by professional and business men. From Colonel Chambers he had been imbued with the idea of pushing the work of building up St. Louis, and in his time there was no enterprise looking to the advancement of the city in which he was not at the front. He was an advocate of State aid to railroads. He was a promoter of the Eads Bridge. He conceived the Southern Hotel and the new Merchants' Exchange. He was the father of the schemes separating the city from the county of St. Louis, the ousting of the old county court, and the abolition of the dual city and county governments. He was a pioneer champion of durable and extensive

street paving, of the public school system, and of the public library. He opposed bossism in politics, refused support to unworthy nominees of his own party, attended political ward meetings for the purpose of sending proper delegates to nominating conventions, and, in short, in every possible way, filled the measure of what is truly meant when we speak of a thorough, go-ahead, enterprising, public-spirited citizen. He was not a writer; that is to say, he did not compose editorial articles; but from the time he became a member of the firm of Chambers & Knapp his finger was on the pulse of the people, and his frequent presence in the editorial rooms bore rich fruit from his suggestions. Could there be such a combination as that of Chambers, Paschall and Knapp in any newspaper office of to-day—but we must pass on to the biographical details of our subject.

George Knapp was born September 25, 1814, in Montgomery, Orange County, New York, and came to St. Louis with his father's family in 1819. After six years under the guardianship of Elihu H. Shepard he entered the office of the "Missouri Republican"—now the "Republic"—as a printer's apprentice. A part of his duties was to serve the patrons of the paper as carrier. In the office he inked the forms in the primitive manner, did chores, etc., advancing to "setting up the pi" for distribution, distributing "pi," proving galleys, and so on, until he reached the dignity of a "cub" compositor, setting up reprint, correcting proofs, emptying galleys, "making up," progressively doing the several and various kinds of work necessary in a newspaper office to become an expert journeyman printer. There were long apprenticeships in those days, and young Knapp served until he was twenty, when, having had the "schooling" provided for by the indentures, he was given "a Bible and a new suit of clothes" also stipulated, began work as a journeyman and was able to make nine or ten dollars a week. Two years later, in 1834, he became pecuniarily interested in the book and job department, and soon afterward a member of the firm of Chambers, Harris & Knapp, which purchased the paper from Charles & Paschall. Colonel Chambers died in 1854, and, for a short time, his widow was associated with George Knapp, who, however, purchased her interest, and with his brother, John Knapp, and Nathaniel Paschall, established the firm



John Knapp

of George Knapp & Co. George Knapp, as a young man, took an active part in militia matters, and, as lieutenant in the St. Louis Grays, went to Mexico on the breaking out of the war in 1846. On the return of his regiment he was promoted to the captaincy of the Grays, and afterward to the lieutenant colonelcy of the First Battalion, St. Louis Legion. During the Civil War he was on the Union side, and by his influence did much to temper the rigors of military rule in Missouri. In December, 1840, he married Miss Eleanor McCarten, daughter of Thomas McCarten, of St. Louis. Three daughters and nine sons, seven of whom survive, followed this union. In 1867, 1870 and 1879 Colonel Knapp visited Europe, where he traveled extensively. In 1883, his health becoming impaired, in company with one of his sons, he went to Germany in expectation of being benefited by the mineral springs, but, finding no relief, resolved to return. He died when three days out on the homeward passage. The intelligence of his death evoked universal sorrow. An immense concourse attended his funeral, which was conducted with military and civic honors, and the entire newspaper press of the city, and likewise the leading journals of the country, bore graceful tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM HYDE.

Knapp, John, conspicuous during his life among Western newspaper publishers, was born in New York City, June 20, 1816, and died at his home in St. Louis, November 12, 1888. His father died in 1823, and in his early childhood he was practically thrown upon his own resources. When he was but nine years of age he was sent to a farm near Bluffdale, Illinois, going to that place from St. Louis, his parents having removed to that city in 1820. Returning to St. Louis in his young manhood, he was interested for a time in the wholesale grocery business in that city, and was a successful merchant. In 1854 he purchased an interest in the "Missouri Republican," the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi River, and to the interests of that great paper he devoted the remainder of his life. In company with his brother, Colonel George Knapp, he developed this newspaper into the most powerful and influential journal of the Southwest, and under their joint management it became also the most valuable and remunerative piece of newspaper prop-

erty in the vast region tributary to St. Louis. For many years prior to his death he was president of the corporation owning and conducting the "Republican"—now the "Republican"—and during these years his was the guiding genius of the paper. The position which he occupied was one which brought him prominently before the public, and, although he never sought official preferment of any kind, he was in the broadest sense of the term a public man, serving as a volunteer in the Mexican War, as a captain in the St. Louis Legion, and twice being commissioned colonel of regiments raised by the State of Missouri to support the Union cause during the Civil War. A review of his life and services is, therefore, of peculiar interest in this connection, and the following personal tribute of one who knew him well may appropriately close this sketch:

"The death of John Knapp removes a figure prominent in the history of our city and State. His life affords a lesson and example not rare, we are happy to say, in Western civilization, but always noble and inspiring because they illustrate the victory of energy and courage—of youthful obscurity forcing its way to prominence and distinction. His distinguishing characteristics, from his earlier days to the summit of his career, were courage, determination and independence. He was specially formed and fitted for the excitements and struggles incident to Western life, when great questions, great interests and rapid development demanded of every active citizen quick judgment, positive opinions and earnest convictions. He came to St. Louis as a child, at a time when it was but a river town, and from almost his early boyhood was dependent upon his own exertions. He tried farming, but it had few attractions; returned to the town, learned the trade of a tailor, and followed it for several years; then embarked in the wholesale grocery business, and finally identified himself, by the purchase of an interest, with the "Missouri Republican," and devoted his whole time and energies toward building up a great metropolitan journal. He was never a politician in the sense of office-seeking, but he was always a live, active, forceful factor in the public life of his time. He evinced a deep interest in the State militia, serving in all grades, and at the outbreak of the Mexican War he gladly volun-

teered for the national defense and went to Mexico as captain in a regiment of Missouri Volunteers. He held the rank of lieutenant colonel at the time of the capture of Camp Jackson, and subsequently served in the State forces in 1864. In reference to the Camp Jackson affair he always retained a profound disapproval of the violence displayed, insisting that on behalf of himself and colleagues no disloyalty to the Union had been contemplated, and that, in view of this fact, the loss of life was little less than murder. In moments of personal peril he was devoid of fear, nor could menacing surroundings compel him to repress the expression of his opinions. Omitting a mass of detail, domestic or public, it is thus seen that Colonel Knapp was essentially a man of his time—a man of action and influence. In the business management of a great newspaper he was always enterprising and progressive, and in all projects for the advancement of St. Louis and Missouri he evinced enthusiasm and energy. His own courage and self-confidence made him at times imperious and assertive, but there are very few, if any, who will remember him save as a genial, high-spirited gentleman, who accorded to all the liberty he demanded for himself. He fought his way from obscurity to prominence; he participated vigorously in the events and struggles of the times; he made his personal influence felt; he assisted many noble objects and institutions, and he leaves behind him an unblemished name and reputation, and many who lovingly regard his memory. It is men of his type that afford the best material for citizenship. The neutral, the men of sensibilities and emotions, have more poetic possibilities, more moral picturesqueness, but they are not so available for the practical demands of history. So long as alertness, courage and self-reliance are necessary to manhood and patriotism, common sense and public spirit are necessary to citizenship, there will be a strong need in every community for such a man as John Knapp. He deserves and holds the respect of society in the great city where his busy life was spent."

Colonel Knapp married, April 22, 1844, Miss Virginia Wright, who was born and reared in St. Louis. The members of his family who survived him were his widow, three sons and three daughters.

Knapp, Charles Welbourne, journalist and newspaper publisher, was born January 23, 1848, in St. Louis, son of Colonel John Knapp, of whom extended mention is made in the preceding sketch. He graduated from St. Louis University in the class of 1865 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1867 received the degree of master of arts from the same institution. After completing his academic studies he studied law at Columbia College and the University of Kentucky, and received the degree of bachelor of laws from the last named institution. He served his apprenticeship to the profession of journalism on the "Missouri Republican," and in 1887, shortly preceding the death of his father, succeeded to the presidency and general management of the "St. Louis Republic." In this position he has maintained the high character of the oldest newspaper in the West, and fully sustained the reputation of the distinguished family to which he belongs for able newspaper management. Since 1891 he has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Press, and one of the managers of the greatest news gathering agency in the world, and from 1895 to 1899 was also president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. As a citizen of St. Louis he has sought to contribute, with all the influences at his command, to the betterment of municipal government and the advancement of the city's material interests. From 1896 to 1899 he served as a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis Public Library, and he and his associates of this board are entitled to a large share of the credit for making the public library one of the most useful educational institutions of the city. To his enterprise, also, St. Louis will be indebted for one of the most notable business edifices in the city, the "Republic's" new building, erected in 1900, at the corner of Seventh and Olive Streets. This building, which resembles in many respects the "New York Herald" building—"the model newspaper building of the world"—and which has been designed with special regard to the requirements of a great publication business, is one of the most attractive newspaper buildings in the West, and one of which the city of St. Louis, as well as Mr. Knapp and the owners of the "Republic," may be pardonably proud.

Kneisley, Russell, lawyer and legislator, was born April 9, 1868, in Carrollton, Carroll County, Missouri, son of Reuben H. and Emma L. Kneisley, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and came from that State to Missouri in 1857. Mr. Kneisley was reared in Carrollton and obtained his education in the public schools of that place. After completing his education in the high school he read law in the office of Mr. Virgil Conkling, of Carrollton, and in March of 1894 was admitted to the bar. Immediately afterward he was admitted to a professional partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Conkling, and this association continued four years. At the end of that time he became a member of the firm of Busby & Kneisley, which is still in existence, his partner being Mr. William G. Busby. As a lawyer Mr. Kneisley has taken a prominent place among the younger members of the northwestern Missouri bar. Aggressiveness, quick perceptions, keen wit, liberal views and a progressive spirit are among his distinguishing characteristics, and conscientious devotion to professional labors has won for him the high esteem of his brother practitioners and the general public. He has taken an active interest in politics as a member of the Democratic party, and in 1898 was elected a Representative in the General Assembly from Carroll County, and is still filling that office. In 1900 he was chairman of the Democratic central committee of his county, and effected such a thorough organization of the party forces that for the first time in ten years that party elected every candidate for office on its county ticket. In fraternal circles Mr. Kneisley is known as an active member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Hattie S. Cooper, daughter of Dr. J. C. Cooper, of Carrollton, Missouri.

Knights and Ladies of Dixie.—An organization which came into existence at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1895, and which was designed to perpetuate the memory of soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, and to make provisions for the relief of the needy among their widows, orphans or dependents. It admits to membership both men and women, and has an attractive ritual and benefit features. The first lodge was organized in St. Louis in 1896, at 3700 Easton Avenue,

with fifty members. In 1897 its reported membership was more than one thousand.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.—A mutual benefit order, which was founded in the city of St. Louis on the 7th day of June, 1876, by the institution of Initial Lodge No. 1. It was founded by Thomas W. Seymour, afterward grand secretary of Missouri, who conceived the idea that women should be entitled to enjoy the social privileges and benefits of an order similar to the Knights of Honor, of which order he was then an active member. On the 6th of September, 1877, the Supreme Lodge of the order was organized at Louisville, Kentucky, by the representatives of the lodges which had by that time come into existence. From that time forward subordinate lodges multiplied, and in 1899 its total membership was represented in almost every State in the Union. The institution of lodges in the States of Louisiana and Florida is not sanctioned by the Supreme Lodge, on account of the danger of yellow fever and other epidemics recurring with frequency in those States. The Supreme Lodge, originally chartered by Kentucky in 1877, obtained a new charter from the State of Missouri in 1885, and was rechartered in Indiana in 1891. In the year 1900 there were in Missouri ninety-two lodges, with 6,200 members, there being seventy-one lodges in St. Louis, three in Kansas City, two in St. Joseph and one each in Joplin, Neosho, Rich Hill, De Soto, Moberly and Fenton.

Knights and Ladies of Industry. A mutual benefit association, organized in St. Louis in 1887, to which both men and women were admitted. It had at one time nineteen lodges and a membership of more than 1,200 in St. Louis, but never established any lodges or had any membership outside of that city. It flourished until 1896, when various causes depleted its membership to such an extent that its affairs were wound up and its existence terminated.

Knights of Father Mathew.—Originally a uniformed temperance society, organized in St. Louis in 1872. It numbered about one hundred young men of Roman Catholic religious affiliations, who were handsomely uniformed and became noted for their

proficiency in military drills. Within a few years after its organization it became one of the most popular civic societies of St. Louis, in which all classes of citizens felt a pride, without regard to their church connections or temperance sentiments. In 1876 the Knights visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, the merchants and business men of St. Louis subscribing the larger share of the fund raised to defray their expenses on that occasion. They participated in a prize drill at Philadelphia on July 14th, winning a handsome banner in competition with a large number of uniformed societies of various kinds. Prior to 1881 the society was known only as a temperance, social and semi-military organization. In that year, however, it was reorganized as a mutual life insurance and temperance association, the new organization being chartered as the Knights of Father Mathew, of Missouri. The first officers of the association were Rev. P. F. O'Reilly, president; Daniel O'Connell Tracy, secretary, and Patrick Mulcahy, treasurer. In the year 1900 there were forty-six councils in Missouri, with 3,180 members—twenty-five of the councils, with 2,725 members, being in St. Louis; nine councils, with 261 members, in Kansas City. There was a council at each of these places: Hannibal, Moberly, Sedalia, St. Joseph, Mexico, Springfield, St. Charles, Oakwood, Louisiana, De Soto, Brookfield, Lexington and Monett.

Knights of Honor.—A mutual, fraternal benefit order, first organized in Louisville, Kentucky, June 30, 1873. It is national in its character, being composed of the Supreme Lodge and thirty-six Grand Lodges, embracing thirty-six States of the Union. Its headquarters were removed to St. Louis in June, 1874, when a charter under the laws of the State of Missouri was issued to it. The first lodge organized in Missouri was St. Louis, No. 13, which was instituted March 12, 1874. The Grand Lodge of Missouri was instituted September 10, 1875. The order numbered in the United States, on January 1, 1892, 90,576. During the first twenty-five years of the existence of this order it paid to the widows and orphans of its deceased members the sum of \$62,500,000. It is based upon the natural premium plan of assessment rate, graded according to age from twenty-one years up. Its equitable assessment scale and

its prompt adjustment of losses has secured for it the confidence and patronage of the best class of citizens, and its admirable system has secured for it the commendation of insurance authorities. It has among its membership men of prominence among all the professional, business and producing classes. During the prevalence of yellow fever in portions of the Southern States in the years of 1878 and 1879 the order distributed over half a million of dollars among the sufferers from that scourge, removing many families to places of safety. Its funds are procured by assessments levied upon and contributed by its members in the subordinate lodges, all of which are forwarded direct to the headquarters in St. Louis, and from there disbursed for the payment of death benefits. The grand dictator, or executive officer for Missouri, now serving his third term of office, is Honorable John I. Martin, of St. Louis. The supreme officers in charge of headquarters are B. F. Nelson, supreme reporter; Joseph W. Branch, supreme treasurer, and Dr. H. C. Dalton, supreme medical examiner, with offices in the Odd Fellows' Building. In the year 1900 there were fifty-six lodges, with 2,050 members in the State of Missouri, and of these numbers there were twenty-one lodges, with 1,559 members, in St. Louis; two lodges, with eighty-six members, in Kansas City, and one in each of twenty-eight other places in the State.

Knights of Hope.—A temperance society, with military features, organized among the youth of St. Louis, in 1888, as an auxiliary of the Band of Hope. It had a large membership composed of boys—who were handsomely uniformed—and was one of the earliest of the juvenile military organizations of St. Louis.

Knights of Khorassan.—This secret fraternal order possesses some singular features to give zest and interest to its proceedings. Its ceremonies and customs are fashioned after the Arabic, and the dates of the Mohammedan calendar are adopted. The order was organized at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1894, and although distinct from that order, was composed of Knights of Pythias. It has now a membership approximating 7,000 in the United States. The Temple of Knights of Khorassan in St. Louis was insti-

tuted February 29, 1896, by H. W. Belding and George C. Wagoner. The present membership of this Temple is 300, and there are two Temples outside of St. Louis in Missouri. The governing body of the order is called the Imperial Palace, and the imperial secretary, H. W. Belding, of St. Louis, maintained his office in that city in 1898.

Knights of Pythias.—A secret benevolent and fraternal order, which owes its origin to the memorable friendship of Damon and Pythias, who belonged to the Pythagorean school of philosophers in ancient Syracuse, situated on the island of Ortygia, on the eastern coast of Sicily. Pythias plotted against the life of Dionysius I of Syracuse, and was condemned to die. He wished to arrange his affairs, and Damon placed himself in the tyrant's hands to die in Pythias' stead in case he did not return on the day appointed for the execution. At the last moment Pythias came back, and Dionysius was so impressed by the fidelity of the friends that he pardoned the offender and begged to be admitted into their fellowship. The modern brotherhood which came into existence as a result of this incident was founded in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864, by Justus H. Rathbone and others, who instituted on that date Washington Lodge, No. 1. The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World was organized August 11, 1868, and under the auspices of this body the dispensation issued which authorized the formation of the first lodge in Missouri, at Kansas City, May 5, 1870. The second installation in the State took place in St. Louis, May 7, 1870, in the organization of Missouri Lodge, No. 2. The Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri was organized July 7, 1871. In the year 1900 there were in Missouri 255 lodges, with 20,267 members, St. Louis having thirty-three lodges, with 4,613 members; Kansas City eleven lodges, with 1,787 members, and St. Joseph three lodges, with 502 members. The order has grown rapidly in popular favor in the United States since its organization, and it is now one of the strongest fraternal societies in existence.

Knights of St. John.—The St. Louis Commandery of this order was organized in May, 1897, at St. Lawrence O'Toole Church, Fourteenth and O'Fallon Streets, the found-

ers being John B. Cahill, James O'Neil, Thomas S. Finnan, E. J. Stecker, Patrick O'Neil, Martin Mungan and James Sheehan. It is a beneficiary, social and religious order, with a uniformed company numbering forty drill members, and embracing fifty-two members, civil and military, in all. It is a branch of an international organization numbering 314 commanderies in the United States. There are two only in Missouri, one in St. Louis and one at Hannibal. It is particularly strong in the Eastern States. The St. Louis Commandery has meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, and drill exercise on the first and third Tuesdays. They participate in prize drills. At the one held in Detroit, August 28, 1898, the St. Louis Knights won the prize.

Knights of St. Patrick.—This society dates from 1867. In that year John D. Finney, Richard Ennis, John J. Daly, J. R. McDonough, Thomas Burke, James Murrin, John J. Tobin, James H. McNamara, and others, deemed it desirable that the representative elements of the Irish race in St. Louis should unite in an organization, and they undertook to carry out this idea under the above designation. Its objects are stated to be: "The perpetuation of Irish nationality through social and intellectual communion; and, within the bounds of their just allegiance to the country of their adoption, to foster the old-time memories and traditions of their native land; the vindication of the race in all local and national undertakings; and, finally, to elevate the status and advance the interests of Irishmen, by the individual and combined example and influence of its members." John D. Finney was the first president. Active membership is confined to gentlemen of Irish parentage or descent. The discussion of or reference to political or religious questions is not permitted at the society's meetings, it being the special endeavor of the knights to act on broad and liberal lines, tolerating all shades and differences of opinion not coming in conflict with their main purpose. That they have been highly successful in this effort to bring together men of Irish birth and descent, representing the different elements of the race, is apparent to any St. Louisan who will examine their records. There it appears that they have had, from time to time, or now have among their offi-

cers and members, such well known names as R. P. Tansey, J. K. Cummings, John Jackson, George Knapp, Joseph Boyce, John Knapp, James Duross, Thos. J. Portis, Charles Green, James C. Normile, Patrick Burns, James P. Maginn, Thos. C. Reynolds, James Tiernan, John W. McCullagh, Thomas Walsh, Daniel G. Taylor, J. L. D. Morrison, Leigh O. Knapp, James McGrath, Silas Bent, John G. Prather, Peter L. Foy, Patrick Bambrick, William H. Horner, Constantine Maguire, H. Clay Sexton, John Scullin, Isaac Cook, Richard C. Kerens, Jeremiah Fruin, Charles C. Maffitt, Richard D. Lancaster, John E. Liggett, O'Neil Ryan, Adeil Sherwood, R. J. Delano, R. Graham Frost, H. J. McKellops, Michael K. McGrath, John M. Sellers, R. S. McDonald, Edward D. Kenna, David W. Caruth, F. A. Drew, Alexander Finney, Henry W. Bond, James R. Claiborne, P. S. O'Reilly, John F. Cahill, Michael J. Cullen, Richard Dalton, Patrick O'Connell, Joseph Franklin, P. T. Madden, George T. Tansey, Patrick Short, John Scott, Robt. H. Kern, P. P. Manion, John O'Neil, George P. Wolff, J. A. Talty, Joseph H. Tiernan, John S. Sullivan, John Hogan Boogher, T. F. Hayden, Michael Callahan, Ashley C. Clover, George W. Ford, George Burnet, Patrick J. Harris, Daniel Abel, Alonzo C. Church, Arthur J. Judge, Henry D. Laughlin, Andrew Parle, Chas. E. Peers, William H. Ryan, O. F. Guthrie, Edward C. Clifford, D. P. Slatery, John S. Marmaduke, Thomas J. Dailey, Patrick Flanagan, A. W. Slayback, Patrick Monahan, Alfred M. Baker, Charles Pope, Thomas A. Ennis, John W. Parle, G. Frank Gouley, Peter J. Taffe, John G. Kelly, M. C. McNamara, John O'Grady, John W. Norton, Thos. W. Brady, Arthur B. Barret, M. W. Hogan.

The annual banquet on St. Patrick's Day is always a superb affair, and the speeches there made, with the other proceedings, are fully reported in the daily press, and received with great interest by the public. At irregular intervals, as suggested by circumstances, called meetings, ostensibly for the consideration of some formal or business matters, are held; but they generally prove to be sparkling social and literary entertainments, at which the characteristic talents of the members are shown at their best. It is hard in writing of these gatherings to make selections from among the many that are equally

deserving of mention, but, nevertheless, we will refer to Henry I, D'Arcy, whose genuine wit was flavored with the true Attic salt; and whose fine presence, elegant diction and other acquirements, seemed to make him an ideal Dublin Irishman; and to David H. MacAdam, from whom, to paraphrase an allusion to Sargent S. Prentiss, would spontaneously spring forth bright thoughts and striking figures, with all the profusion and brilliancy of birds from a Brazilian forest.

The author of the saying that every Knight of Saint Patrick is an orator, was not without the glimpse of a great truth. However, if all are not *par excellence* in that particular, yet it would seem, on being introduced to one of these gatherings, that each member had some specialty in which he excelled; at all events, that he had the ability to respond cleverly in some way, say, by a song, or recitation; or, perhaps, with a poem of his own composition. And these meetings disclosed that certain of the Knights were indeed the possessors of all these talents, including versification and oratory. We may instance Bernard Finney, Richard Ennis, John D. Finney and David H. MacAdam.

It will be readily perceived that with such surroundings oratory is contagious, and that a practiced speaker finds in the Knights and their friends a most inspiring and receptive audience. This fact was well illustrated by the address of Dr. A. Burns, an Ulsterman and Methodist divine, from Hamilton, Canada, delivered at the annual banquet in 1885. He there responded magnificently to "The Day We Celebrate." His graphic narration of pertinent facts of Ireland's history, and his luminous exposition of her right to Home Rule, were stated with such fire and force as to electrify every one within his hearing, and stir them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Of the special banquets given by the Knights, that at which Charles Stewart Parnell was the guest of honor, will first be noticed. This great leader was then in his prime. He was the very embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of the Knights in regard to Irish politics. So that his reception was a grand ovation, and that he was worthy of it will not be questioned. The banquet to Father Tom Burke made a red-letter day in the Knights' calendar. Archbishop Ryan having also been present, it can readily be surmised that the occasion was a memorable

one. To have attended this banquet, radiant with the grace and effulgence which winged the magic words of these two gifted and favorite sons of Ireland, was to enjoy a mid-summer night's dream of Irish wit, humor and eloquence. The banquet to John Mitchell, and the one to Senor Zamacona, Mexican minister to the United States, and that to Justin McCarthy, were all very interesting events and great successes.

At every banquet of the Knights there is a large number of local and visiting guests, from whom some of the speakers are uniformly selected. Among those residing here that responded to leading toasts, may be recalled General Sherman, Archbishop Kain, James O. Broadhead, John W. Noble, Father Phelan, Lieutenant Schultz, John B. Henderson, David R. Francis, Seymour D. Thompson, Nathan Frank, Cyrus P. Walbridge, William H. Stone.

The officers of the society at present (1897) are: President, Patrick J. Carmody; first vice president, Wm. H. O'Brien; second vice president, William McCabe; corresponding secretary, Thomas Morris; recording secretary, John J. O'Connor; treasurer, Geo. T. McNamee; grand marshal, John Finn; executive committee: Frank K. Ryan, chairman; Lawrence Harrigan, Daniel Dillon, Wm. J. Baker, T. J. Hennessy, Joseph M. O'Shea, Jeremiah Sheehan, John Lindsay, J. H. McNamara, E. J. O'Connor, Thomas E. Barrett, James J. Spaulding, John A. Sloan, Isaac S. Taylor, P. C. Murphy. The society is in a highly flourishing condition, with the best prospects for a long and successful existence.

Knights of the Golden Circle.—An organization which had an existence during the Civil War, and which is said to have originated in the Southern States. It was extended into the Northern and border States, where it endeavored to aid the cause of the Confederacy by opposing the prosecution of the war by the government at Washington, resisting the conscription of soldiers, and supplying information to the Confederate government and military authorities which would be advantageous to the Southern cause. It has been claimed that a remote purpose of the organization was the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy, provided the South succeeded in disrupting the Union.

While much mystery surrounded the organization, enough was known of its purposes to create great uneasiness on the part of the United States government, and vigorous measures were taken in different States for the suppression of the order. The organizations in different States bore different names, and the Missouri branch was known as the Corps de Belgique. (See also "Corps de Belgique.")

Knights of the Golden Rule.—This order was founded at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 16th day of August, 1879, under peculiar circumstances. The Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid, originally known as the Independent Order of Workingmen, but who had changed their title on account of their being frequently confounded with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, quite another society, was in session, when it was announced that all of the lodges in the States north of the Ohio River, except Missouri, had determined to relinquish their charters, and withdraw from the order, on account of the large number of unpaid claims on death of members caused by the yellow fever epidemic of that and the previous years. These withdrawals rendered it impossible for the order, the I. O. M. A., to survive; consequently it closed up its affairs as best it could and passed out of existence. Ten members of the Supreme Lodge above named came together and organized a new order, selecting as its motto, "The Golden Rule," and giving it the name of "The Knights of the Golden Rule." Two lodges of the old order in St. Louis at once affiliated with the new society, and it gradually grew in strength until in 1891 there were thirteen castles, as the subordinate bodies were termed, in that city, and four in other parts of the State. In that year twelve castles in St. Louis, eight of them being entirely German in their membership, and the other four having a large proportion of the same nationality in their make-up, withdrew and established a new order of their own, "The Order of Reliable Protection," since become defunct. In this State the order is not prosperous at this time, 1897, there being but one castle in existence in St. Louis, Excelsior Lodge, No. 7, instituted August 29, 1879, which, with a small membership, still retains its connection with the order. In other

States the order is doing fairly well and is gradually growing in membership. It is a fraternal, beneficiary order, its death benefits ranging from \$500 to \$3,000, based upon the collection of assessments from the members. The chief executive officer is called the supreme commander.

Knights of the Maccabees.—See “Maccabees, Knights of the.”

Knights Templar.—See “Masonic Order.”

Knob Lick.—A village in Liberty Township, St. Francois County, eight miles southwest of Farmington, on the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Near by are extensive granite quarries. The place, besides two granite works, has five stores, a school and church. The name “Knob Lick” is derived from a “buffalo lick” at the foot of a hill, a mile from the town. Population, 245.

Knobnoster.—A city of the fourth class, in Johnson County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, ten miles east of Warrensburg, the county seat. It has a public school, occupying a building erected at a cost of \$20,000; churches of the Baptist, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal denominations; a Democratic newspaper, the “Gem”; a bank, a flourmill and a machine shop. In the vicinity are coal mines and large deposits of red and yellow ochre. In 1899 the population was estimated at 1,400. The town was platted in 1856 by William A. Wortham, and takes its name from two adjacent hills known as Our Knobs, from which ancient skeletons had been taken. Indian traditions affirm that a great battle was here fought.

Knoepker, John Henry, was born December 21, 1838, in St. Charles, Missouri. His father, John H. Knoepker, was a native of Prussia and came to this country in 1836, spending the greater portion of his life in St. Charles County, Missouri. He died in Warren County, Missouri, November 18, 1873. The educational advantages of the subject of this sketch were very limited and he was able to attend the private schools not over three months of each year up to the time he reached majority. After that he

eagerly accepted an opportunity to attend a college in Warren County, Missouri, and there applied himself faithfully to the study of books which he was eager to master, and in absorbing knowledge of which he had been deprived. His father being a farmer, the young man spent his early days in agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-two he left his father and shortly after purchased a half interest in a threshing machine, spending three years in that work. In 1866 he engaged in the business of merchandising at Hopewell, Warren County, Missouri. For eleven years he served as postmaster of that town and for four years was a justice of the peace there. He continued in business until 1876, and the following year bought a farm of 150 acres one mile south of Independence, Missouri. There he resided for ten years, at the end of which time he removed to Independence, where he has since lived. In 1880 Mr. Knoepker engaged in the mercantile business in Independence, being associated with S. B. Willock, and in 1884 he took C. A. Nagel as a partner. The firm of Knoepker & Nagel still exists and is one of the strongest in Jackson County. Mr. Knoepker still has a deep interest in agriculture and devotes most of his time to the management of his large real estate interests. He is the owner of the Talmage House, a hotel at Rich Hill, Missouri, and is also the owner of the Arlington Hotel, at Wellington, Kansas. His military service during the Civil War consisted of a year spent in the Missouri State Militia. Politically he is a Republican, and that party has honored him in election to the Board of Aldermen of Independence, in which capacity he has served four years. He is a member of the German Methodist Church and has served as an officer in the church for several years. Mr. Knoepker was married April 24, 1863, to Miss Mary Schowengerdt, of Warren County, Missouri. They have five children: Minnie, wife of C. A. Nagel, of Independence; Herman, a dry goods merchant, of Independence; Julia, William, and Alvina Knoepker. Mr. Knoepker is a man of progressive spirit and has a strong pride in his city and State. He is ready to support every worthy cause, and in all his associations holds the esteem and highest regard of his fellows and neighbors. So efficient has he

shown himself in handling municipal questions that the people of Independence have looked upon him as a man capable of assuming charge over the city government of that thriving place and of administering affairs to the satisfaction of all and in the best interests of the city and her people. It is believed that at a not far distant time this honor will be conferred where it seems to belong, and there is a general conviction that the welfare of Independence would be well served in such action on the part of her voters.

Knott, J. Proctor, lawyer, legislator and Attorney General of Missouri, and later member of Congress and Governor of Kentucky, was born near Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky, August 29, 1830. He received his education at the common county schools, and the better academies of Shelbyville, Kentucky. At the age of sixteen years he studied law and came to Missouri, locating at Memphis, Scotland County, where he was employed in the county clerk's office till he reached the age of twenty-one. In 1851 he received his license to practice law, and soon became known as a young man of promise. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature, and made chairman of the committee on the judiciary, and it fell to his lot to prepare articles of impeachment against Judge Albert Jackson, and, in connection with Charles H. Hardin, afterward Governor of Missouri, to manage the trial. Pending the trial, Ephraim B. Ewing, Attorney General of the State, resigned, and at the unanimous request of the Senators and State officers, Mr. Knott accepted the office. In 1860 he was elected for a full term by a flattering majority. When the Civil War began, he was arrested as a Southern sympathizer, and on his refusal to take the oath, was taken to St. Louis and put in prison, but afterward released and held under surveillance. In 1861 he refused to take the Convention oath, and his office became vacant, and he was disbarred. In 1862 he returned to Kentucky and established himself at Lebanon. In 1866 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1868 and, after an interval of four years, was re-elected four times in succession, completing his congressional career of six terms in 1883, when he declined to again be a candidate. In

that year he was elected Governor of Kentucky, and served to the end of his term. His reputation in Missouri as a profound lawyer was heightened at Washington, where he was recognized not only as one of the ablest lawyers, but as one of the most brilliant and effective speakers in the House, though his irresistible humor at times impaired the effect of arguments which he intended to be serious, when his hearers were expecting them to be sportive. On one occasion when a bill for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue was under consideration, and meeting with favor, Mr. Knott made a speech, brilliant with classic humor, that kept the House in constant laughter and caused the measure to be thrown out. He was long remembered in Washington for the famous and oft quoted speech in which he spoke of Duluth as the "Zenith City of the unsalted seas."

Knotts, William Henry, a man who has been identified with the commercial and social affairs of Kansas City since 1867, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, May 21, 1841. His parents were James F. and Maria (Smith) Knotts. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at Mount Clemens, Michigan. He lived in Keene, New Hampshire, until he was fourteen years of age, and therefore imbibed the rugged principles of manhood and character which mark the son of the New England States. In 1855, after he had served the stern apprenticeship of experience on his father's farm and as an employe in a glass factory, his parents removed to Mount Clemens, Michigan. There he attended school as much as possible, and added to the family income by working as a clerk in a general store. In 1862 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he secured employment in a wholesale dry goods store. Two years later he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and in 1866 came to Missouri, remaining in Kansas City a short time. He was pleased with the surroundings and general appearance of the latter place, decided to become a citizen of what was destined to rank as one of the grandest States, and with that end in view returned to Indianapolis, and proceeded to arrange his affairs so that he might take up permanent residence in Kansas City. This he did in 1867, and he has since been an

honored resident there. He engaged in the jewelry business and participated actively in the business affairs of Kansas City until 1880, when, on account of his health, he retired from active work. Since that time he has devoted his attention to the management of his property, which consists, mostly, of real estate in Kansas City. Mr. Knotts is a Republican in politics, but has never sought public preferment. He is one of the trustees and a member of the board of directors of the Grand Avenue Methodist Church, of Kansas City, having been closely identified with that strong religious organization since 1878. He was married in 1866, to Miss Mary A. Goodman, daughter of A. A. Goodman, who removed to Kansas City, from Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Knotts one son has been born, William A. Knotts, an attorney of Kansas City. William H. Knotts is one of the men who had faith in Kansas City at an early day, and who were permitted to see a realization of their hopes. He is held in high esteem by all who know him, and is a steadfast friend of every movement that has for its purpose the improvement of the city.

"Know-Nothings."—The name given to the members of the American party, because, in their endeavors to preserve the secrecy of their movements, they were instructed to reply: "I don't know," to any question relative to their party. See also "American Party."

Knox, Samuel, lawyer and ex-member of Congress, was born March 21, 1815, in Blandford, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Williams College in 1836, and two years later graduated from the Law Department of Harvard University. In 1838 he established a law office in St. Louis, and within a few years had established a reputation as a capable, conscientious and painstaking lawyer. In 1845 he was appointed city counselor of St. Louis, an office which he held until 1846. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, defeating General Frank P. Blair. He was again a candidate for Congress in 1864, but was defeated. About 1890 he retired from active practice, and since then has resided much of the time in New England. He married in 1845 Miss Mary Kerr, daughter of Mathew and Hannah Kerr, of St. Louis.

Knox Cave.—A cave in Greene County, several miles northwest of Springfield, which is a subterranean avenue twenty to seventy feet in width, six to thirty feet in height, and nearly a mile in length, with dripping stalactites hanging from the ceiling.

Knox City.—An incorporated village in Knox County, on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, nine miles east of Edina. It has three churches, a public school, bank, hotel, and about twenty stores and shops in different lines of trade. Population, 1899 (estimated), 500.

Knox County.—A county in the northeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Scotland County, east by Lewis, south by Shelby and Macon, and west by Macon and Adair Counties; area 330,000 acres. The general surface of the county is undulating, with considerable bottom lands along the streams. More than half the area of the county consists of small tracts of prairie land, ranging from a half to four miles in width. The soil is a rich dark loam generally underlaid with a heavy yellow clay. The county is well watered by the Fabius river, which flows in a southeasterly direction, and numerous other smaller tributaries, all of which have a general flow toward the southeast. Skirting many of the streams are extensive tracts of timber, consisting chiefly of the different varieties of oak, elm, walnut, hickory, sugar, maple, etc. The bottoms which are not timbered, bear heavy growths of natural grasses, and have exceedingly fertile soil, capable of growing enormous crops. Bluegrass grows well in the prairie sections. The average yield of corn is 32 bushels to the acre; wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 22 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; timothy hay 1 1-2 tons; and clover hay, 2 tons. All the various kinds of vegetables grow abundantly, as do also the different fruits that grow in a temperate climate. On the uplands a good grade of tobacco is grown. About eighty-five per cent of the land is under cultivation, the remainder being in pasture and timber. No minerals have been found in the county, though there is excellent clay for the manufacture of fire and other kinds of brick, which has for many years been profitably carried on. There is abundance of sand-

stone and limestone suitable for building purposes. According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the surplus products shipped from the county in 1898 were: Cattle, 6,706 head; hogs, 33,235 head; sheep, 2,640 head; horses and mules, 798 head; oats, 32,054 bushels; hay, 177,300 pounds; timothy seed, 112,025 pounds; logs, 6,000 feet; walnut logs, 18,000 feet; piling and posts, 6,000 feet; brick, 41,000 pounds; wool, 74,400 pounds; tobacco, 2,955 pounds; poultry, 274,243 pounds; eggs, 210,640 dozen; butter, 12,649 pounds; cheese, 3,098 pounds; hides and pelts, 42,458 pounds; vegetables, 7,665 pounds; nuts, 1,500 pounds; nursery stock, 61,435 pounds; furs, 2,914 pounds; feathers, 3,900 pounds. Other articles exported were cross-ties, cordwood, potatoes, dressed meats, game and fish, tallow, fresh fruits, dried fruits, honey, molasses and vinegar. Stock-raising is the most profitable industry of the county. According to tradition and the most trustworthy records obtainable, the first white man to make a permanent settlement in Knox County territory was Stephen Cooper, a son of Sarshall Cooper, a pioneer of Howard County, who settled in what is now the northern part of Knox County in 1833. The first one to enter land was James Fresh, who, in October, 1833, filed on land about a mile west of the present site of Newark. In 1834 he built the first mill in the county, on the South Fabius, and later established a distillery. About the time of the arrival of Cooper and Fresh, John B. Cannon settled in the county, and early in 1834 James and Willis Hicks located on land near the Fabius. In 1834 a number of other settlers located on land near Cooper and Hicks, including Richard Cook and James Reid. Then there set in a heavy emigration from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and other States, and some moved into the county from other counties in Missouri, and settlements were made on the prairie lands in different parts of the county. In 1841 a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, named Peter Early, visited the county, and the same year with James A. Reid and others, located a colony of emigrants of his own nationality on land near Edina. This was the beginning of the colonization and settlement of foreigners, and for years settlers from Ireland and Germany came in large numbers. These

colonists and their descendents constitute a large part of the population of the county and are numbered among the best and most progressive citizens. January 6, 1843, when the General Assembly defined the boundaries of Scotland County, it was provided that all Scotland County territory south of the line dividing Townships 63 and 64 be made a distinct county, to be known as Knox, and to be attached to Scotland County for civil and military purposes until such territory had population sufficient for representation in the Legislature, then to be "fully organized" as a separate and distinct county. Accordingly, on February 14, 1845, Knox County was "fully organized" and its limits defined. It was named in honor of General Henry Knox, the noted Boston bookseller, who became Washington's artillery lieutenant, and was later Secretary of War. From the organization of the county, it was generally accepted that Edina was the county seat, but it did not become so officially until May 7, 1845, when the county seat commissioners, appointed by the Legislature, John C. Rutherford, of Clark County, Walter Crocket, of Putnam, and Walker Austin, of Macon County, met and decided upon the site. September 4, 1845, they made their report to the county court that they had located the permanent seat of justice at Edina, and the court ordered that the land be laid out in town lots and sold at public auction. "Block three entire," was "reserved to the county forever as a public square." Sales of lots were held at different times and the money thus realized placed in the county building fund. In the fall of 1845 a clerk's office was built on block No. 2. The building was 20 x 20 feet, one story, and a building for public records was also erected. This was one story, 16 x 24 feet. Prior to the erection of these buildings, the meetings of the courts were held in a house belonging to James A. Reid. The small buildings first erected were used for county purposes until 1873, when they were abandoned, and since then the county officers have occupied quarters in a private building, where the different courts are also held. The county never had a jail. For some years a poor farm has been maintained by the county at an annual cost of \$2,000. The county has no bonded debt. The members of the first county court were Melker

Baker, presiding justice, and Edward Milligan and Virgil Pratt, associate justices. Jesse John was the first county clerk, and John H. Fresh the first sheriff. The first meeting was held at the house of James A. Reid, April 7, 1845. There was little business transacted other than the approval of officers' bonds, the receiving of road petitions and the dividing of the county into townships. The first circuit court for Knox County convened at Edina, October 1, 1845, Honorable Addison Reese, presiding judge. The first criminal case before the court was against Alexander Taylor, to keep the peace. The suit was dismissed at the cost of the defendant. Kemp P. Anderson was the first resident lawyer of the county. There were no important cases of a criminal nature before the early courts of the county. The first sermon preached in Knox County was delivered by Rev. George C. Light, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who preached at the house of Hugh Henry, in Colony Township, in 1836. In 1837 there was a heavy emigration of Catholics into the county, and soon after a church was organized, and in 1842 they built the first church at Edina, in the county. In 1839 the first schoolhouse was built in the county, at Edina. It was a log structure, and was used for some years. The first newspaper in Knox County was established in 1857 by Albert Demaree, and was called the "Edina Eagle." It had a life of about one year. In 1871 the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad was built to the town. The road is now known as the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern and is a part of the "Port Arthur" route. During the Civil War Knox County furnished a number of soldiers to the Federal Army and a few to the Southern side. There was little bushwhacking or skirmishing within its limits. Knox County is divided into thirteen townships, named, respectively, Bee Ridge, Benton, Bourbon, Center, Colony, Fabius, Greenburg, Jeddo, Liberty, Lyon, Myrtle, Salt River and Shelton. The assessed value of real estate and town lots in 1899 was \$2,788,775; estimated full value, \$6,971,935; assessed value of personal property, including stocks, bonds, etc., \$1,054,828; estimated full value, \$2,109,656; assessed value of merchants and manufacturers, \$68,076; estimated full value, \$136,152; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$459,144.

There are forty miles of railroad in the county, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe crossing the northwestern part from northeast to southwest, and the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern, crossing from east to west, near the center. The number of public schools in the county in 1898 was 80; teachers employed, 93; pupils enumerated, 4,278; permanent school fund, \$54,802. The population in 1900 was 13,479.

Koehler, Henry, Jr., manufacturer and banker, was born in Fort Madison, Iowa. He obtained the rudiments of an education in St. Louis, and his studies were continued in the public schools of Davenport, Iowa, and completed at the University of Iowa. He left school admirably fitted, both by nature and education, for a business career. As president of the American Brewing Company he has helped to build up the great industry for which St. Louis is famous. He is also vice president of the South Side Bank, and is known as a capable financier. He has commanded admiration for his generous aid of all worthy enterprises.

Kossuth, Louis, Visit of.—Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot who had induced the Landtag to declare the independence of Hungary upon the accession of Francis Joseph to the throne in 1848, visited St. Louis in March of 1852, while traveling in the United States. He was accompanied by Madame Kossuth and a suite of thirteen persons, and on landing in St. Louis from the steamer "Emperor," March 9th, was formally received by a citizens' committee composed of one hundred persons, headed by the mayor of that city. Escorted by a military and civic procession to the Planters' Hotel, he held a reception there, and on March 12th there was a grand parade in his honor. The city not only paid him distinguished honors, but made substantial contributions in aid of the cause which he represented. He received while there much attention from all classes of people, and was visited by delegations from other Western cities and States anxious to extend to him their hospitality and to testify to their appreciation of his patriotic services to his country.

Krum, Chester H., lawyer and jurist, was born September 13, 1840, in Alton, Illinois. His scholastic training was received

at Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1863. He then took the law course at Harvard University, and graduated in 1865. Admitted to the bar in 1864, he at once began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, and in 1867 became junior member of the firm of Krum, Decker & Krum. In 1869 he was appointed United States district attorney, and served in that capacity until 1872. In that year he resigned and was elected a judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court. He ably discharged the duties of this office until 1875, when he resigned to resume practice. Since then he has been in continuous general practice, and has been identified with important litigation in the State and Federal courts of St. Louis. From 1873 to 1882 he was a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Law School. From 1864 until 1888 he took an active part in Missouri politics as a Republican, but in the year last named supported the candidates of the Democratic party, and now affiliates with the gold standard wing of that party. He is a Unitarian and a member of the Church of the Messiah. October 26, 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth H. Cuttler, daughter of Norman and Frances Cuttler. The children born to them have been Mary F., John M., Clara R., Flora, Elizabeth H. and Mabel Krum.

Krum, John M., lawyer, jurist and mayor of St. Louis, was born March 10, 1810, in Hillsdale, New York, and died in St. Louis, September 13, 1883. He received an academic education at Union College, New York, and while teaching school at Kingston, in that State, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. About 1831 he first settled at Alton, Illinois, where he began practice. He removed to St. Louis in 1842, and was a resident of that city thereafter until his death. He was the first mayor of the city of Alton, and held that office at the time of the historic "Lovejoy riot." After removing to St. Louis he soon became prominent at the bar, and in 1844 he was appointed judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court, which office he held for two years. In 1848 he was elected mayor of St. Louis, and held that office one term. He was an ardent Douglas Democrat, and was chairman of the committee on credentials at the National Convention of the Democratic party held in Charleston in 1860. When the war began he identified himself

with the Republican party, and was prominent in its counsels for many years thereafter. During the war he was colonel of an enrolled militia regiment, composed of citizens of St. Louis and organized for service in case of emergency. He married, in 1839, Mary Ophelia Harding, daughter of the artist, Chester Harding. Of their four children, Chester H. and Margaret H. Krum are living, Margaret H. being now the wife of Edwin A. DeWolf.

Kuhn, William Frederick, physician, was born April 15, 1849, at Lyons, New York. His parents were Frederick and Barbara (Ernst) Kuhn, natives of Alsace, Germany, who immigrated to America while children, and were married in this country. They first made their home in New York, and afterward in Kalamazoo County, Michigan. The son, William Frederick, as a boy, worked on a farm and attended a country school. His further education was acquired with his own means, earned by hard and persistent labor. In 1871 he entered Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, from which he was graduated with next to the highest honors in 1875. Notwithstanding his inability to read English until he was sixteen years of age, German being preserved as the home tongue, he was now so proficient in all academical branches that he took first rank as a teacher, and served for several years as principal of the schools at Belle Center, and De Graff, Ohio. He afterward studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated *cum laude* in 1884. He then located at El Dorado, Kansas, where he practiced for four years, achieving signal success. Desirous, however, of a larger field of usefulness and professional growth, in 1888 he removed to Kansas City. Here he found ample scope for his effort, and he now enjoys an extensive practice, almost entirely confined to neurology, in which he has gained high reputation throughout all the Missouri Valley, and has been brought into prominence in all the principal professional bodies in that region. Two years after locating in Kansas City he was chosen to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the University Medical College. He retired from this position after two years, and took the chair of physiology in the same institution,

which he occupied until early in 1897, when he resigned. He is now, as he has been for eight years, professor of physiology in the Western Dental College. He is also president of the Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences, and professor of neurology in the Medical-Chirurgical College, and in the Women's Medical College. He is regarded with great confidence in the various bodies in which he holds membership, the Missouri State Medical Society, and the Jackson County Medical Society; in the latter he has served as vice president, and at the head of the committee on medical jurisprudence. He possesses literary ability of a high order, and has read various valuable papers before professional bodies, and made similar contributions to scientific journals. His efforts in these directions have not been confined to his profession; he has repeatedly addressed teachers' associations and Masonic bodies with impressive effect. Without simulation, he has shown himself to be a genuine orator; his diction is chaste and elegant, his voice is pleasing, and his manner impressive. These qualifications led to his selection as grand orator of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in 1893. During his occupancy of that distinguished position he delivered many addresses in Missouri and other States, and among the many well deserved encomiums bestowed upon him was a fervent tribute by William H. Mayo, himself a distinguished Masonic writer and speaker, which was printed in the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of the State, with an accompanying portrait of Dr. Kuhn. In Missouri Masonry Dr. Kuhn is most conspicuous. He has occupied nearly all the positions in the Grand Chapter, including that of grand high priest, in 1897. In 1893-4 he was most illustrious grand master

of the Grand Council; he received the order of high priesthood in the Grand Convention in St. Louis in 1892; in 1893 he was eminent commander of Oriental Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar, Kansas City. In nearly all these bodies he has occupied the various subordinate positions leading up to the supreme headship. He has attained to the thirtieth degree of Scottish Rite Masonry, and is grand patron of the order of the Eastern Star. To this illustrious chapter of Masonic history is to be added peculiar honors paid him, still further testifying the lofty esteem in which he is held. At the last triennial convocation of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, held in 1897, in Baltimore, he was elected general grand master of the First Veil, the only vacancy to be filled, where a candidate was presented by nearly every State represented. Yet higher distinction came in his election as a member of the Grand Red Cross Knights of Constantine, a body whose membership is limited to fifty in the entire United States, vacancies being filled by the suffrages of the Knights, through selection, applications for the honor being unknown. In politics Dr. Kuhn is a Democrat; in the recent presidential campaign he acted with the sound money wing of the party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Dr. Moses D. Willson, for forty years a practicing physician of Belle Center, Ohio. She died in 1887, leaving to him two children, Harold Philip, now a student in the scientific course in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and Elizabeth Barbara, who attends school in Kansas City. Dr. Kuhn was again married, in 1891, to Miss Jessie O. Willson, a sister of his deceased wife.

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Labaddie's Cave, Tragedy of.—Sylvester Labaddie, holding land in Franklin County under a Spanish grant of about 1788, while hunting, on a date not named, wounded a bear, which he tracked into what is now known as Labaddie's Cave, near the present railway station of Labaddie, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railway. Leaving his little son, twelve years old, on the outside, Labaddie entered. Failing to return, the boy went to St. Louis and gave the alarm. Whether any investigation followed is not narrated. Many years afterward, the cave was entered, and in it were found a mass of human and bear bones, relics of a struggle which brought death to both. The remains were left where found.

LaBelle.—A city of the fourth class, in Lewis County, on the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, fourteen miles west of Monticello, 192 miles from St. Louis, and thirty-two miles from Quincy, Illinois. It has a graded school, six churches (one of which is for colored people), four lodges, and its business is represented by three banks, a flouring mill, a newspaper, the "Star," two hotels, a lock factory and about forty miscellaneous stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,100.

Labor Organizations.—In the early part of the sixteenth century the guild system in England, which had come down from Anglo-Saxon times and had so much to do with the industrial life of the country, was in active operation, and the guilds engaged in particular avocations had moulded the life of the great army of workers in nearly every department of manufacture and trade. That principle is to-day operating with intensified force. State regulations, substituted for the guild law in the reign of Elizabeth, were superseded by numerous developments in the history of labor. An act was passed prescribing the terms of service, the hours of labor, the fixing of wages by justices of the peace,

the period of apprenticeship, the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, modes of discharge, conduct of the master or mistress toward apprentices, and other matters connected with employment and daily labor. The act and others of a kindred nature that followed were long since repealed, but some of their effects remain to influence the workers and wage-earners of the present day. In subsequent reigns combinations were formed, and laws were enacted to stamp them out. All conspiracies of workmen to obtain advance of wages, or fix the rate, or to alter or shorten working hours were restrained by penalties of fine and imprisonment. Toward the close of the eighteenth century, and in the early years of the nineteenth, efforts were made to institute associations for the protection of workmen and the advancement of labor; strikes occurred in all trades, wages rose, and the workmen seemed to have taken a forward step toward better remuneration. One of the schemes to bring capital and labor to a better understanding that followed was that of profit-sharing. The principle has not been adopted in any country, though it found some favor in France, where it was accepted by the Maison Leclaire, Maison Bord and other undertakings, and also in Germany, Switzerland and the United States. In 1831 an attempt was made in France by M. Bachez to organize labor associations, by placing them under a general management and forming a permanent and indivisible fund comprising nearly the whole capital of the association, upon which a member who withdrew from the body forfeited his claim. One of these associations, called "La Societe des Bijouterieres en Dore," founded in 1834, still exists in Paris. Combinations in the same country among workmen for the purpose of influencing wages have recently become general, and as they are not unlawful, except when accompanied by violence, menace or fraudulent procedure, the government tolerates them. By imperial decree of May 27, 1864, the right of

peaceful and orderly combination was guaranteed, and the law interferes only when strikes and lockouts assume a criminal character. In Prussia, since 1865, labor has been set almost free, guilds, crafts and similar monopolies have been abandoned, and the former laws against combinations have been repealed, and men and masters may now agree in fixing the rate of wages. Trade Unions, as understood in England and the United States, did not for years thereafter exist in Prussia or in other parts of Germany, and indeed their existence was almost impossible in a country where benefit societies are under the immediate control of the State. In Austria strikes seldom take place and are strictly prohibited by law, and the superabundance of labor renders combination by workmen against masters of rare occurrence. In Italy, also, the provisions of the penal code against combinations, whether of workers or employers, for the purpose of unduly raising or lowering wages, are severe. There are labor organizations, but they are limited to the relief of members in case of sickness, and the support of old and infirm relations and the assistance of widows and orphans. In 1896 there were 443 labor societies in Italy. In June, 1830, the General Trades National Association was set on foot in Manchester, England, the number of twenty trades having joined the union, and the association accomplished much good in its time, having been instrumental in introducing the arbitration scheme for the settlement of disputes in 1860. In the United States, according to Mr. Samuel Gompers, the total number of organizations in 1898 was 14,000, with a membership of 620,000, 200,000 of them belonging to the American Federation of Labor. Regarding strikes, at first they were confined to those which periodically occurred in New York, and were limited to a certain class of workmen, who sometimes acted in a spirit of wantonness and made a strike when they had no real grievance. In the spring of 1867 there was a strike of men connected with the building trades in Chicago, which proved a complete failure. The masons and carpenters struck for a reduction of working hours from ten to eight hours, and several States—New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—passed laws making

eight hours a day's work; but the masters in Chicago refused to comply with the men's demand, and laid down the rule that if the time was reduced wages should be reduced also. The strikers held out for ten weeks, and then went to work at a reduction of wages, according to the masters' rule. This failure had a discouraging effect upon the labor organizations of the country. These organizations have grown up mainly since the Civil War. On the 20th of August, 1866, delegates from sixty bodies met at Baltimore and founded the National Labor Union, which continued in existence until 1872. After a lapse of several years delegates from all parts of the country met in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in November, 1881, and formed the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. In 1886 it was dissolved and a more compact organization was effected under the name of American Federation of Labor, whose object is to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the toilers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor. The headquarters were established in Indianapolis, Indiana. Another powerful organization was the Knights of Labor, founded in 1878 by Uriah Stevens, at Philadelphia. It took in all trades and professions, interdicting only lawyers, saloon-keepers and gamblers. The order numbered at one time a million and a half of members, and had 100 assemblies in St. Louis, with 12,000 members; but it afterward fell away in number and importance, and in 1898 had lost half its power. In August, 1881, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was organized at New York by P. J. McGuire, formerly a workman of St. Louis. It comprises an unlimited number of local unions, there being in 1898 six in St. Louis, with a membership of 1,500. The objects are to discourage piece work, encourage an apprentice system and a standard of skill, cultivate friendship among the craft, assist one another in securing employment, reduce the hours of daily labor and secure adequate payment, and to aid in cases of death and permanent disability, and, by lawful means, to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of the members. The Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity is a central body of trades

unions, and in principle is based upon the national organization, with which it is affiliated—the American Federation of Labor—and embraces nearly every trade union in the city. Of the national labor organizations of America in 1895, the Brewery Workmen, Brass Workers, Broom-Makers, National League of Musicians, and International Brotherhood of Railway Track Foremen had their headquarters in St. Louis.

The number of labor organizations in the State of Missouri can only be estimated. According to the nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Missouri for the year 1897, only fifty reported to the bureau that year. Blanks were sent to 218 labor unions, but most of them failed to respond. The bureau's estimate of the whole number in the State in 1898 was 270. The origin of labor unions in St. Louis is involved in obscurity, the honor being claimed, respectively, by the brick makers and stone masons, the painters, carpenters and printers. It is on record that on the 4th of July, 1818, the St. Louis Mechanics' Benevolent Society celebrated the day. There is no organization known by that name existing at this day. The next society we know of is the St. Louis Printers' Union, which took part in the procession of July 12, 1852, at the funeral obsequies of Henry Clay. The Typographical Union, claiming to be the oldest, was organized in St. Louis, November, 1856, the printers at that time probably numbering fifty. In 1898 they numbered about 700. The Cigarmakers' Union, No. 16, which was organized in 1863, died out in 1876, and the funds were divided among the members; but it was reorganized as No. 44 in 1877. No. 1 of the Cigarmakers' Union was organized in Baltimore by Germans belonging to the Cigarmakers' Union of Germany. There are ten of these unions in Missouri, two of them in St. Louis—No. 44 and No. 281. The cigarpackers also have their unions in St. Louis. The first Building Trades Association in St. Louis was organized in 1864, at Central Turners' Hall, on Tenth Street, between Market and Walnut Streets, its purpose being mutual protection and benevolent action. Thomas Mockler was the founder and first president.

The Building Trades Council was organized in 1890, and reorganized in 1895. It has the same relation to the building trades that

the Central Trades and Labor Union bears to the general trades. It embraces the city of St. Louis and the vicinity, and is composed of the various unions engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings. There are forty-seven trades in the city affiliated with the council, which is in a flourishing condition, and is itself affiliated with the National Building Trades Council at 326 Emilie Building.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was established in St. Louis about the year 1866, but it was small and weak and too expensive to be maintained. In 1895 the carpenters had eight unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council. There are reasons for giving to this trade the honor of a very early organization in St. Louis, for old carpenters in 1898 had a tradition that as far back as 1838 the journeymen carpenters went on a strike for ten hours a day against the old rule of "from sun to sun," winter and summer, and after two years' efforts their claim was recognized and the ten-hour rule for summer adopted. The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, as a national organization, was founded at Baltimore, March 15, 1887, and on the 15th of October the same year the order was established in St. Louis. In 1898 it had three locals, or lodges, in the city, with a total membership of about 500. Besides its self-protective trade feature, it is beneficiary, and pays sickness and death benefits to members and their families. Before this brotherhood was established in St. Louis there was an association of journeymen painters there that represented the craft. The whole number of labor organizations in St. Louis affiliated with the central orders in 1898 was about 105, besides a dozen more outside societies not recognized by the regular bodies. In the "Trade and Labor Directory," issued in 1895, the number of trade and labor unions was stated at 160, but this included the separate councils, or lodges, some of them ten and some twenty in number. The laws of Missouri are very favorable to the interests of labor in shielding workmen from coercion. By the act of March 16, 1893, penalties of fine and imprisonment are provided against employers, superintendents and foremen for requiring laborers to withdraw from any trade or labor union, or to abstain from attending any meeting

held for lawful purposes, or attempting to coerce any employe into withdrawal from any lawful organization or society.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Labor Troubles.—See "Strikes, Notable."

Lackland, James Ransom, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, in 1820, and died in St. Louis, in 1875. In 1828 his parents removed to Missouri and settled on a farm near St. Louis. Removing to St. Louis he was employed in commercial houses until 1845, when he became deputy clerk of the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas. While thus employed he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1846. In 1848 he was elected circuit attorney for St. Louis County. In 1853 he was elected judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court. In 1857 he was elected judge of the circuit court and held that office until 1859, when he resigned to become head of the law firm of Lackland, Cline & Jamison. Failing health compelled him to retire in a measure from practice in 1864, but in 1868 he became senior member of the firm of Lackland, Martin & Lackland and retained that connection until his death.

Lackland, Rufus J., banker and financier, was born July 8, 1819, in Poolesville, Montgomery County, Maryland. He began his business career in St. Louis in 1835 in the commercial house of Mullikin & Pratte. He was a steamboat clerk from 1837 to 1847. In the latter year he entered the wholesale grocery and commission trade as a member of the firm of William M. Morrison & Co. He continued the business under his own name and under the firm name of Lackland & Christopher, and then admitted to partnership his two eldest sons, forming the firm of R. J. Lackland & Sons. He retired in 1871 and became president of the Boatmen's Bank. During the past twenty-eight years he has been at the head of this great banking house, which has become, under his direction and management, one of the most notable institutions of its kind in the West. Within this period he has piloted the bank safely through every financial crisis, of which those of 1857, 1873 and 1893 are memorable in banking history. He has contributed in numerous

ways to the advancement of St. Louis' commercial prosperity. In 1855 he was elected vice president of the Merchants' Exchange, and in 1871 he was made president of the Chamber of Commerce Association. He has also been a director of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, the Oakdale Iron Works, the Scotia Iron Company, the Belcher Sugar Refining Company, the St. Louis Gas Company and other corporations. For a number of years he was president of the Gas Company. In religion he is a Unitarian, and his political affiliations have been with the Democratic party. August 23, 1840, Mr. Lackland married Miss Mary Susannah Cable, who was born in New York State, and died in 1866. Some years later he married Mrs. Caroline Eliot Kasson, youngest sister of Rev. William G. Eliot.

Lacks, Eli Clinton, who has held numerous important official positions in Butler County, and is also a leading representative of the agricultural interests of that county, was born July 26, 1838, in Jackson County, Alabama, son of John Robinson and Elizabeth (Hill) Lacks. His father was an Alabama planter in early life and served also as assessor and sheriff of the county in which he lived in that State, serving four years in each office. In 1843 the elder Lacks removed with his family to Missouri and settled in Butler County, about ten miles north of Poplar Bluff, where he engaged in farming. Eli C. Lacks was five years of age when the family came to this State, and on account of the lack of educational facilities at that time in Butler County, he attended school in all only about six months. This school was taught in a log cabin in which the pupils were seated on the old puncheon benches, which not a few Missouri pioneers remember as anything but comfortable. In these days of his boyhood he read little because there was little to read, but he listened closely to everything which he heard pertaining to public affairs and topics of general interest, and notwithstanding the lack of advantages was able to store his mind with much useful knowledge. Upon the foundation thus laid he builded in later years by careful reading and close study of political and other questions, and thus fitted himself for the important duties and responsibilities which he has since been called upon to discharge. Up to the

date of his marriage he worked steadily and industriously on his father's farm. After his marriage he removed to a farm of his own and remained there until the breaking out of the Civil War caused him to abandon agricultural pursuits and don a soldier's uniform. Joining the Confederate Army he was assigned to General Marmaduke's command and served in most of the campaigns in which that gallant officer took part. He remained in the Confederate military service throughout the entire war, and until the force to which he belonged was disbanded at Jacksonport, Arkansas, in June of 1865. Immediately afterward he returned to his home in Missouri and occupied his father's farm, the elder Lacks having died during the war. After farming three years he was engaged for some time in the sale of medicines and then opened a general store in Poplar Bluff. He did not find merchandising altogether advantageous to his health, and at the end of another three years he sold out and went back to the more congenial farm life. He continued to reside on his farm until 1883, when he again removed to Poplar Bluff for the purpose of educating his children, and that city has since been his home. At different times he has filled the offices of assessor, coroner, presiding judge of the county court, probate judge, deputy sheriff and deputy collector, and in all these positions he has shown himself the efficient public official and worthy servant of the people. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and the high esteem in which he is held by his party associates is evidenced by the number of offices conferred upon him through their suffrages. In religion he adheres to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has been a faithful member for forty-two years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has held nearly all the offices in the local lodge of that order with which he affiliates. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Honor. October 29, 1857, he married Miss Catherine Wisecarver. The children born to them have been John Nathan Lacks, who is now collector of Butler County, having held that office two years; Sarah Isabel Lacks, now Mrs. Nunn, who resides in Wise County, Texas; Henry Hawkins Lacks, now head of the mercantile firm of Lacks, Liles & Co., of Poplar Bluff; William Eli Lacks, now cashier of the

Butler County Bank; Lucinda Adaline Lacks, now Mrs. Ruggins, and Mattie Lacks, now Mrs. Lambertson, both of whom reside in Poplar Bluff, and Nannie Lacks.

Laclede.—A city of the fourth class in Linn County, seven miles from Linneus, at the crossing point of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroads, ninety-seven miles from St. Joseph and 218 from St. Louis. It was laid out upon the building of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. It is a nicely located town and beautiful as a residence place, having broad, well laid out streets, well shaded on either side. There are five churches in the town, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Christian and Colored Baptist. A good graded public school and a school for colored children are maintained. The business of the place is represented by a bank, handle factory, flouring mill, a weekly newspaper, the "Blade," an operahouse, and about thirty stores and miscellaneous business places. Population, 1899 (estimated), 850.

Laclede, Pierre, founder of St. Louis, whose full name was Pierre Liguist Laclede, was a native of the Parish of Bedon, Valle l'Aspre, France, born about the year 1724. Little more is known of his early life than that he came of good family and was trained to commercial pursuits. He came to Louisiana in 1755 and is said to have founded a commercial house soon afterward in New Orleans. In the Inter-colonial War between the French and English, his business was disastrously affected, and the close of the war found his affairs in serious embarrassment. In 1762 he obtained, as a reward for services which he had rendered the French colonial government, the exclusive privilege of carrying on the fur trade in the Missouri River country, and having formed the firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., left New Orleans in August of 1763 to establish a trading post near the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. He was accompanied by his family and a small party of hardy adventurers, and the primitive boats in which he embarked were loaded with goods adapted to the Indian trade. At the end of a three months' voyage he reached Fort Chartres and spent a portion of the following winter there, in the meantime exploring the country adjacent

to the mouth of the Missouri River and selecting the site of St. Louis as the place where he would establish his trading post. In February of 1764 he arrived on the site of the future city and began clearing away the trees and making preparations for the erection of buildings, and thus laid the foundations of St. Louis. Under his direction a town was laid out, and when the influx of settlers from the east side of the river set in, on account of the cession of the "Illinois country" to Great Britain, Laclède's village soon became a place of some consequence. Laclède at once opened up, and for several years thereafter carried on a profitable trade in furs, St. Louis being his chief trading post, and expeditions being made regularly into the adjacent Indian country. He died in 1778, near the mouth of the Arkansas River, while returning from New Orleans to St. Louis. His remains were buried near where he died, and an effort made to locate the spot at a later date was unsuccessful, so that the ashes of the founder of St. Louis, like the ashes of the explorer LaSalle—who opened the way for the colonization of the Mississippi Valley—rest in an unknown and unmarked grave. While still a resident of New Orleans, Laclède contracted a civil marriage with Madame Therese Chouteau, who had separated from a former husband, and who was denied divorce by the Catholic Church. Four children were born of this union, but all of these children, upon confirmation in the Church, took the name of the mother, and hence none of Laclède's descendants bear his name.

Laclede County.—A county in the south central part of the State, bounded on the north by Camden and Pulaski, east by Pulaski and Texas, south by Wright and Webster, and west by Dallas County; area, 474,879 acres. Situated upon the Ozark range, the surface of the county is undulating and broken, varying from rolling tracts of plateau land to high hills. The chief streams are the Big Niangua and the Gasconade. The chief tributaries of the Big Niangua are Woolsey's, Mountain and Spring Hollow Creeks. The Gasconade River drains the eastern and southern parts, as do also the Osage fork of the Gasconade, Bear, Mill, Cobb's, Brush, Panther, Park's and Steen Creeks, and a number of smaller streams.

Goodwin Hollow Creek runs north to the Auglaize, a branch of the Osage River. All the streams of the county have a generally northerly flow. The soil is as variable as the topography of the country. In the valleys near the streams is a sandy loam of great fertility, and early in the settlement of the country these valleys were covered with heavy growths of valuable timber. Many of these virgin forests are still standing. The soil of the upland varies from gravel to a rich clay, admirably adapted for the culture of fruit. The principal timber consists of oak, walnut, hickory, ash, hackberry and sycamore. Only about thirty per cent of the land is under cultivation and in pasture. Besides the numerous streams in the county, there are many springs, some of mammoth size, one particularly noticeable on the Niangua, on the Dallas County line, being of great force. It now supplies power for the running of a flouring mill. There are a number of curiosities in the county. A large cave is located on the east side of Park's Creek, in Section 18, Township 32, Range 15. It has an entrance at the foot of a perpendicular cliff, considerably above the bed of the stream, thirty-five feet wide and about thirty feet high. This is known as Bat Cave. Davis Cave, about half a mile distant from Bat Creek, is of considerable magnitude, and contains some beautiful formations. There are also a number of smaller caves in the county, and seven miles west of Lebanon is a natural bridge, more properly, a tunnel, that is worthy of note. Lead and zinc have been found in the county, and efforts to develop mines have recently been made. On Bear Creek are large masses of hematite. There is plenty of lime and sandstone, and agate and onyx have been found. The mining of lead and zinc ores promises to become an important industry in the near future. Wheat is the chief cereal growth. Corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax, tobacco and the various kinds of vegetables grow well. Agriculture and stock-raising are the most profitable pursuits. During 1898 the surplus products exported from the county included, cattle, 1,442 head; hogs, 13,113 head; sheep, 4,163 head; horses and mules, 760 head; wheat, 8,629 bushels; flaxseed, 200 bushels; hay, 16,000 pounds; flour, 127,572 pounds; lumber, 20,600 feet; cross-ties, 19,931; cord wood, 1,921 cords; wool, 39-

390 pounds; poultry, 474,741 pounds; eggs, 230,220 dozen; butter, 4,607 pounds; cheese, 8,662 pounds; dressed meats, 575 pounds; game and fish, 90,736 pounds; tallow, 5,965 pounds; hides and pelts, 32,294 pounds; fresh fruit, 250 pounds, dried fruit, 72,803 pounds; furs, 3,137 pounds; feathers, 4,481 pounds. The only manufacturing interests of the county are flouring, feed and saw mills. The territory that now embraces Laclede County was, previous to the advent of white men, the home of Osage Indians, two tribes occupying the county, known as the Great and Little Osages. With them various treaties were made and they left for the country further west about 1830, but their treaties with the government permitted them to hunt over the territory for some years, and this privilege they enjoyed until about 1838, when they finally abandoned the country. With them the early settlers never had any serious trouble, in fact, they were always friendly. Laclede County for some years was part of Crawford County, which was organized in January, 1829. The first settlements in Laclede territory were made about 1818. It is a matter of uncertainty just who was the first settler. It is authenticated that in the spring of 1820 one Jesse Ballew built a log cabin on the Gasconade River where the old Indian trail crossed the stream. About the same time, on the opposite side of the river from Ballew's cabin, Henry Anderson located on land and erected a cabin, and William Montgomery made a home for himself a few miles below Montgomery, and in 1825 built a horse power mill, the first in Laclede County territory. Soon after, William Gillespie settled on the Gasconade where it is crossed by the Waynesville and Linn Creek road, and Leonard Eastwood and William Tweedy located on land on the Osage Fork of the Gasconade. Others among the early settlers were Jesse Williams, who settled on the Gasconade near the mouth of Bear Creek; Spencer O'Neil, who located near the old "Gigsby farm," on Osage Fork; Joseph Tygart, who settled further up the Gasconade; Aaron Span, who settled near the old Indian trail on the Gasconade, and James Campbell, who settled on Osage Fork at what was long known as Bean's Ford. Up to 1825 the nearest gristmill to the settlement in the territory now Laclede County was near what is now Stanton, on the St.

Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in Franklin County, about 100 miles distant. To this mill the settlers carried their grain for bread-stuff on the backs of horses. At that time the nearest store was at the mouth of Little Piney, on the Gasconade, near where Jerome Station, in Phelps County, is now located. Live stock, furs and pelts were the medium for barter and exchange in the early days. The first land surveyed in the county was in 1836. When Pulaski County was formed its limits included all of the territory now embraced in Laclede County. Later, Wright and Camden Counties were created, and out of portions of Pulaski, Wright and Camden Counties, Laclede County was organized by legislative act approved February 24, 1849, and was named in honor of Pierre Liguist Laclede, the founder of the city of St. Louis. The act named Thomas Whitacre, of Miller; John Duncan, Sr., of Pulaski, and Washington Henson, of Dallas, commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice, and ordered that they "meet at the house of L. Murphy as soon as they can conveniently do so" and decide on a suitable site for a county seat. According to instructions, the commissioners met at the house of Lanchland Murphy, about a mile east of the present site of Lebanon. To the judge of the circuit court, Thomas Whitacre (or Whitaker) and John Duncan, "a majority" of the commissioners made a report that they had located the county seat on fifty acres of land, forty-one acres of which were donated to the county by Benjamin B. Harrison and wife and nine acres by James M. Appling and wife, for no other consideration than that the county seat be located upon the tract. Deeds to the land and abstracts of title of the same were presented to the court with the report. This land is situated about half a mile from the present courthouse at Lebanon, and is included in the corporate limits of the city, and was the original town of Lebanon, now called the "old town." The tract was irregular in form. It was laid out in blocks and lots, and on January 1, 1850, the lots were sold at public auction. The amount realized from the sale was \$255.33. After nearly all the lots were disposed of and the town well settled, it was discovered that the lands described in the deeds by the donors were not the lands which were laid out as the county seat, the tract transferred lying a little north.

This error was corrected by the original deeds being returned to the donors, who gave in return deeds to the land on which the town was located. Lebanon was named after Lebanon, a town in Tennessee. In May, 1850, a contract for the building of a courthouse was awarded to A. S. Cherry, and J. J. Thrailkill was appointed superintendent of buildings. The building erected was a story and a half frame, and was occupied on November 4, 1850, when the county court met for the first time in the building, though it was not completed until the following February. A jail was completed in September, 1851, by W. O. Duval, the contractor, the county court having appropriated \$350 for the purpose from the road and canal fund. In 1857 this jail was burned. In 1876, at a cost of \$4,000, the jail which is still in use was built on Block 11 of the first railroad addition to Lebanon. To the old town of Lebanon numerous additions were made. In May, 1869, the first railroad addition was laid out. This is where the railroad depot stands, and embraces the business portions of the city of Lebanon. Only a few houses remain on the original site of Lebanon, and in 1870 the old courthouse was abandoned and sold for \$50 and put into use as a barn, having been moved from its first site to the Hicks place, about a mile north. July 28, 1870, an order was made by the county court that, until suitable buildings were erected, court sessions should be held in the Case Building, in the first railroad addition to the city of Lebanon. An effort was made in the courts to have the records removed back to the "old town," but was unsuccessful. Some of the court meetings were held in the old Presbyterian Church. A few changes were made as to the buildings occupied by the courts until 1887, when quarters for the county officers were secured in the Greenleaf block, where they remained until the completion of the present courthouse in 1894. The courthouse is a substantial and handsome pressed brick structure, well furnished and equipped with fire-proof vaults. It cost \$20,000. The first county court met at the house of Lanchland Murphy on May 31, 1849. The members of the court, chosen at the first election in the county on the first Monday of the previous month, were William Smith, Samuel W. Barnes, and Robert Farris, who was chosen presiding justice. John S. Shields was

the first sheriff, and John L. Herndon the first clerk. At this meeting the county was divided into municipal townships. Laclede was one of the counties that in 1869 issued bonds to assist in the building of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad, issuing bonds to the amount of \$100,000. When the road failed of completion the matter of the payment of the bonds was carried into court and a satisfactory compromise effected. Laclede fared far better than some of her sister counties in the difficulties arising out of the issuance of these bonds and the failure to complete the road. The first circuit court of Laclede County was held at the house of Lanchland Murphy, October 1, 1849, Honorable Foster P. Wright presiding. During the early years of the court there were few important cases. Most of the matters to receive the attention of the court and grand jury were "selling liquor without license," "assault and battery" cases, "working on Sunday," "gaming," and similar offenses. There have been a number of murders in Laclede County since its organization, and two legal executions. In the greater number of cases punishment was inflicted by sentencing the guilty to the penitentiary. The first legal execution was that of Joseph Core, for the killing of George E. King in 1879. King and Core had trouble over the burning of wheat stacks belonging to the latter. The matter was carried into court and Core believed that he was not treated fairly. Some days later Core met King on the road and shot him to death. Core was tried and sentenced to be hanged on October 17, 1879. An appeal to the higher court was taken, but the finding of the lower court was affirmed, and the date of hanging was fixed for Friday, March 5, 1880, on which day Core was hanged, about one mile from the town. On change of venue from Maries County, Willis Howard was tried before the Circuit Court of Laclede County in 1893 for the murder of Mike Michael, a deaf mute. He was found guilty and was hanged at Lebanon July 19, 1894. Among the early members of the Laclede County bar were William C. Price, T. M. Johns, G. W. Wyatt, S. W. Woods, W. W. Turner, H. C. Warmouth, Moses Bean and Jacob B. Morelock. The first schools of Laclede County were run on the subscription plan, and were few and far between. In 1851 the county court ordered that a meeting of

the inhabitants of Congressional Township 33 north, Range 13 west, be held at the house of Richard Stroup on June 7, 1851, for the organization of a school according to the General Assembly act entitled, "An act to provide for the organization, support and government of common schools." This was the first move toward the institution of public schools in the county. The Missionary Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterians were the first denominations to organize societies in Laclede County territory. About 1844, one mile northeast of the site of the city of Lebanon, the Baptists organized a church society, and soon after what was long known as the Flag Spring Church was built. It was a small log building, and it was also occupied as a place of worship by the Cumberland Presbyterians. In 1850 the Baptists built a church at Goodwin Hollow, and soon after the Cumberland Presbyterians erected a log church three miles southwest of Lebanon, at Williams' Pond. The latter society went out of existence during the Civil War. In the county at present the Missionary Baptists, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Catholic, Congregational, Christian, Protestant Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian and Moravian denominations have churches. The first newspaper published in the county was the "Laclede County Leader," established November 27, 1869, at Lebanon, by George W. Bradfield. It is now known as the "Rustic." The press of the county in 1899 was the "Rustic," "Sentinel" and "Republican," at Lebanon, and the "Record," at Conway. Laclede County is divided into twelve townships, named, respectively, Auglaize, Franklin, Gasconade, Hooker, Eldridge, Lebanon, Mayfield, Osage, Smith, Spring Hollow, Union and Washington. The assessed value of real estate in the county in 1900 was \$1,684,015; estimated full value, \$3,368,030; assessed value of personal property, including stocks and bonds, \$537,635; estimated full value, \$1,612,905; assessed value of manufacturers and merchants (1899), \$89,215; estimated full value, \$178,430; assessed value of railroads and telegraphs, \$488,094.09. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad has thirty-six miles of road passing diagonally through the county from the northeast to the southwest, the only railroad in the county. The number of public schools

in the county in 1899 was 96; teachers employed, 108; pupils enrolled, 5,939, and the permanent school fund amounted to \$32,665.86. The population of the county in 1900 was 16,523.

Laclede County Springs.—There are numerous springs in Laclede County. One known as Bryce's (also Bennett's), near the Dallas County line, rises in a secluded spot on the Niangua, where it forms a small pond, then flows away in a large stream. It is estimated that more than 11,000,000 cubic feet of water flow from this stream every twenty-four hours. For some time the water from this spring has been utilized in running a flouring mill.

Ladonia.—An incorporated town on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, fifteen miles east-northeast of Mexico, in Audrain County. It has one school, three churches, two banks, two hotels, a newspaper, the "Herald," and about thirty business places including grain elevator, lumber yards, stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 700.

Ladies' Freedmen's Relief Association.—An association organized by the ladies of St. Louis toward the close of the Civil War, which had for its object the relief of the negroes who had been freed from slavery, who had flocked to St. Louis in large numbers, and who were in destitute circumstances. Through the efforts of this association large numbers of these negroes were temporarily fed and clothed and assisted in making their way to the Northern States, where they were able to find employment and begin caring for themselves.

Ladies' Land League.—An organization of St. Louis ladies formed January 2, 1881, which had for its object, aid of the movement then being made in this country to put an end to rack-renting, evictions and oppression by landlords in Ireland. The first officers of the association were Mrs. Mary E. O'Callahan, president; Kate Tyghe, treasurer; Mrs. Kate Fitzgerald, financial secretary, and Mrs. Mary McKenna, recording secretary.

Ladies' National League.—An organization formed in St. Louis on the 2d

of May, 1863, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength, and extending the influence of the loyal women of the city in aid of the general government in its efforts to suppress the uprising of the Southern States. Twelve hundred names of women were enrolled at that time as friends of the government, pledging their sympathies and labor in behalf of those who were struggling in its defense. By various means this league raised something more than \$2,000 during the first year of its existence, which was appropriated to the Union Aid, Freedmen's and Refugee Societies. The officers elected at the first annual meeting of the league were as follows: President, Mrs. T. M. Post; vice presidents, Mrs. George Partridge, Mrs. F. P. Blair, Mrs. R. P. Clark, Mrs. Wyllys King, Mrs. Charles D. Drake and Mrs. Charles W. Stevens; treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Morton; secretary, Mrs. A. M. Debenham; managers, Mrs. A. W. Dean, Mrs. Henry Stagg, Mrs. S. M. Breckinridge, Mrs. F. H. Fletcher, Miss Ellen Filley, Miss Ollie Partridge, Mrs. E. Cheever, Mrs. J. Van Norstrand, Mrs. E. M. Weber, Mrs. Adolphus Meier, Miss Bell Holmes and Miss Ella Drake. The league rendered valuable services to the Union cause in St. Louis during the war.

Ladies' Union Aid Society.—A society which existed in St. Louis during the Civil War, which had for its object the furnishing of hospital supplies to the Union armies, the collection and sending forward of food for those suffering in the military hospitals, and the aid of the Union refugees congregated in St. Louis. Mrs. Alfred Clapp, Mrs. Joseph Crawshaw and others were leaders in the work of this society.

Ladies' Union Refugee Aid Society.—A society formed in 1861 by the loyal ladies of St. Louis for the relief of those Unionists who had been driven from their homes in southwestern Missouri by the Confederate forces and their sympathizers, and who had sought refuge in St. Louis. The first officers of the society were Mrs. P. A. Child, president; Mrs. William Barr, secretary, and Mrs. Dr. Heussler, Mrs. Robert Holmes, Mrs. C. S. Kintzing, Mrs. Ferdinand Meyer and Mrs. Terrell, directors. Under the auspices of this society the refugees were quartered in an old mansion located on Elm

Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. There they remained long enough to be fed and clothed, after which they were sent to Illinois and other Northern States.

Lafayette County.—A county in the west central part of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Missouri River, opposite Ray and Carroll Counties; on the south by Johnson County, on the east by Saline County and on the west by Jackson County. Its east and west boundaries are straight surveys. The north boundary has the usual raggedness of the river shore, and the south line has but one slight irregularity. Lafayette County's area is 622 square miles or 398,702 acres. Although broken by a number of small streams, the farm lands of the county are nearly all under cultivation, and the general outlines of the rural districts show that they combine to make one of the garden spots of the State. A large percentage of the soil is tillable, there being enough timber to supply the needs, and the lands along the streams providing splendid pasturage. Two forks of the Big Sni flow through the county, one toward the north and the other toward the west. The head streams of Davis Creek, Tabo Creek, small tributaries of Blackwater Creek, in Johnson County, Salt Creek and other less important water courses make a perfect system of drainage, and the Missouri River, which skirts the county on the north, furnishes the advantages which all river counties value highly. A knob near Odessa is supposed to be the highest point. The coal beds, for which the county is famous, dip from Lexington southward. This is an immense industry at Lexington and Higginsville, hundreds of men finding steady employment in the mines. There are mines at Waverly, and the entire county is supposed to have generous veins underlying. On the farms corn, wheat and oats are raised in large quantities, and much of the feed is used by the farmers who raise it in fattening great herds of cattle and hogs and preparing fine horses for the markets. Ash, cottonwood, elm, hickory, locust, linden, maple, oak, walnut and other common varieties of trees are plentiful, and shrubs and vines are profitably cared for. Statistics gathered from a late agricultural report show an annual crop as follows: Corn, 3,530,143; wheat, 1,493,-

040; oats, 293,596; barley, 320; rye, 759; buckwheat, 90. The same report showed that the county had 11,237 head of horses, 4,231 head of mules, 25,099 head of neat cattle, 23,501 head of hogs and 4,994 head of sheep. An estimate of the annual coal output is about 375,000 tons. The assessed valuation of real and personal property is about \$10,000,000, and the estimated full value is \$15,000,000. The census of 1900 showed that the county had a population of 31,679. On November 16, 1820, the County of Lillard was established from a portion of Cooper County. John Dustin, James Bounds, Sr., David McClelland, James Lillard and David Ward were appointed commissioners and the act by which they were named provided that Mt. Vernon should be the county seat. The county took its first name from Commissioner Lillard, who was its first member of the Legislature and who framed the county bill. He was also one of the earliest settlers of that territory. Lillard resided in Missouri a few years and then returned to Tennessee on account of ill health. By act of the Legislature in 1825 the name of the county was changed to that of the honored and patriotic Lafayette, which change was brought about by the visit of the French patriot to this country in that year. In 1834 the present boundaries were fixed. Gilead Rupe was, from all accounts, the first settler in Lafayette County, he having located, according to some statements, as early as 1815, according to others, in 1819. He located on the place formerly owned by William Erskine, now owned by T. C. Sawyer, about two and a half miles south of Lexington. He had a troublous time during the early years of his residence there on account of the Indians. George Houx, who fixes the date of Rupe's location at 1819, settled at Old Franklin in 1817. According to him Rupe owned and operated the Boonville ferry. In the spring of 1818, Houx stated, he passed through Lafayette County and there was not a white settler in it. Mr. Houx fixed 1819 as the year when Thomas Tribble settled in Lafayette County, and 1820 as the year when Abel Owens, Wilson Owens, Markham, Thomas and Richard Fristoe, Thomas Hopper and Solomon Cox settled there. Other accounts fix 1816 as the year when Thomas Hopper came from North Carolina and settled in Lafayette County. Hopper was closely fol-

lowed by Solomon Cox, who located near what is now the village of Dover. Albert and William Owens came the same year as Hopper and Cox and settled near Lexington, and in that year came James Hicklin, who was a nephew of Gilead Rupe. Mr. Hicklin was an assistant of Green McAferty, United States surveyor, in making a survey of the public lands in Lafayette County. Of these pioneers Thomas Fristoe was a Baptist missionary preacher, a man universally beloved. In 1817 Littleberry Estis, John Evans, Heyde Russell and others removed to Lafayette County from Madison County, Kentucky, settling west of Waverly and living close together for mutual protection against the Indians. In 1819 this settlement established the first school in the county and employed as its first teacher a mere boy named Estis, who was succeeded in 1822 and 1823 by Edward Ryland, brother of the well known judge, John F. Ryland. Susanna Estis, daughter of Littleberry Estis, was the first white woman reared south of the Missouri River and west of Arrow Rock. In 1818 the immigration was quite large. "It is impossible to ascertain," says William H. Chiles, a prominent attorney of Lexington, in an historical article written in 1876, in response to a proclamation of President Grant calling for such material on account of the centennial of the United States, "who founded the first county seat of Lafayette County, located at Mount Vernon." It was situated within the present limits of the county upon the Missouri River Bluffs between the present site of Berlin and the mouth of Tabo Creek. The first county court of what was then Lillard County met in the house of Samuel Weston January 22, 1821. The court was composed of Judges John Stapp, John Whitsett and James Lillard, whose commissions were signed by Governor Alex. McNair and Secretary of State Joshua Barton. To these judges the oath was administered by Henry Renick, a justice of the peace. Markham Fristoe was appointed county collector. He was also appointed constable, men being scarcer than offices. John Dustin was the first county surveyor. The first term of the Lillard Circuit Court was held in 1821. On February 2d of that year Judge David Todd, with Hamilton P. Gamble as circuit attorney, Young Ewing as clerk and William R. Cole as sheriff, opened court at the house of Adam Light-

ner, in Mt. Vernon. Upon Markham Fristoe were then placed the additional duties of deputy sheriff. Attorneys Peyton R. Hayden and John P. McKinney attended this term of court. The first grand jury was composed of William and John Lillard, John J. Heard, William F. Semmons, Thomas and James Linwell, David Jennings, Jesse Cox, James Bounds, Jr., Isaac Clark, William Wallace, Chris. Mulkey, Jacob Catron, John Bowman, George Parkinson, Thomas Hopper, John Robinson, Thomas Fristoe, William Fox and Samuel Fox. Owing to the limited amount of room at the command of the court, it is said that this jury, with many others, subsequently held its sessions in the hazel brush until better accommodations were furnished. One member of this grand jury 'Squire John J. Heard, entertained Washington Irving during his trip through the West, and it is mentioned in one of the works of that great writer. The transfer of the county seat to its present location, Lexington, was made in 1823, and on February 3d of that year the county court held its first session in Lexington. No public buildings of any kind had been prepared. March 17, 1823, the first term of the circuit court was opened at the house of Dr. Buck, in Lexington. This house is said to have been the first erected in the town, and has since been removed. Courts were also held in Elisha Green's Tavern, which stood on the site occupied later by the Lafayette House. In a log room adjoining Dr. Buck's residence, the room being used as a temporary jail, was confined at one time the notorious Kentucky outlaw, John A. Murrell. In 1824-5 Colonel Henry Renick erected the first courthouse, in the public square in the "old town" of Lexington. The first church erected in Lexington proper was used jointly by the Presbyterians and the Cumberland Presbyterians. This structure has long since been torn away. The year 1830 brought to Lexington General A. W. Doniphan, then a young lawyer, strong and vigorous mentally as well as physically. General Doniphan lived there several years and finally removed to Clay County and later to Ray County. May 2, 1831, the county court condemned the Renick courthouse and ordered it sold. The new building which succeeded was built between the years 1832 and 1835. This did service until the new town of Lexington was laid out and the present

courthouse was erected in 1847. The abandoned building was purchased by the Baptists and by them used for many years as a female seminary. During the war, in 1861, it was used as a hospital. It has since been sold and removed. The year 1831 brought about a change in the judicial district. The Sixth District was formed and Lafayette County was taken from Judge Todd and added to the new district, presided over by Circuit Judge John F. Ryland, who came to Missouri in 1819 and located at Old Franklin. He was circuit judge for eighteen years and served as supreme judge eleven years. He died September 10, 1873, at the age of seventy-six years. In 1833 Judge Henderson Young, of Tennessee, who succeeded Judge Ryland as judge of the Sixth District, and Judge Eldridge Burden, for eight years a legislator and for twelve years a probate judge, settled in Lafayette County. Both are now deceased. Leland Tromly was the first person lawfully hanged in Lafayette County. He was sentenced by Judge Ryland for killing James Stephens, and was hanged April 4, 1834. April 30 of the same year occurred, probably, the first execution of a female criminal in Missouri. On that day Mary Andres, alias Mary Trumberg, suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of her infant child. There have been ten legal executions in Lafayette County. In 1837 Wellington was laid out and in 1839 Dover was founded. These towns thrived and, the jealousy and dormant energies of Lexington being excited, in 1836 the first addition to the new town was laid out. This was rapidly built up. The heavy production of hemp in Lafayette County resulted in the establishment of a rope walk, by William P. Moore and John Buchanan, in 1828 or 1829. The plant later fell into the hands of the McGrew brothers, but the enterprise has since been abandoned. Hemp-raising was revived in Lafayette County a few years ago, but the experiment was of short duration. The year 1857 gave to Lafayette County, in the person of Honorable Thomas P. Akers, the first and for many years the only Representative in Congress she ever had. Mr. Akers was in Congress but a short time, he being elected to fill out an unexpired term caused by the death of the Honorable John Miller of Cooper County. Mr. Akers died several years ago. Lafayette County was in its period of greatest

prosperity when the war broke out in 1861. She remained with Missouri steadfast to the Union until, in the words of Mr. Chiles, "upon the eve of actual hostilities, seeing that war was inevitable, the greater part of her citizens warmly espoused the cause of the South." While furnishing a large quota to the Confederate troops, no inconsiderable number as quickly took up arms in the Federal cause. Her sons were as brave on the battlefield as they were ready to take up arms, and whenever they contended in arms, whether upon her own beautiful territory or upon far distant battle grounds, when they fell they went down in the thick of the fight, with their faces to the foe and the flags under which they fought flying bravely over them. Judge John A. S. Tutt, of Lafayette County, succeeded Judge Smart, of Jackson County as circuit judge in 1862 and filled the position with ability and honor through the troublesome war years and until November, 1869, when he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of law. Judge Tutt came to this State from Virginia when a young man, but did not locate in Lafayette County until 1858, going there from Cooper County. When he located in Lexington his law partner was Honorable T. T. Crittenden, later elevated to the office of Governor of Missouri. In the rush of litigation which followed the war, a common pleas court was given to Lafayette County as auxiliary to the circuit court. During the entire existence of this court, from 1867 to 1872, its justice was Judge William Walker, who filled the position with much ability and legal acumen. Judge Walker came to Missouri from Illinois at the close of the war. He served four years as police judge of Lexington, completing his last term in June, 1898.

At the close of the war a railroad outlet was anxiously sought, and in October, 1868, the road now known as the Wabash, formerly the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, was completed to Richmond and Lexington Junction, opposite Lexington. In 1871 the branch railroad from Lexington to Sedalia, now owned by the Missouri Pacific, was completed. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Wyandotte Railroad was completed in 1876. This was then a narrow gauge road, but has since been made a standard gauge, and is now called the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific. A north and south road, the Lex-

ington, Lake & Gulf, was projected and the road bed completed through Lafayette County in 1870-1, but the financial panic of 1873-4 cut short its further progress toward completion. The project was finally abandoned, the money invested was lost and taxes on the bonds are still being paid. The building of railroads caused the founding of the thriving towns of Aullville, Higginsville and Page City, and Concordia was brought from a pleasant country village to be one of the busiest towns in the county. The coal beds of Lafayette County have had a wide reputation for years. The Goodwin brothers took the initiatory steps about the close of the war toward building up a larger export of coal, but the facilities for transportation, which were by steamboats, were not sufficient to reward their enterprise with profit, and after a few years the enterprise was abandoned. Upon the completion of the Lexington & Sedalia Railroad, however, the Lexington Coal Company sank an extensive shaft near "Old Town," and since that time the industry has been decidedly flourishing and profitable. The first newspaper printed in Lafayette County was the "Express," edited by Charles Patterson. The initial number was issued April 4, 1840, and it was published continuously until 1861. Other publications which have existed and which now exist in Lexington are referred to under an article devoted in this work to that flourishing city. In 1858 Charles Patterson, the founder of the "Express," edited a paper at Waverly called the "Visitor." This was in existence about one year. Three distinguished residents of Lafayette County have held State offices. James Young was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1844 and served four years. He died February 9, 1878. Alex. A. Lesueur, who was for several years the editor of the "Lexington Intelligencer," has served the people of Missouri as Secretary of State for the past twelve years. He was first elected in 1888. In 1899 he became the editor of the "Kansas City Times." John F. Ryland, one of the most noted of Missouri jurists, after serving as circuit judge in the district of which Lafayette County was a part, was promoted to a seat on the supreme bench of this State, being elected in 1851 and serving with ability and distinction for six years. An unusual amount of interesting history is woven into the records of Lafayette County. Here, near

the city of Lexington, was fought one of the hottest battles of the Civil War in Missouri. From an educational standpoint, this county stands in the front rank. Its seat of government is well known all over the country as an educational center, several of the best institutions of learning being located there. The system of public schools has been nurtured and improved from year to year, and altogether the standard of education in Lafayette County is unexcelled. Since the death of war troubles the people of the county have buried all thoughts of former strife, and now stand together for the improvement of their country, their State and their county.

Lafayette's Visit to St. Louis.—September 10, 1824, a meeting of residents of St. Louis was held "for the purpose of making public demonstration of their feelings upon the arrival in the United States of General Lafayette." At this meeting Daniel Bissell, William Christy, Auguste Chouteau, Pierre Chouteau, Sr., Bernard Pratte, Stephen Hempstead, Sr., Alexander McNair, William Rector, William Carr Lane, Henry S. Geyer and Archibald Gamble were appointed a committee to invite General Lafayette to visit St. Louis and arrange for his reception. In pursuance of arrangements made by this committee, a national salute was fired and a display of fireworks and illumination in honor of Lafayette took place on the 15th of September following. On the 20th of September Chairman Bissell of the committee wrote to Lafayette, then in Philadelphia, extending to him on behalf of the citizens of St. Louis an invitation to visit the city. To this invitation General Lafayette responded graciously, and his visit to St. Louis was made on the 29th of April, 1825. The steamer "Natchez," with Lafayette and his son, George Washington Lafayette, and a distinguished escort on board, landed at the foot of Market Street at 9 o'clock on the morning of that day, and when the visitors stepped ashore they were formally received by Mayor William Carr Lane and the citizens' reception committee. The mayor delivered an address of welcome, and Lafayette and his friends were then escorted to the home of Major Pierre Chouteau, being conveyed in a carriage drawn by four white horses. At the Chouteau mansion Lafayette held a public reception, and later was

driven about the city, visiting General William Clark and "St. Louis Lodge of Freemasons," of which he and his son were made honorary members. A ball was given in his honor at night.

LaForce, Felix L., a prominent representative of the real estate interests of Kansas City, and formerly identified with her wholesale trade, was born August 31, 1847, in Boone County, Missouri. His parents were Washington and Pheraba (Wright) LaForce. The father was a native of Kentucky, but came to Missouri during the pioneer days, in about 1830, locating in Boone County, near the town of Columbia. Throughout his useful life he was a resident of Missouri, and his closing days were passed in Mexico, Audrain County. The mother was born in this State, Boone County. The early members of the LaForce family lived in Virginia, of French descent, and the first man of that name in this country of whom the members of the family have indirect knowledge, is mentioned in the writings of Washington Irving, and was presumably of the stock through which the subject of this sketch might trace his genealogy. The branch of the Wright family to which the mother belonged lived in Tennessee in an early day, removed thence to Kentucky and from that State to Missouri. Felix L. LaForce was educated in the common schools of Boone county, Missouri. After leaving school he engaged in the mercantile business at Columbia, first as a clerk in the employ of Jonathan Kirkbride, a typical Quaker, and then succeeding to the business as owner. In 1881 Mr. LaForce removed to Kansas City, and, having prospered in his retail ventures, was enabled to enlarge the scope of his operations. He embarked in the wholesale dry goods business, the style of the firm being Grimes, Woods, LaForce & Co. It so continued until 1885, when it was merged into the W. B. Grimes Dry Goods Company, which was succeeded by the Swofford Dry Goods Company, now one of the largest establishments of its kind in the West. Mr. LaForce was the buyer for his house, and his judicious and careful methods made success possible. After leaving the wholesale business he established the firm of F. L. LaForce & Co., being associated with his brother, W. B. LaForce, and paying atten-

tion to brokerage, stocks, bonds, real estate and loans. W. B. LaForce left the firm in 1895, and since that time its founder has conducted the business alone. Mr. LaForce is a Democrat, and is a member of the Christian Church. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Ella Estill, of Howard County, Missouri, daughter of Colonel J. R. Estill. The latter, who was a distinguished, though unassuming man, was the owner of one of the finest farms in the country, embracing 3,000 acres of highly cultivated soil, was a curator of the Missouri State University, and a gentleman beloved and held in highest regard by all who knew him. He died in the early part of 1900 at an advanced age. Mr. LaForce is a director in the Union National Bank, of Kansas City, is identified with the leading commercial interests of his city and vicinity, and is one of the men who have made Kansas City's present substantial growth and sure advancement possible.

LaForce, Samuel B., was reared and educated in Pike County, Missouri. He removed to Jasper County in 1843, locating near Carthage. He entered and bought large tracts of land, and managed a farm. In war times he was an ardent Unionist, and served as guide for General Sigel before and during the battle of Carthage, July 5, 1861. Later he served in an Illinois regiment, and two of his sons also performed military service. In 1846 and again in 1848 he was elected sheriff of Jasper County. In 1850 he was elected to the Sixteenth General Assembly, and in 1866 he was elected clerk of the circuit and county courts. He died in 1898.

LaGrange.—A city in Lewis County, situated on the Mississippi River and the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, twelve miles southeast of Monticello, the county seat, and ten miles from Quincy, Illinois. It is beautifully located on the bluffs of the Mississippi River, and is the oldest settled point in the county. It has a college under the control of the Baptist Church, a good graded public school, ten churches—Baptist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Lutheran, German Methodist, Christian, Congregational, and churches for colored people. The business interests of the town are represented by one bank, a newspaper, the "Indicator," two flouring

mills, a creamery, two hotels, operahouse, and about forty other business places, including stores, shops, etc. The different fraternal orders have lodges in the town. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,400.

Laidley, Leonidas H., physician, was born, September 20, 1844, in Carmichaels, Pennsylvania. His education was directed with a view of entering the medical profession. He studied medicine under his father, who was a practicing physician, and at the Cleveland Medical College and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter named in 1868. He then practiced with his father and brother, and then took a course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. In 1872 he located in St. Louis, Missouri. Soon after coming he aided in organizing the "Young Men's Christian Association" in St. Louis, giving special attention to the sick, and his work grew in such proportions that a free dispensary was organized, which was the nucleus of the Protestant Hospital Association. He has occupied faculty positions with the Western Dental College of Physicians and Surgeons and Beaumont Hospital Medical College, all of St. Louis, and he holds membership in the principal medical societies. In 1883 he was a delegate to the British Medical Association, held at Liverpool. During the same year he also visited the hospitals at Edinburgh, London and Paris. In 1880 he married Miss Elizabeth Latta, of Lancaster, Ohio.

Lake, Thomas Marion, merchant, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, March 18, 1828, son of Isaac and Eleanor B. (Weadon) Lake, both also natives of Virginia. Isaac Lake served as a soldier in the War of 1812, in Captain Mason's cavalry company, raised in Loudoun County, Virginia. Thomas Marion Lake was raised in Virginia and educated in private schools in that State. In 1847 he became a clerk in a store, and five years later established a general store for himself at Rectortown, Virginia, at the same time becoming agent for the Manassas Gap Railroad Company at that point. For a time his partner was the paternal grandfather of A. F. Rector, prosecuting attorney of Saline County. In 1859 he organized the new firm of T. M. Lake & Co., and continued

to occupy the position of depot agent and postmaster there till the approach of the Federal forces during the Civil War caused the town to be abandoned. In March, 1862, he entered the Seventh Virginia Cavalry Regiment of the Confederate Army, his company being commanded by Captain (afterward General) Turner Ashby. From this time until the close of the war he served most of the time at headquarters on detached duty, part of the time acting as quartermaster. Three times he was made a prisoner by the Union forces, but each time secured his release through his own devices. The first three years after the war he devoted to farming operations in Virginia. In the fall of 1868 he brought his family to Warrensburg, Missouri, and the following spring leased a farm ten miles east of Higginsville, where he remained until the fall of 1880. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Eureka, Kansas, until 1891, since which time he has conducted a large and general merchandising business in Higginsville, Missouri. The firm is known as T. M. Lake & Sons, and includes Lytton Lee and Louis H. Lake. Mr. Lake has always advocated the principles of the Democracy, though he has never cared for public office. His only fraternal association is with the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of high public spirit, and is regarded as one of the most useful citizens of Higginsville. He was married, October 15, 1850, to Almira H. Harding, a daughter of Strothler and Angeline (McInteer) Harding, of White Ridge, Fauquier County, Virginia. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1900, surrounded by nine children, namely: L. Mortimer, a farmer, residing near Marshall, Missouri; Annie Bettie, Lillian H., wife of C. J. Lewis; D'Arcy Paul, residing in Montana; Lytton Lee, Louis H., C. Crozet, of Chicago; Tacie W. and Flossie S. Lake.

Lakenan.—A village in Shelby County, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, five miles east of Shelby. It has a church, school, four stores and a blacksmith shop. Population, 1899 (estimated), 200.

Lake Springs Park.—This delightful resort is situated one and one-half miles southwest of the city of Nevada, at the terminus of the street railway. It is laid out

upon moderately rugged ground, with picturesque rock outcroppings, and shaded with forest trees. Between the hills lies a beautiful artificial lake of translucent water, fed by springs, the most important of which is White Sulphur Spring, which has a daily discharge of 1,000,000 gallons. The waters give a distinct odor of sulphur, but are entirely palatable, and are inhabited by multitudes of excellent fish. Upon the grounds are a convention hall, with seats for several thousand people; a bathhouse, pagodas, rustic seats and a pavilion for music and dancing. The public is allowed the use of the grounds at all times. Small charges are exacted for the admission of vehicles and the use of bathhouse and boats. Altogether, it is one of the most beautiful and pleasant spots in America. The resort is the property of Mr. Harry C. Moore, who has contributed liberally to all the adornment and enterprises of Nevada, and represents an outlay of \$40,000.

Lamar.—The county seat of Barton County, on the Springfield division of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway and the Lexington & Southern division of the Missouri Pacific Railway, forty miles southeast from Fort Scott and 139 miles southwest from Kansas City. It is admirably situated in a horseshoe bend of the north fork of Spring River, commonly called the Muddy, and was named by Mrs. George E. Ward, wife of one of its founders, in honor of President Lamar, of the Republic of Texas. The water supply is drawn from the river which partly surrounds it and is distributed by the Lamar Water & Electric Light Company, formed in 1890, which consolidated the plants of the Lamar Water Company and the Lamar Light & Power Company, both organized in 1887. An artesian well 1,044 feet in depth, sunk by subscription of residents and now owned by individuals, affords a palatable and healthful water supply for drinking purposes. Protection against fire is afforded by a volunteer fire company, equipped with hose and hook and ladder truck. The city expends annually \$2,000 for water and \$1,500 for light, and has a bonded indebtedness of \$15,000 on the former account, for which provision is made by a sinking fund. There is local and long distance telephone service. The courthouse,

located in the center of a beautiful public square, is a handsome edifice of Barton County stone, pressed brick and architectural iron work from a local foundry. It contains all modern conveniences. The jail, a brick building, was erected at a cost of \$7,600. An operahouse has a seating capacity of nearly 1,000. The C. H. Brown Banking Company is the pioneer financial house, and was founded in 1867: Its capital is \$50,000. The banking house of Thomas Eggers, capital \$10,000, is successor to F. Eggers & Sons, founded in 1881. The First National Bank was incorporated in 1889. Its capital is \$50,000 and its circulation is \$12,500. The Farmers' Bank of Barton County was organized in February, 1900, capital, \$50,000. The newspapers are the "Democrat," weekly, Democratic; the "Republican," weekly, Republican, and the "Industrial Leader," Populist. The Masonic bodies are a lodge, a chapter, a commandery and a chapter of the Eastern Star. There are two lodges, an encampment and the patriarchs militant of the Odd Fellows, and a Rebekah Lodge. Other fraternal societies are the Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World, United Workmen, Select Friends and the Grand Army of the Republic. A military organization, Company C, Second Regiment National Guard of Missouri, was in the service of the United States during the war with Spain, under command of Captain Mark Thorpe. On being discharged it resumed its place in the State military establishment. There are four school buildings for white children and one building for colored children, aggregating \$50,000 in value. The Central School building is a handsome, and well arranged edifice of yellow pressed brick, and was built at a cost of \$33,000. There are nineteen teachers and 800 pupils, of whom sixteen are colored. The High School, with 129 pupils, supports a course leading directly to the University of Missouri. The equipment includes a library valued at \$600, and necessary physics laboratories. In 1899 the maintenance of the schools cost \$11,380.28. The school debt for building purposes was \$28,000. Lamar College affords higher education. The churches are Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian and Catholic. Nearly all the church edifices are spacious and attractive in

architecture and furnishings. The industrial interests include a flourmill, a cornmill, an iron foundry and machine shop, and a cheese factory. Stone of fine quality is quarried immediately near, and surface coal exists abundantly, but is not mined except for local use. The city is substantially built, and the residence portions, with their wide streets, spacious grounds, abundant shade and tasteful residences, are extremely beautiful. In 1900 the population was 2,787.

The first settlement made on the site was by George E. Ward, who, in 1852, built a corn and sawmill and opened a store. William H. McFarland was a merchant in 1858, and Jason N. Bruffey and Nathan Bray were storekeepers in 1859 or 1860. At the outbreak of the war the population was about 300. Nearly all the people dispersed and business practically disappeared. Van Pelt & Smedley opened the first store after the return of peace, followed soon by Robert Olive, C. B. Combs and A. W. McCutcheon, and a firm composed of R. J. Tucker, J. B. Page and E. G. Ward. In 1866 a school was opened by Reeson Bovard, and in 1867 the rebuilding of churches began with the reorganization of the Baptist Church, the pioneer religious body. In 1870 the "Barton County Democrat" appeared, published by W. R. Crockett. The first railroad to reach the place was the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, in 1880, and the Missouri Pacific Railway was completed the following year. These gave an impetus to all business enterprises.

The original town of Lamar was laid out by the county court of Barton County about 1856 upon sixty acres of land donated by Joseph C. Parry for county seat purposes. Parry entered the land in 1856, but the entry was canceled, though his patent was subsequently issued. March 1, 1869, he made a quit-claim deed to Barton County, the record showing that this instrument was made in lieu of one executed and recorded about December 1, 1856, and that the original deed and record had been lost or destroyed during the war. It appears that associates of Parry in proprietorship of his retained land, upon the town site, were his father-in-law, George E. Ward, and Elisha Peters. The town was incorporated March 12, 1867, with Marcellus Pyle, Henry F. Harrington, Landon M. Timmonds, D. G. Steidley and William B. Smed-

ley as trustees. M. N. Wills laid off an addition in 1868, and others were made later by Joseph C. Parry, Payton Cockrell, Edward Butler, Allen Cockrell and D. Humphreys. June 1, 1880, the town was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, with N. E. McCutcheon, mayor; L. B. Smith, J. V. Elder, C. H. Brown and G. F. Burkhart, aldermen; J. P. Alter, clerk, and James Wilson, marshal. In 1892 a special election was held upon a proposition to incorporate as a city of the third class, the population having long been sufficiently large for such organization. The vote was in the negative, in the conviction that the increased powers were unnecessary and would not justify the additional expense.

Lamar College.—An institution for the higher education of both sexes, located at Lamar, in Barton County. It maintains scientific, classical, normal, commercial, musical and fine art courses. In January, 1900, there were four teachers and forty pupils; the latter number was below the normal on account of sickness. The building is a commodious structure of stone, faced with pressed brick, two stories high, and is equipped with modern furnishings and apparatus. The building was erected in 1889, at a cost of \$10,000, two-thirds of which was provided by citizens of Lamar, and the remainder by the first principal, James K. Hull. The school was known as the Missouri Polytechnic Institute. After three years Professor Hull retired, being unable to meet further financial obligations, after loss of his original means. The property was sold under mortgage, and in 1897 passed into the possession of the Lamar Educational Association, a corporation formed to carry on the school upon a strictly non-sectarian basis.

Lambert, Louis A., was born in Troy, New York, March 11, 1835. His father was a shiphandler, and the son received his education as a naval architect. After his graduation he located in New York City, but a short time later removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he established himself as a boatbuilder. Many of the well known steamboats which plied the waters of the Mississippi River during the late fifties and early sixties were constructed by him, and his name was familiar to all interested in river craft at

a time when that sort of traffic was of much greater importance than at this day. About 1860 Captain Lambert became associated with Colonel George B. Boomer and removed to Castle Rock, Osage County, Missouri, where he continued his trade as a boatbuilder and made craft for the commercial traffic of the Missouri River. He constructed what is said to have been the first ferryboat in commission on the Missouri. He built a number of very fine vessels, fully equipped for both freight and passenger service, and operated several of these in the trade on the Missouri, Ohio and Osage Rivers. In 1865 he also engaged in general merchandising and the flour milling business at Castle Rock, soon thereafter erecting a large flouring mill and elevator at Osage City, located at the mouth of the Osage River, using his boats for the purpose of transporting the wheat from the upper river to the mills. At all times he possessed a steamboat master's license, thereby gaining the title of captain, by which he was known throughout his useful life. Captain Lambert continued his various business interests at Castle Rock and Osage City until 1876, when he was selected by the people of Osage County to represent them in the Legislature. He served but one term, removing with his family in 1878 to Jefferson City, Missouri, in order that his children might enjoy better educational advantages than were possible in the newer sections of the State farther South. At Jefferson City he engaged extensively in the lumber business, and through his eldest son, Henry C., became interested in the First National Bank, of Jefferson City, of which H. C. Lambert had become cashier. Growing attached to the banking business Captain Lambert, together with his son, decided upon Kansas City as a good opening for the location of a new bank. He therefore removed to that city in April, 1884, and soon established the Bank of Grand Avenue. They erected the bank building at Fourteenth Street and Grand Avenue. In that building the bank was comfortably housed and has continued to do a prosperous and conservative business. Captain Lambert, while living in Osage County, met Sarah E. Lansdown, eldest daughter of Dr. W. J. Lansdown, of Cole County, Missouri, and they were married in 1858. They had a family of six children—five sons and one daughter. All of the sons are connected

with the Bank of Grand Avenue, holding the following positions: Henry C. Lambert, president; Joseph W., cashier; Edward, Eric and LeClair, bookkeepers. The daughter is Mrs. Ross W. Latshaw, of Kansas City. Captain Lambert came from a family of Roman Catholics, but took no personal part in church matters and was not actively affiliated with any denomination, but his wife and children are identified with the Episcopal Church. He was a man of strict integrity and of painstaking care in business methods, was a loyal supporter of Kansas City and everything pertaining to the interests of Missouri, and throughout his years lived uprightly and usefully. His death occurred January 30, 1899. The bank established by this family is referred to in the history of banking in Kansas City, which is found elsewhere in this work. The present head of the establishment, Henry C. Lambert, obtained his first training along this line as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank, of Jefferson City, Missouri. He became connected with this bank in 1880, and two years later was chosen to fill the position of cashier. He married Miss Augusta M. Davison, daughter of Dr. A. H. Davison, a well known pioneer settler and physician of Jefferson City, Missouri. Two children have come to this union, a son and a daughter, both of whom are pupils in the public schools of Kansas City.

Lamine, Battle of.—In General Jo Shelby's raid into Missouri, in September and October of 1863, he, with 1,000 men, advanced without serious opposition to Boonville, which place he entered and took possession of. But General E. B. Brown was following him from Jefferson City, with a considerable force, and he was compelled to leave Boonville that night and camp two miles west on the road to Marshall. Knowing that he would be pursued he managed, by a swift march, to reach and cross Lamine River, or creek, and ambush a detachment under Captain Ferrell, on the western bank, where his troops were concealed behind trees, logs and stumps. The banks of the stream were steep and slippery, and when the pursuing Federals arrived, and were eagerly crossing in haste and some disorder, they were completely surprised at receiving a volley from the hidden enemy, 200 strong. It was impossible to go forward and difficult

to go back, and the column, caught below and between the banks, suffered severely from the close fire of a foe whose shots, coming from musket and revolver, could not be returned. One hundred and eleven were left dead and wounded on a spot so small that they lay one on another, the Confederates losing only one man. It was a bloody affair, and delayed the pursuit till the Confederates escaped to Marshfield.

Lamine River.—A stream made up of two forks, one of them, the Black Fork, rising in Johnson County, the other in Pettis County, which unite in Cooper County. The main river empties into the Missouri ten miles above Boonville. The Lamine is about 100 miles in length and navigable for a short distance above its mouth.

Lamonte.—A village in Pettis County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, twelve miles northwest of Sedalia, the county seat. It has a public school, churches of the Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist South, and Presbyterian denominations; a Democratic newspaper, the "Recorder," a bank and a flourmill. It is a large shipping point for coal, lime and sandstone. In 1899 the population was 1,000. The town owes its origin to the building of the railway, and was first known as Boomer, the name of a contractor. It was laid out in 1865 by Frank Hickox and J. R. McConnell, and was called Lamonte on the removal of the post-office of that name from its location on the Georgetown and Lexington stage road. It was incorporated in December, 1882.

Lamson, Justin W., physician, was born May 21, 1843, in Suncook, New Hampshire, son of William and Sarah (Starritt) Lamson. His father was a native of Northfield, Vermont, and his mother of New Boston, New Hampshire. His paternal grandparents were also born in the "Green Mountain" State, and his grandfather in this line was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. When Dr. Lamson was nine years of age his parents removed to Metamora, Illinois, and at that place the son completed a common school education. Subsequently he attended Knox College two years, at Galesburg, Illinois. At the beginning of the Civil War, and in April of 1861, he enlisted as a private

soldier in the Union Army, being mustered into the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, though he was under eighteen years of age at the time. After serving eighteen months in this command he returned to Illinois and began the study of medicine. He was graduated from Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in February of 1867, and in March of the same year he began the practice of his profession at Granby, Newton County, Missouri. In December following he removed to Newtonia, where he practiced successfully and continuously until July, 1890, when he established his home at Neosho. Since then he has been one of the leading practitioners at that place and has occupied a position in the front rank of his profession. Though he has been devoted to his calling, he has been interested in various industrial and financial enterprises. For several years he owned an interest in the Ritchey mill at Ritchey, which was burned in 1890, and since its organization he has also been a stockholder and director in the Bank of Neosho, of which he has been president since the spring of 1898. In politics, a firm advocate of the principles for which the Republican party stands, Dr. Lamson has been honored with official position by that party, having served as a member of the Missouri Legislature from 1876 to 1878. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Master's degree, and although not a communicant of any church, is a friend of these christianizing agencies and a man of the highest moral character. January 17, 1871, he married Miss Susan M. Ritchey, daughter of the late Judge Mathew H. Ritchey, of Newton County. Their children are Roy C. Lamson, now a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and Ina M. Lamson.

Lancaster.—The judicial seat of Schuyler County, located on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, a little north of the center of the county. It was founded in 1845, in which year it was made the county seat. It was first incorporated in 1856 and made a city of the fourth class in 1889. The town has a substantial courthouse, three churches and a public high school. Lancaster is distinguished as being the leading horse market of the United States outside of a few of the larger cities. The business of the town is

represented by three banks, two hotels, saw and gristmill, and about thirty other business concerns, both large and small, including general, grocery and other stores, and the largest horse sale stables in Missouri. The city supports three papers, the "Excelsior," the "Democrat" and "Avalanche." There is plenty of bituminous coal near by. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,300.

Lancaster.—See "Stockton."

Land Grants and Titles.—The purpose of this historical sketch is to trace distinctly the chain of land titles in Missouri from their origin to the present status, and the facts herein presented—after review by Honorable Francis M. Black, late chief justice of this State—are gleaned mainly from a comprehensive review of the subject prepared by Henry W. Williams, Esq., and published in Scharf's "History of St. Louis," issued from the press in 1883. Says this writer: "The existence of the new world having been discovered by adventurers from the old, the three great powers of Europe—France, Spain and Great Britain—and others of lesser note, in their lust for power and greed for dominion over the entire surface of the globe, were each and all eager to appropriate to themselves as much of the new territory as they could possibly manage to acquire. Acting upon the theory that the savages were heathen and had no rights which Christian people were bound to respect, or, at least, that it would confer upon them a great blessing to introduce Christianity and civilization among them, they proceeded, in order to avoid conflicts among themselves, to establish a rule which could be recognized by all in their strife for the acquisition of the newly discovered domain. It was, therefore, mutually agreed that 'discovery' gave title or sovereignty and dominion to the government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made, as against all other European governments. Under this rule the nation whose subjects made a discovery claimed not only the exclusion of all other Europeans, but the sole right of establishing settlements upon it and of acquiring the soil from the natives. As they were all interested in asserting that right, each wanting a share of the immense spoil, they were, of course, unanimous in assenting to it;

hence the spoliation of the heathen by means of discovery and conquest became legitimate and was dignified as a principle embodied in the 'Law of Nations.' This having been established, the nations whose subjects had made discoveries proceeded to assert their claims to sovereignty and dominion by making grants to individuals and companies in lavish profusion. The result was the occupation and settlement of America by the rival powers, and a succession of wars and conquests... The cession of Louisiana gave to the United States its sovereignty and dominion over all that territory, but there was still outstanding the Indian title. On page 144 of Volume I of Monette's 'History of the Valley of the Mississippi,' the 'process verbal,' by which Cavelier de LaSalle formally took possession of the vast territory which he called Louisiana, is set out at length, and it contains a statement that such possession was taken with the consent of sundry Indian tribes. That the unsuspecting natives gave LaSalle's party a friendly welcome as visitors there can be no doubt; but that they had the faintest idea that they were making a formal surrender of their forest homes and hunting grounds to the strangers is beyond belief. However, the colonists from the Old World met with but little opposition in obtaining their footholds, either in North or South America, and once established, the work of acquisition was easy. . . . To the honor of the French pioneers it must be said that their relations with the savage tribes were more peaceful, friendly and just than those of the other nations. They sought and gained the confidence and friendship of the natives, and, with comparatively few exceptions, their intercourse was of a peaceful and mutually beneficial character. The French padre, or 'blackgown,' was usually welcomed and respected. The French trader was, as a rule, kindly received. This was especially the case with the honored pioneers who founded and carried on the Indian trade at St. Louis, and at the trading posts which they established among all the tribes. It is traditional to this day that the name of Chouteau was a passport to protection and favor among all the Western tribes.

"When the United States government acquired dominion, it wisely adopted the peaceful methods of acquisition of the Indian title by treaty. In two of these treaties, reference

is made to previous cessions made to the English, French and Spanish governments, but those former treaties, if they were ever made, are not now accessible. Nearly all the tribes have, in due form, ceded their rights to the United States, in some instances, however, as a sequel to a fierce and bloody, but, of course, an unsuccessful war, and usually for a ridiculously small compensation. Treaties have been made with the Osages, the Sacs and Foxes, the Sioux, the Weas, the Piankeshaws, the Kickapoos, the Winnebagoes, the Menomonies, the Shawnees, the Kansas, the Iowas, and the Illinois, which, it is believed, cover nearly all of the northern part of Louisiana, as it was acquired by the United States. It follows, therefore—although there are some delicate ethical questions involved, although the title papers in some cases are fearfully stained with blood, in many cases are tainted with fraud, and sadly lacking in adequate consideration—that under the rulings of Vattel, and especially of that higher law known as 'manifest destiny,' the title acquired from France and confirmed by the Indian tribes must be pronounced good in the United States. . . . Laclède reached St. Louis on the 15th of February, 1764, with the men for his colony, and proceeded to lay out a town. In the following year quite a large addition to the colony was made by French people from Illinois, who, warned by the fate of the unfortunate exiles from Acadia, had no desire to become subjects of Great Britain, that power having commenced to take possession of the country east of the Mississippi. . . . In the summer of 1764 M. Neyon de Villiers left Fort Chartres, followed by many of the inhabitants, rather than dwell under the detested flag of that nation. He left Fort Chartres in command of M. de St. Ange to be delivered up to the English on demand. As it is not probable that De Villiers deserted his post without orders, it is a reasonable inference that he was duly authorized to leave and to transfer his command to St. Ange. It is also reasonable to suppose that St. Ange was at the same time authorized, on being relieved by an English officer, to proceed to St. Louis and establish and take command of the post at that place, it not being known, even at New Orleans, until October, 1764, that the west bank of the river had been ceded to Spain. If such orders were given

—and of this scarcely a doubt can exist—St. Ange was fully authorized to take command at St. Louis, and he, of course, had a right to hold that position until the Spanish official came to relieve him, precisely as he held Fort Chartres long after the cession and until he was relieved. This view of the case is confirmed by the fact that there are documents among the archives of the post which prove that the Governor General at New Orleans recognized him as commandant of the post, by virtue of which office he was a 'sub-delegate,' and in that capacity had authority to make grants of land subject to the approval of the Governor General. The records show that he proceeded without delay to discharge the duties devolving upon him, as on the 27th of April, 1766, he made the first land grant that ever was made affecting property at St. Louis. That grant was made to Joseph Labuxiere, spelled also Labuscieri, being for a lot in St. Louis, having a front of 300 feet on Rue Royale, now Main Street, by 150 feet deep to the river, said lot being now known as Block 13 of the city. . . . The system of making and recording grants of land adopted by St. Ange was in no wise complicated. All concessions were short and simple in form, merely stating that on the day named, on the application of 'we have conceded, and we do concede, to him (describing the land) under the conditions of settling it within one year and a day, and that the same shall remain liable to the public charges.' To this was affixed the date, the names 'St. Ange,' and 'Labuxiere, Notary.'

"The Spanish successors in office of St. Ange, except Delassus, pursued the St. Ange method of making and recording grants or concessions of land, except that they were somewhat more formal in reciting the official titles of the granting officer. The records of all the grants made are contained in six small books of cap paper with leather covers, which constitute what is commonly known as the 'Livre Terrien,' sometimes called the 'Provincial Land Book.' It does not appear that any surveys of the grants were made until 1770, when, at request of a number of the inhabitants, Lieutenant Governor Piernas appointed Martin Duralde surveyor of the colony of Illinois. He surveyed a large number of common field lots, as they were called, being long, narrow strips of land, lying side

by side, having a common front line, called the 'traite quarre,' on which they had a front of from one to four arpens, by a depth of forty arpens; each tract being described by the designation of the common field in which it was located, the number of arpens, front and depth, and the names of the adjoining proprietors. There were several common field inclosures, designated as follows: The 'St. Louis Prairie,' which adjoined the city on the west; the 'Grand Prairie,' west of the St. Louis Prairie; the 'Prairie Desnoyers,' southwest of the town, and from two to three miles distant, surveyed at a later date, by Pierre Chouteau; the 'Cul de Sac,' lying between the Grand Prairie and the Prairie Desnoyers, the three, at one time, according to the testimony of Mr. Pierre Chouteau, having one common inclosure; the 'Little Prairie,' south of the old town; and the 'White Ox Prairie,' some four miles north. No plats of said surveys were made, or, at least, none appear of record. The certificates of survey, by Duralde, were recorded in Livre Terrien, No. 2, and the surveys were made in the years 1770-2. The town lots were not separately surveyed. They are represented upon a plat made in 1780, but the lines of that plat were not strictly followed in all cases by the United States government survey. The variations, however, did not materially affect the right of claimants. There were also grants made known as 'out lots,' that is to say, lots which were not in the town as laid out, nor in the common fields, but occupying intervening spaces between the same, or located adjoining them on the outer limits. A large tract of land southwest of the town, containing 4,510.48 arpens, equal to 3,837.03 acres, according to the United States survey, was held by the inhabitants as a common for pasturage. Outside of all these were grants of larger bodies of land for plantations, or farms, one of them being for a league square, equal to 7,056 arpens. It does not appear that the government derived any revenue from sales of land. All the smaller grants were gratuitous. Larger grants were made, some of them in consideration of services rendered, and some of them to aid in the establishment of enterprises which were alleged to be for the public good. All the grants made by Commandants or Lieutenant Governors were inchoate, or incomplete titles, regarded as property,

and as such were held and transferred; but by Spanish laws and regulations they required a survey and the sanction or approval of the Governor General of the Province at New Orleans to make them complete legal titles. Of the large number of grants so made in Upper Louisiana, only thirteen were completed in the manner prescribed by those laws, so as to vest an absolute legal title in the grantee. . . . The power to make or approve grants of land was vested in the Governor General from February 18, 1770, to October 22, 1798, and in the Intendent General from and after the last mentioned date. That power, as we have seen, was not exercised in Upper Louisiana save in thirteen cases; hence, as to all the other grants or concessions, the titles held by the inhabitants had not been perfected. In the treaty of San Ildefonso, October 1, 1800, by which Spain ceded the Province of Louisiana to the French Republic, there was no stipulation made as to the protection of the rights of the inhabitants to property, but the king, in his royal proclamation, given at Barcelona, October 15, 1802, announcing the retrocession, expressed the hope that the government of the French republic, 'would protect the inhabitants in the peaceful possession of their property, and that all grants of property, of whatever denomination, made by my governors, may be confirmed, though not confirmed by myself.' The treaty of April 30, 1803, by which France ceded the province to the United States, contained the following clause: 'The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.' All the rights of individuals claiming lands in Upper Louisiana, excepting only the thirteen complete titles hereinbefore referred to, were inchoate, requiring survey and patent from the former governments to make them perfect, and it was optional with these governments to make them complete or not. The Congress of the United States fully recognizing the principle that an inchoate title to land is property and should be held sacred,

proceeded to make provision for ascertaining and confirming all claims which could be properly substantiated, as emanating from the former governments."

The first act of Congress bearing on this subject was approved March 26, 1804, and declared all grants of land and every act and proceeding toward obtaining any grant or title to lands in Louisiana subsequent to the treaty of San Ildefonso to be null and void. It was provided, however, that nothing in this statute should be so construed as to render void any bona fide grant made agreeable to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government, to an actual settler, if such settlement had been actually made prior to the 20th day of December, 1803. It was further provided, in the same statute, that such grants should not secure to the grantees, in any instance, more than one mile square of land and such additional quantity as the Spanish laws and usages allowed to the wife and family of a grantee. By subsequent legislation, grants made prior to the 10th of March, 1804, were recognized as valid. In 1805 an act was passed, which provided that persons who were residents of Louisiana October 1, 1800, who had obtained from the French or Spanish governments any duly registered warrants of survey for lands to which the Indian titles had been extinguished and which were actually inhabited by such persons on that day, should be confirmed in their titles. The same act provided that persons who had made actual settlements on tracts of land prior to December 20, 1803, and were in possession at that time of such tracts, should have their titles confirmed to them. Provision was also made in that act for the appointment, for St. Louis, of a recorder of land titles, with whom notices of all claims to lands should be filed on or before March 6, 1806. Two persons were also to be appointed, who, acting in connection with the recorder, were to constitute a board of commissioners with power to hear and decide, in a summary manner, all matters respecting land claims and land titles within the territory over which they had jurisdiction. This commission was not authorized to recognize any grant or incomplete title bearing dates subsequent to the 1st day of October, 1800. A supplementary act, also passed in 1806, gave to the settler the benefit of having any actual settlement made by him

on land considered as having been made by permission of the proper Spanish officer. This act also extended the time for filing notices of claims with the recorder of land titles to the 1st of January, 1807. Subsequent enactments removed other restrictions upon claimants under French and Spanish concessions, and the United States government and authorities were scrupulously attentive to every legal requirement essential to the perfecting of these land titles. The first board of commissioners was composed of Frederick Bates, recorder, and John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose. This commission began its work December 8, 1808, and terminated its labors January 15, 1812, after having issued 1,342 confirmation certificates, each of which entitled the claimant, or his legal representatives, to a patent which would vest in him or them a complete legal title. Many claims were rejected by this board of commissioners because they did not come within the scope of the legislation which defined and limited the powers of the board. Satisfied that many of these claims were meritorious, one of the commissioners, Clement B. Penrose, and Thomas F. Riddick, clerk of the board, prepared communications to the Secretary of the Treasury and the congressional committee on public lands, which resulted in the passage of an act, June 13, 1812, making further provisions for the settlement of land claims in the Territory of Missouri. This act provided that the rights, titles and claims to town or village lots, out-lots, common-field lots and commons belonging to St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Ferdinand, and other towns in Missouri, which lots had been inhabited, cultivated or possessed prior to the 20th of December, 1803, should be confirmed to the inhabitants of the respective towns. The act made provision for the survey of such out-lots, common-field lots and commons, and for the filing of plats of such surveys in the general land office and with the recorder of land titles in St. Louis. It was also provided in this act that such village lots, out-lots, or common-field lots as were not rightly claimed or owned by private individuals, or held as commons belonging to such towns, or which might not be reserved by the President of the United States for military purposes, should be reserved for the support of schools, provided that the quantity of land reserved for the support of schools in any town should not exceed one-twentieth of the whole quantity of land included in the survey of such town. Other provisions of this act were exceedingly liberal in character and greatly facilitated the final adjustment of land claims in the territory and laid, as well, the foundations of the common school fund. On the 2d of February, 1816, Recorder Bates, having completed the work assigned to him in accordance with the act of June 13, 1812, and subsequent enactments, filed with the commissioner of the general land office his report, which showed that 2,555 claims had been presented and acted upon, 801 being rejected; 1,746 fully confirmed, and 8 confirmed conditionally. His action was confirmed by act of Congress bearing date of April 29, 1816. On the same day an act was passed which provided for the appointment of a surveyor for the lands of the United States in the Territories of Illinois and Missouri. In 1824 Congress passed an act which required the owners of town or village lots, out-lots, and common-field lots in or belonging to St. Louis, St. Charles, and other towns, whose titles had been confirmed by the act of June 13, 1812, to proceed, within eighteen months after the passage of the law, to designate said lots by proving, before the recorder of land titles for the State of Missouri, the fact of inhabitation, cultivation, or possession prior to the 20th of December, 1803. The object of this act was to determine the boundaries and extent of each claim so as to enable the surveyor to distinguish private from vacant lots, appertaining to such towns. Theodore Hunt, as recorder of land titles, made the examination of claims provided for in this act, and confirmations were made in accordance with his findings. Under an act passed in 1832, and a supplemental act passed in 1833, Lewis F. Linn, Albert G. Harrison and F. R. Conway were appointed a board of commissioners to make a final adjustment of land claims in Missouri. These gentlemen made a report which was submitted to Congress in 1834, and James S. Mayfield, James H. Relfe and F. R. Conway, acting as commissioners, made a later report which was submitted to Congress in 1835. The reports of the commissioners being duly confirmed, the claims to lands arising from French or Spanish concessions, or from the occupation of lands under the French or Spanish governments, were con-

sidered finally adjusted in Missouri, and ceased to be subjects of congressional legislation until 1866.

Considerable embarrassment was occasioned to the land owners of St. Louis during the early portion of the present century by an act of Congress, approved February 17, 1815, which authorized persons owning lands in the County of New Madrid, as it existed on the 10th of November, 1812, in cases where said lands had been materially injured by the earthquakes of that period, to locate the like quantity of land on any of the public lands of the Territory of Missouri, the sale of which was authorized by law. The sympathy and generosity of Congress were lost, so far as benefits to the sufferers were concerned, and were perverted almost entirely to the profit of speculators. Of 516 certificates issued under this act, 384 were obtained in some manner by land speculators residing in St. Louis at a cost of not more than \$10,000, and claims were filed by virtue thereof on nearly 200,000 acres of land. These certificates were located upon lands in and adjacent to the city, regardless of the claims of the holders of grants under the former governments. Long and tedious litigation ensued, but the courts, both Federal and State, invariably declared these claims invalid, as against the early grants and confirmations.

By an act of Congress, passed in 1831, the school lands reserved under the act of June 13, 1812, were relinquished by the United States to the State of Missouri to be sold or disposed of, or held for school purposes in such manner as might be directed by the Legislature of the State. Other school lands, known as township school lands, were set aside by the act of March 6, 1820, which authorized Missouri to establish a State government. That act reserved for school purposes Section 16 in every township, if not sold, and in case such section had been sold, other public lands were granted in lieu thereof. In St. Louis the 640 acres reserved for this purpose were near the center of the city, but the tract was reduced by conflicting grants and confirmations to about sixty acres, and the sum eventually realized from its sale was something more than \$300,000. An act passed by Congress June 12, 1866, made the District Court of the United States the tribunal for the adjudication of the few land claims which had not at that time been

duly confirmed and surveyed in St. Louis, and under this act such claims have been since passed upon by that court.

Land League.—The first land league organized in the United States in aid of the people of Ireland was formed in St. Louis by Dr. P. S. O'Reilly and others. It was called St. Louis Land League, No. 1, and was the pioneer of many similar organizations. At a later date it was merged into the Irish National League.

Land Surveys.—The lands of Missouri, with the exception of the comparatively small amount which had been disposed of by Spanish land grants prior to the cession of 1803, belonged originally to the United States Government, by which it was granted to purchasers by letters patent, and it was customary to trace titles back to these patents, except where the chain of title has been broken by adverse possession under the statute of limitations or by some other tenure recognized by law. The land in Missouri was originally surveyed and marked out by United States surveyors under the public land system of the government, and the methods of identification observed in these original surveys by townships, sections and quarter sections prevails to the present day. In making the original surveys, an east and west line, called a base line, was established running through an initial point, and also a north and south line drawn through the same point and called the principal meridian. On this principal meridian at intervals of twenty-four miles other east and west lines are drawn, called standard parallels or correction lines; and at similar intervals along the base line, north and south lines are run. This arrangement divides the land into twenty-four mile tracts, which, on account of the converging of the meridional lines, are slightly narrower at the north than at the south side. These twenty-four mile tracts are divided into smaller tracts six miles square, called townships, the townships into sections, and the sections into quarters. A township contains thirty-six square miles of land, a section, one square mile, or 640 acres, a quarter section 160 acres, and a quarter of a quarter 40 acres. A north and south row or tier of townships is called a range, and these ranges are numbered east and west of the principal meridian, and the townships

are numbered north and south of the base line. The thirty-six sections in a township are numbered also, beginning with the northeast one, and going west to the northwest corner, and then going back on the next row of sections from west to east, so that the northeast section is No. 1, the northwest section is No. 6, and the one next south of No. 6 is No. 7; and the section in the southwest corner of the township would be described in a deed as Sec. 31, Twp. 4 N., R. 15 west of the principal meridian. The 160 acre tract in the southwest corner of section 31 would be called the S. W. quarter of Sec. 31; and the 40-acre tract in the southwest corner of that section would be described as the S. W. quarter of the S. W. quarter of Sec. 31.

Landon, Asa Chapman, prominent among the business men of Clinton, Henry County, and also in the military affairs of the State, was born October 21, 1867, at Burnside, Hancock County, Illinois, son of Elisha and Louisa (Chapman) Landon. His father, a native of Prescott County, Ontario, came to the United States about 1849 and located in Hancock County, Illinois, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1876. In the last named year he removed to Missouri and settled at Schell City, in Vernon County, and remained in business there until his retirement. Both he and his wife were living in 1900. As a boy Asa C. Landon attended the public schools of Schell City, Missouri, Sedalia, Missouri, and Winfield, Kansas, completing his education at the last named place. Upon the completion of his education he was employed three years by his uncle, a merchant at Burden, Kansas. Thence he went to Aurora, Missouri, where he engaged in the real estate and loan business until 1893, since which time he has been established in the same business in Clinton, Missouri. For several years he has been deeply interested in military matters. In 1895 he was one of the chief organizers of the military company at Clinton, which, upon application to the proper authorities, was assigned to the Second Regiment, Missouri National Guard, and designated as Company "F." It was mustered into the National Guard May 6, 1895. Mr. Landon was elected second lieutenant at the time of organization, and in 1896 was promoted to the captaincy by vote of the company. Upon the opening of the

Spanish-American War he offered the services of the company to the government. The Second Regiment left for the front May 5, 1898, four days after the battle of Manila Bay, and was mustered into service at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. Thence it proceeded to Chickamauga Park, but before it could get into active service the war was ended. The command was mustered out March 1, 1899. Captain Landon is identified with the Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs in all branches of that order in Clinton.

On July 18, 1900, at the regular encampment of the Missouri National Guard at Springfield, Mr. Landon was elected a Major to fill the vacancy in the Second Regiment caused by the death of Major Frank Williams, which position he now holds.

Landon, Sol S., physician, was born March 28, 1873, in Fulton County, Illinois. His parents were Abraham and Melinda (Cooper) Landon, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of New York. Their son, Sol S. Landon, was left parentless when he was six years of age, and his early life was one of privation. Through his own strenuous effort, involving various kinds of labor, he was enabled not only to acquire a literary education, but to fit himself for a professional life in which he has become useful and conspicuous. As a student in Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, he lacked but one year of completing a six years' scientific course. He was meantime engaged in the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. F. Percy, of the same city. In 1893 he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in general practice, at the same time continuing medical study in the University Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1896. In 1895-6 he was assistant police surgeon. In 1897-8 he was assistant to Dr. George Halley, professor of surgery in the University Medical College, and in 1900 he was appointed adjunct to the chair of anatomy in the same institution. In 1897 he was appointed lecturer on anatomy in the University Training School for Nurses. In January, 1898, he was appointed division surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and continues to occupy that position. He is also medical examiner for the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company.

Politically he is a Democrat. In Masonry he has attained to the fourteenth degree in the Scottish Rite, and to the council in the York Rite. Dr. Landon was married March 3, 1900, to Miss Daisy Schaefer, daughter of George Schaefer, a Kansas City capitalist. Mrs. Landon was educated at the Westport high school, and is a capable musician and a pleasing vocalist.

Lane, William Carr, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1789, and died in St. Louis January 6, 1863. He was liberally educated at Jefferson College and Dickinson College, in his native State, and after studying medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1811, and serving for a time as surgeon's mate at Fort Harrison, attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1816 he was appointed post surgeon at Fort Harrison. In 1819 he came to St. Louis and made it his home, practicing his profession for many years in partnership with Dr. Samuel Merry. When St. Louis was given a city charter in 1823 he was chosen the first mayor, and was re-elected five times in succession—1823 to 1829—and after an interval of nine years elected to the office again three times in succession—a record of municipal honor without parallel in the history of St. Louis. It was due to his noble presence, his popular manners, his high honor and his active and earnest public spirit. In 1852 he was appointed by President Fillmore Governor of New Mexico. Dr. Lane was married in 1818 to Miss Mary Ewing, daughter of Nathaniel Ewing. They had three children.

Lang, Thomas, manufacturer, was born on the 26th day of November, 1835, in Wurttemberg, Germany, son of Francis J. and Barbara S. Lang. His father was a government architect and was superintendent of the erection of government buildings, churches and schoolhouses throughout about one-third of the kingdom of Wurttemberg. The same office was filled by the father of Francis J. Lang, and the family was long prominent in official circles in Germany. The father of Thomas Lang died before he was thirty-three years of age, and in 1838 the mother married again. In 1852 she came with her husband and family to this country and established her home in Erie County, New York, where she passed the remainder of her

life. Thomas Lang was seventeen years of age when his mother and step-father came to this country, and prior to that time he had attended the schools of Germany, receiving what would be equivalent to a common school education in this country. He had also served an apprenticeship of two years and a half to the wagonmaker's trade, and, young as he was, was quite capable of taking care of himself. Soon after the family settled in Erie County, New York, he left home and went to Livingston County, in the same State, where he was employed in a carriage manufacturing establishment until 1854. He then went to the town of Niagara, Canada, and was occupied in the works of the Niagara Car Company until 1857. In 1855 this company sent him to Toronto, Canada, to build railway cars at that place, and later he became an employe in the Great Western Railway's car shops at Hamilton, Ontario. He severed his connection with the last named company in 1859 and came to Missouri the same year. Locating at Farmington, in St. Francois County, he established a wagon manufactory there, which he has conducted up to the present time. For forty years he has done business in one block, and he has long been recognized as one of the successful manufacturers of that portion of the State and as a thoroughly honorable man of affairs.

In 1863, when the Civil War was in progress, Mr. Lang was enrolled in the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Missouri Militia, organized to assist in the preservation of the Union. Shortly after his enrollment he was detached from his regiment and sent to the United States arsenal at St. Louis, where his mechanical services were needed. After serving a year as artillery wheel inspector he was permitted to enlist in the Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry Regiment, mustered into the United States service and commanded by Colonel—afterward Governor—Thos. C. Fletcher. While serving in this command he participated in the engagements at Farmington, Pilot Knob and Rolla, Missouri, and then went with his regiment by way of Nashville, Tennessee, to the Alabama line. There he was detached from his command and for some time afterward was post carpenter at Pulaski, Tennessee. From Pulaski he was sent to Rutherford County, Tennessee, to repair fortifications which had been de-

stroyed by Confederate General Hood during his last Tennessee campaign. While he was discharging this duty the war closed, and, returning to St. Louis, he was mustered out of the government service with an honorable record. Affiliating with the Republican party, Mr. Lang has taken a somewhat active interest in politics and has served as chairman of the Republican county central committee of St. Francois County and also during four years as a member of the Republican congressional committee of his district. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church, and his most prominent society connection is with the Grand Army of the Republic. On the 20th of June, 1855, he was married at Toronto, Canada, to Miss Catherine Cantloin. Of seven children born of this union, Mary Catherine, Ellen Barbara, Emma Louise and Thomas James Lang were living in 1900.

Lange, Henry, manufacturer, was born in Westphalia, Germany, May 16, 1842, son of Bernard and Elizabeth (Bosse) Lange. After acquiring what would correspond to a public school education in this country he came to the United States when sixteen years of age, landing in New Orleans and coming thence by steamer to St. Louis. He arrived there June 15, 1858, and soon afterward entered the employ of Stuckemeyer & Stevens, market gardeners, who were then located on the Gravois road. He had been in this country but three years when the Civil War began, but in common with nearly all the Germans of Missouri, he had learned to abhor slavery and had allied himself with those who were determined to prevent its extension. When the uprising of slaveholders threatened the life of the Union, he enlisted in August of 1861, in Company A of the First Regiment, Missouri Reserve Cavalry, in which he served as a private soldier. In February of 1862 he was transferred to Battery C of the First Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery and was assigned to active duty in the field. Thereafter he participated in many of the memorable battles and sieges in which the western army took part, notable among them being the capture of the Confederate garrison at Island No. 10, the capture of Fort Pillow, and battles at Sanger, Brentwood, Stone River (in which battle the battery was captured and had five men killed

and eighteen wounded), Chickamauga, Look-out Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, and battles of Jonesboro, Missionary Ridge and Kennesaw Mountain. He was mustered out of the United States service September 24, 1864, previous to General Sherman's march to the sea from Atlanta, having made an enviable record as a soldier. Returning to St. Louis in October of that year, he entered the employ of Charles Holmes, a cracker manufacturer, whose place of business was then on Green Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, and was connected with this establishment for eleven years thereafter. In 1875 he associated himself with August Manewal and F. R. Peters and formed the Manewal-Lange Cracker Company, which had a capital of \$100,000 and located its business at the corner of Sixth Street and Cass Avenue. Of this corporation Mr. Lange became secretary and treasurer, Mr. Manewal being president. In 1898 the Manewal-Lange Cracker Company disposed of its business and plant to the National Biscuit Company, and is now operated as the Manewal-Lange Bakery of the National Biscuit Company. Mr. Lange was a large stockholder in the new corporation and was one of the chief promoters of its business up to the time of his death, which occurred March 18, 1900, at Mt. Clemens, Michigan. An excellent business man, he was also a useful and popular citizen, and was especially esteemed by his old comrades in arms, among whom he was prominent in St. Louis. He was a member of Hassen-deubel Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, took a deep interest in Grand Army matters, and at different times served as a delegate to national and State encampments. In politics he was a Republican and he was a member of St. Paul's Free Church. He affiliated with Concordia Lodge, No. 128, of the order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a past master, and was a member of the order of Harugari, and of the Harugari Saengerbund, a member of the South St. Louis Bundeschor, president of the South St. Louis Gymnastic Society and of the Orphans' Home Society. In every relation of life he earned the good name which he enjoyed and the comforts and luxuries by which he was surrounded in the closing years of his life. September 15, 1866, Mr. Lange married Miss Johanna Brinckmann, who was, like himself, a native of Westphalia, Germany, and at

his death Mrs. Lange and five children survived him. The children are Willim H. Lange, Mrs. August Wendt, Henry Lange, Ida Lange and Mary Lange.

Langhorne, Maurice M., was born July 22, 1834, near Lynchburg, Buckingham County, Virginia, and died June 22, 1898, at his home in Independence, Missouri. His parents were John Wesley and Martha Nelson (Branch) Langhorne. The father was a practicing physician and emigrated to Missouri about 1842 with his wife and children, ten years later removing to San Jose, California. Mrs. Langhorne died in Lexington, Missouri. On the mother's side of the family the ancestry is traced through the Carys to Queen Elizabeth, and Pocahontas is proudly claimed as an ancestor through John Bolling, a member of the House of Burgesses in Colonial times. Maurice M. Langhorne was educated in the schools of Lexington and Independence, Missouri. He was eight years of age when his parents left Virginia and came to this State. After attending school a little over four years he started overland, May 15, 1849, for California. The journey was accomplished in five months, and there he remained until the following spring, when he went to Carson Valley, Nevada. In 1851 he returned to California and the same year came back to Missouri, traveling by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He took advantage of another year of schooling and again made the trip to California, returning to Missouri a short time later by way of Nicaragua. In 1855 he purchased cattle and drove them across the plains to California. He was employed in a printing office in Columbia, California, and grew attached to the business to such an extent that he purchased the plant and had charge of it until 1858, when he returned to San Jose. A few months later he went to the Fraser River mines, in British Columbia, and came back to Missouri in December, 1858, by way of Tehuantepec. In 1859 he opened a book and stationery store in Independence, Missouri, and carried on that business until after the outbreak of the Civil War. Mr. Langhorne enlisted in the Confederate Army, entering the ranks as a private. In 1863 he was promoted to captain in recognition of bravery on the field of battle. He was a member of Company E, Second Missouri Cavalry, which was detailed for es-

cort duty to General Shelby. Captain Langhorne was several times wounded, his command seeing very lively service at the battles of Springfield, Prairie Grove, Helena, Newtonia and Westport. In 1877 he was appointed deputy county marshal of Jackson County, Missouri, in which capacity he served six years. During this time the members of the notorious James gang were scattered and their depredations brought to a stop, the subject of this sketch making the first arrest which led to the downfall of these desperadoes. The arrest was made at his own risk and proved his good judgment, notwithstanding the fact that his opinion was pitted against the contrary views of others over him in office. In 1886 Mr. Langhorne was appointed deputy sheriff of Jackson County, and continued to serve in that capacity until the time of his death, in 1898. He was always a faithful and consistent Democrat, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1882 he became a member of McDonald Lodge, No. 324, of the Masonic order, was worshipful master of the lodge a number of times, was a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and occupied every official position in Palestine Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar. Mr. Langhorne was married October 13, 1859, to Miss Ann Maria Wallace, daughter of Reuben Wallace, of Independence. Four children were born to them: Mary, John Shelby, Samuel Wallace and Annie Maurice. Mary is the wife of William Leitch and is the mother of four children. Mr. Langhorne stood high in the estimation of his neighbors and associates. As a public officer he was fearless and careful in the discharge of that which he considered to be his duty. He served the public without favor and had a noble conception of the dignity of the law. As a business man he was conservative, progressive and successful. The community lost a valued man when death claimed Maurice M. Langhorne.

Language of the Pioneers.—As long as Upper Louisiana was a dependency of France, French was the only language spoken in St. Louis. After the cession of the country to Spain a few Spanish officials and soldiers came to the village to administer the government and maintain civil order. But not all the Spanish governors were Spaniards. St. Ange, Trudeau and Delassus were French.

The laws and legal processes, public records and documents were drawn in Spanish, but the presence of a few Spaniards exerted a scarcely appreciable influence on the popular speech. The language, manners and customs continued to be distinctively French. In 1804, when St. Louis passed under American jurisdiction, French was the exclusive language of its inhabitants. In 1818 French was still the common speech of a community two-thirds of which even then were Frenchmen. But after the admission of Missouri into the Union, English gained a rapid ascendancy, and the beautiful tongue which had so long been the medium of happy intercourse ceased forever to be the prevailing language of the inhabitants of St. Louis.

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE.

L'Annee de la Picotte.—"The year of the small-pox" marked the first appearance of this scourge, 1801, and was so commemorated in the early French annals.

L'Annee des Dix Bateaux.—"The year of the ten boats" was 1788. These boats reached St. Louis after the vanquishment of a gang of piratical robbers infesting the vicinity of Grand Tower, on the Mississippi. The expedition was organized by boatmen at New Orleans.

L'Annee des Galeres.—"The year 1798 was "the year of the galleys." It was so called because in that year some galleys bearing Spanish troops arrived at St. Louis. They were under command of Don Carlos Howard.

L'Annee des Grandes Eaux.—"The year of the great waters" was 1785. Devastating floods submerged and almost devastated civilization throughout the Mississippi Valley.

L'Annee du Grand Hiver.—"The year of the hard winter" was 1799, and was notable for the extraordinarily intense severity of the weather.

La Petite Riviere.—This was the name given by the French settlers at St. Louis to the little stream which had its source in a large spring three miles west of the Mississippi River, and which later became known as "Mill Creek."

L'Anse de la Graisse.—The name applied to the country about New Madrid by the early French settlers.

La Place d'Armes.—The building so called by the French settlers of St. Louis when the United States government took possession of the place, was the government building on Main Street, near Walnut, in which the executive offices were established in 1805.

Lansing, A. B., merchant, was born December 3, 1816, on the Hudson River, in Greene County, New York. His paternal grandfather was a silk merchant of Amsterdam, Holland, who married Miss Hulda Bloodgood, came to the United States and settled in New York. In 1838 Mr. Lansing came to St. Louis, where he engaged in the mercantile business. The following year he removed to Palmyra, where he permanently established himself. For thirty-seven years he was a merchant and honorable citizen of that place. September 18, 1838, he married Miss Fanny Watson, of Palmyra, a lady of much courage, as the following incident will show: During the Civil War and when Colonel Porter raided Palmyra, Sergeant Silas Renick, of the Eleventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers, was shot by the Confederates. He lay bleeding and suffering, and Mrs. Lansing asked permission of the Confederates to attend the wounded man; it being granted she passed to the other side of the street, through a shower of flying bullets, and rendered what aid was in her power. Mr. Lansing returned to St. Louis in 1873, where he died November 8, 1892.

Lanyon, Josiah, manufacturer and mine operator, was born August 25, 1842, at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, son of William and Mary A. (Bennett) Lanyon. Mr. Lanyon was educated at the schools of Mineral Point, and at Platteville, Wisconsin. His father was a blacksmith by occupation and followed that calling as long as he continued active in business. Mr. Lanyon being brought up in this branch of metal working, it was natural that something in a similar line should suggest itself as a life business. When he attained his majority he went into business for himself by establishing a machine shop and foundry at Mineral Point,

where he continued in business until May, 1882, when he moved to Pittsburgh, Kansas, where he was in the zinc-smelting business until 1898. In January of the following year he went to Joplin, Missouri, and engaged in purchasing zinc ore for the three smelters with which he had at that time become connected. The Pittsburgh smelter was started in 1882 with William Lanyon, a brother, as partner. Mr. Lanyon is now interested in three smelters, the one above mentioned, one in Iola, Kansas, and one at Joplin, Missouri. He also has extensive lead and zinc interests in Granby, Missouri. He was married, January 15, 1862, to Miss Jane Trevarron. Five children have been born to them, namely, Delos, Edwin V., William G. (deceased), Cyrus (deceased), and Mary A., who is now the wife of Albert S. White. Mr. and Mrs. White have three children, namely, Cyrus L., Shirley and Gladys White. In religion Mr. Lanyon is a Methodist, and in politics a Republican. He has been a remarkably successful man of business, is far-seeing and enterprising, and is eminently a self-made man.

La Plata.—A city of the fourth class in Macon County, twenty miles north of Macon, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Wabash Railroads. It is surrounded by a level, rich prairie country. It has two banks, a flouring mill, operahouse, two churches, two newspapers, the "Press" and the "Republican;" two hotels and about sixty stores and shops. Population, 1899 (estimated), 1,750.

Larceny.—The Missouri Statutes make the stealing of money or goods under \$10 in value petit larceny, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, and the stealing of money or goods over \$10 in value grand larceny, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Laredo.—An incorporated village in Grundy County, on Medicine Creek, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, twelve miles southeast of Trenton, the county seat. It has a public school, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist Churches, a bank, a flouring mill, a weekly newspaper, the "Tribune," a hotel, and about twenty other business places, consisting of stores, shops, etc. Population, 1899 (estimated), 350.

Larsen, Martin, farmer, was born December 24, 1833, in Odense, Denmark, son of Christian M. and Stena Larsen, both of whom were natives of Denmark. The elder Larsen was a farmer, and followed that occupation until his death in Denmark. He had a family of three sons and two daughters, all of whom were reared to habits of industry and taught that economy, coupled with industry, leads on to wealth. Martin Larsen was reared on his father's farm, or rather partially reared there, as he left home when he was fourteen years of age to work for wages. He continued to be a wage-earner in Denmark until 1859, when he decided to come to the United States. He was then twenty-six years of age and had saved a small amount of money, which he hoped to invest in this country in such a way as to lay the foundation for a comfortable fortune in old age. Leaving the fatherland in June of 1859, he went to Liverpool, England, and from there sailed for New York. When he reached the chief city of the United States and learned something of the extent and resources of the country, he determined to seek the West, and at once came to Missouri. Reaching Butler County, he worked there several months on a heavily timbered piece of land, with the intention of clearing it up and bringing it under cultivation. Reaching the conclusion that the task was too heavy and that he could do better by going elsewhere, he abandoned this land and went to Bloomfield, in Stoddard County, where he found employment as a farm hand. His industry and faithfulness enabled him to command the best wages and add regularly to his savings during several years following. Finally he was able to buy a quarter section of fine land, and on this he began farming operations on his own account, which have since grown to large proportions and caused him to become known as one of the most successful agriculturists in Stoddard County. In 1900 he was the owner of 600 acres of land, all of which had come to him as the reward of diligent and intelligent labor. A sturdy, honest and energetic man of affairs, he is in all respects a good citizen and one esteemed for his morality and upright conduct. His religious affiliations are with the Lutheran Church. In 1868 Mr. Larsen married Miss Louisa Edwards, and four of five children born to them were living in 1900.

LaSalle, Robert Cavalier de, one of the earliest explorers of the Illinois country, was born in Rouen, France, November 22, 1643, and died in what is now the State of Texas, March 20, 1687. In 1666 he went to Canada to seek his fortune, and the priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, feudal owners of the Island of Montreal, granted him a tract of land. In 1669 he sold his estate and set out on a tour of western explorations. Making his way southward and westward, he discovered the Ohio River, and descended it as far as the rapids opposite the present city of Louisville. A year or two later he traversed Lake Michigan from north to south, and crossed over to the Illinois River. In 1673 he obtained a patent of nobility and a grant of Fort Frontenac with adjacent lands. In 1677 he went to France and laid before the French minister a scheme for the colonization of the Illinois country and the opening up of trade relations with the numerous Indian tribes in the West. Receiving royal letters patent, which gave him authority to explore and occupy this region, he returned to Canada and, in November, 1678, set out from Fort Frontenac with the idea of following the Mississippi River to its mouth and opening the interior of the continent to colonization and settlement. At a point above Niagara Falls, LaSalle built a small vessel, which he named "The Griffin." The following summer he ascended the lakes to Mackinaw, and from there continued his voyage up Lake Michigan in canoes. He ascended the St. Joseph River, crossed over to the Illinois River, and proceeded down that stream to a point below the site of the present city of Peoria, where he built Fort Creve Coeur. Leaving Henry de Tonti, his faithful lieutenant, in command of Fort Creve Coeur, he returned to Canada for necessary supplies. He returned to the Illinois country in 1680 to discover that a war party of 500 Iroquois had invaded the country, driven off the friendly tribes, and devastated the entire region. He looked in vain for traces of Tonti, against whom a portion of the garrison of Fort Creve Coeur had mutinied in his absence, and, descending the Illinois River, he spent the winter in negotiations with the Miami Indians. In the spring of 1681 he returned to Canada, finding Tonti at Mackinaw, on his arrival at that place. After appeasing his creditors and re-

plenishing his resources, he again came back to the Illinois country, traversing the Illinois River to its mouth, and embarking on the Mississippi February 6, 1682. He then traversed the Mississippi to its mouth, near which, April 9, 1682, he planted a column bearing the arms of France, and in the name of Louis XIV took possession of the whole valley of the great river. Returning to France by way of Canada, his representations concerning the wealth and stability of the vast region of which he had taken possession in the name of the king of France, secured for him the command of a squadron, with which he sailed in 1684 for the Gulf of Mexico, his intention being to plant a fortified settlement near the mouth of the Mississippi River. He failed to find the Mississippi and landed with his colonists at Matagorda Bay, which he mistook for a western mouth of the river. One of his vessels was wrecked at the entrance to the bay, and a subordinate sailed for France with the squadron, leaving LaSalle and his colonists alone on the banks of the little river Lavaca. From this point he made frequent journeys in his effort to discover the mouth of the Mississippi, and in the spring of 1687 reached a branch of the River Trinity. There he was treacherously assassinated by some of his followers, and all his schemes, which had always been too vast for his resources, ended in failure. He was, nevertheless, foremost among the explorers who opened the way for the settlement of the Mississippi Valley.

Latham.—A hamlet in Pilot Grove Township, Moniteau County, twelve miles southwest of California. It was founded by Dr. Latham about 1880, though one of the oldest communities in Moniteau County. It has a Christian Church, two hotels, a flouring mill, three general stores and a few small shops and other places of business. Population, 1899 (estimated), 250.

Latham, Henry C., merchant, was born November 14, 1831, in Montgomery County, Tennessee, son of Bryan and Mary J. (Smith) Latham, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. Bryan Latham died in 1864, in Montgomery County, Tennessee, to which county he had removed in 1824. His wife died in 1882. Henry C. Latham was fitted for a business career in the schools

of Montgomery County, Tennessee, in which county he grew to manhood. In 1858 he came from Tennessee to Missouri and established his home at Point Pleasant, in New Madrid County, where he found employment in a drug store. There he gave careful attention to all the details of the drug business and thoroughly mastered that branch of trade. At the same time he studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. D. S. Newell, who was then a prominent physician at that place. The study of this science equipped him fully and thoroughly for the drug business, which he intended to make his vocation in life. After remaining at Point Pleasant six years, he went to New Madrid, in 1864, and became prescription clerk in a drug store at that place. He was watchful of opportunities and ambitious to engage in business on his own account, and in 1865 formed a partnership with Dr. Waters in the establishment of a drug store. After successfully conducting the business thus established during a period of ten years, he formed a partnership with Mr. L. A. Lewis, an enterprising and sagacious man of affairs, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. This association, which began in 1875, brought together two men who were in every way harmonious, who were both capable and energetic, and whose fair dealing and honorable methods soon won the confidence of all who were brought into contact with them. As a result they have prospered in a business way, and have established an enviable reputation as high-minded, courteous and sagacious merchants. His success in the conduct of his own affairs caused Mr. Latham to be chosen to public position, and in 1884 he was elected treasurer of New Madrid County. He was re-elected in 1886 and served four years in all as financial officer of the county, reflecting credit upon himself and his constituents. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is an earnest and zealous Catholic churchman. He married, in 1861, Miss Christine Lesieur, who comes of one of the old families of New Madrid County. Their family of children consists of three daughters.

Lathrop.—A city of 1,300 inhabitants in Clinton County, named for the township in which it is located. It is at the crossing of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the

Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads, and is thirty-nine miles northeast of Kansas City. It was laid out in 1867 by J. S. Harris, land commissioner of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The first settler was J. O. Daniels, who, with J. Murdock, put up a frame store in 1867. P. H. Brace was the first postmaster; the first station agent was G. A. Patch; the first physician, Dr. J. O. K. Grant; the first blacksmith shop was kept by H. M. Freeman; the first bank was opened by L. L. Stearns and F. Edwards in 1869; the first church was the Methodist Episcopal, organized in 1869, and the first school, a private one, was opened by Miss Thalia Smith. In 1871 a public school was erected, and in the year 1900 there were two public schools in operation, employing seven teachers and having 358 pupils enrolled. The value of school property was \$10,000; the total receipts for school purposes were \$8,972, and the total expenditure, \$7,292. Lathrop was organized first under the village act in 1869, and in 1881 was organized as a city of the fourth class, with A. J. Orem for mayor, and J. M. Bohart, D. H. Maret, A. H. Logan and D. Whitford for trustees. In 1900 there were in the place a grain elevator, ten or twelve business houses, two banks—the Lathrop, with capital and surplus of \$15,000 and deposits of \$90,000; and the Farmers' & Traders', with capital and surplus of \$25,000, and deposits of \$80,000—seven churches, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Congregational and Colored Baptist; a graded public school, a lodge of Knights of Honor, and two newspapers, the "Monitor" and the "Herald," both Democratic. The bonded debt of the town in 1898 was \$6,000, consisting of six \$1,000 5-per-cent refunding bonds running twenty years, the interest being promptly paid.

Lathrop, Gardiner, a conspicuous member of the Kansas City bar, and identified with many of the most important public interests of the metropolis of the Missouri Valley, was born February 16, 1850, in Waukesha, Wisconsin, son of John H. and Frances E. Lathrop. He derived his Christian name from that of a town in Maine, where his father resided in early manhood and began his life work as a teacher. He was prepared for college at Racine, Wis-

consin, and in 1863 he entered the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1867 with the first honors of his class, equally well equipped in all the various branches of the collegiate course. He at once entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1869, receiving second honors, as had his father, just fifty years earlier, in the same institution. In January, 1870, he located in Kansas City and read law with his intimate friends and preceptors, Karnes & Ess, who had been pupils of his father in the University of Missouri. After being thus occupied for nearly three years, he entered the Law School of Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1873. Returning to Kansas City he formed a partnership with a former fellow-student in the office of Karnes & Ess, William M. Smith, a son of former Lieutenant Governor George Smith, of Missouri. Subsequently Mr. Smith retired, and Thomas R. Morrow and John M. Fox were admitted to the firm, which became Lathrop, Morrow & Fox. S. W. Moore afterward became a partner, and the firm now exists under the name of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore. All are graduates of Yale College, except Mr. Moore, who was educated in the University of Kansas. Mr. Lathrop occupies a pre-eminent place in the ranks of his profession, and the high value placed upon his ability is attested in his employment by a large clientele representing interests of great importance. He is solicitor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway in Missouri and Iowa, and his firm were lately appointed general attorneys of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, the recent purchasers of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. In the great legal contest between the National Water Works Company and Kansas City, he was one of the leading attorneys representing the Water Works Company. He is recognized as equally forceful in argument before court or jury, ready in command of language, and exceptionally clear in the logical presentation of his cases. Much of his important practice has been before the appellate court, and his many briefs are models of skillful and exhaustive preparation. While deeply immersed in the duties of his profession, he has never failed in ample recognition of the highest conceptions of citizenship, and has constantly afforded earnest and intelligent aid to various measures

conducive to the welfare of the community. For eleven years he served upon the board of education of Kansas City, retiring in 1893 on account of removal to the suburbs, and was esteemed among the most zealous and sagacious members of a body remarkable for sincerity of effort and value of accomplished results. He was re-elected a member of the board in the spring of 1900. Like zeal and ability have marked his service for many years as a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri, and in that capacity he has rendered efficient service in giving to that institution its present firm establishment, educationally and financially. As president of the Kansas City Bar Association, a body noted for integrity and professional ability, his administration has been recognized as exceptionally successful. He is a highly regarded member of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, has served as chairman of its committee on State and national legislation, and for the past two years has been chairman of the entertainment committee of the club, presiding at its annual banquets as toastmaster. Mr. Lathrop is possessed of high oratorical attainments, and is especially famed throughout the west for his post-prandial eloquence. In politics he is a Republican of the best type, advocating the principles of his party in the interest of the common weal, without selfish purpose or ambition for personal preferment. Studious in habit and domestic in his inclinations, he highly esteems his home life, and gives to his family and to his personal library all the time not occupied with professional duties or semi-public concerns. Mr. Lathrop was married in 1879 to Miss Eva Grant, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Grant, formerly of the United States Army, and later comptroller of Kansas City. They have five children—four daughters and one son.

Lathrop, John Hiram, educator, and for many years president of the University of Missouri, was born January 22, 1799, at Sherburne, Chenango County, New York, son of John and Prue Lathrop. His father was a native of Columbia County, New York, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hatch, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut. After being a student at Hamilton College for two years, he joined a class at Yale, during the third term of the sophomore year. After he

graduated at Yale he was preceptor of the grammar school at Farmington, Connecticut, for six months, and of Monroe Academy, Weston, Connecticut, for two years. He was tutor in Yale College four years and six months, from March, 1822, to September, 1826. While tutor in Yale College he pursued his legal studies in the law school at New Haven, then under the charge of Judges Daggett and Hitchcock, and was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1826.

He commenced the practice of law at Middletown, Connecticut, but after remaining there six months, was induced to accept the position of instructor in the Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, and was connected with that institution during the summer of 1827. He was then chosen principal of the Gardiner Lyceum, a scientific school located on the Kennebec, at Gardiner, Maine, and remained there nearly two years. In 1829 he accepted the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Hamilton College, and in 1835 was advanced to the Maynard professorship of law, history, civil polity and political economy in the same institution.

In 1840 he was elected the first president of the University of Missouri, located in Columbia, the buildings then being in process of erection; entered upon the duties of the office March 1, 1841, and continued in their discharge until September, 1849, a period of eight and a half years. In October, 1848, a year previous to his leaving the University of Missouri, he was elected chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, an appointment which he accepted, and in October, 1849, entered upon the discharge of its duties.

In 1859 he was elected president of the State University of Indiana, at Bloomington, which he accepted and held until 1860, when he was recalled to the University of Missouri by election to the professorship of English literature; in 1862 he was made chairman of the faculty, and in 1865 was elected to his former position as president, which he held up to the time of his death, August 2, 1866.

In 1845, during his first term as president of the University of Missouri, he received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton College. In 1851, while chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, he was appointed a member of

the board of examiners at West Point, and was elected secretary of the board.

Dr. Lathrop was married August 15, 1833, to Miss Frances E. Lothrop, of Utica, New York, niece of the late President Kirkland, of Harvard University. She was among the noblest and most intelligent of her sex, beloved by all who knew her, a fit companion for her distinguished husband, equal to every occasion, a charming hostess, a devoted mother, a devout Christian. She died in Kansas City, the home of her surviving children, on October 18, 1893, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Seven children were born to the marriage, only three of whom are now living. One son, John, perished in Sonora, in 1857, aged twenty-two; Leopold, another son, died at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1858, also aged twenty-two, and a son and daughter died in infancy. Two daughters, Fannie and Theresa, reside in Kansas City, the former being the wife of William M. Smith, the latter the wife of Charles C. Ripley. Gardiner, the only surviving son, also resides at Kansas City, is a lawyer by profession, and is a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

Latin-American Club of St. Louis.

A club which is the outgrowth of the interest taken by St. Louis manufacturers and merchants in the subject of foreign trade and the propriety of cultivating it with the countries south of our own. Through this interest the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis was induced in 1884 to establish a committee, known as the "Mexican, Central and South American committee." Foreign trade increased to such an extent that in 1887 L. D. Kingsland, S. L. Biggers and Eugene McQuillin conceived the idea of forming a special organization for the purpose of encouraging commercial and social relations with Mexico, Central and South America, but not until August 22, 1890, was there an absolute organization perfected under the name of the "St. Louis Spanish Club." In 1900 the club comprised in its membership nearly 250 of the strongest houses of the city, in every line of trade, and its scope has been materially widened under its present name and management. Its attention is no longer confined to the American republics. Information is kept on file regarding all parts of the world where

it is possible for St. Louis merchants to prosecute their business, and they are greatly assisted thereby in extending their field of action.

Latitude of St. Louis.—The exact latitude of St. Louis, taking the point directly under the center of the dome of the courthouse as the point of measuring to, is 38 degrees, 37 minutes, 37.5 seconds north of the equator.

Latter Day Saints.—See "Mormonism."

Laughlin, Henry D., lawyer, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, January 21, 1848, son of Tarleton C. and Ann (Hopkins) Laughlin. Reared in the country, he received his early education in one of the primitive log schoolhouses of the region in which he lived, and beyond this was mainly indebted to the process of self-education for his scholastic attainments. Two years after the close of the Civil War he left the farm on which he had worked for some time previously, and, going to Lexington, Kentucky, he entered the law department of Transylvania University. At the end of a thorough course of study at that famous old institution, which has since been merged into the

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, he was graduated in the class of 1869 and immediately afterward came to St. Louis, where he was formally admitted to the bar by Judge Irwin Z. Smith, of the circuit court, and began the practice of his profession. In 1878 he was chosen judge of the Criminal Court of St. Louis. In 1883 he resumed the active practice of law. In later years corporate interests with which he is identified have demanded the larger share of his attention and he has been a less familiar figure at the bar of St. Louis than formerly, but he has left upon it the strong impress of his individuality, both as jurist and lawyer. Corporate and commercial law received his special attention during the latter years of his active practice, and it was in consequence of this tendency that he became connected officially with the corporation which now commands his services. In connection with other gentlemen, he organized some years since the National Hollow Brake-Beam Company, a corporation which established its general offices in Chicago, and of which Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, was first president. At the death of Senator Barnum, Judge Laughlin succeeded to the presidency of the corporation, and has since devoted himself to its interests, spending the major portion of his time in Chicago.

