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HISTORY

—OF—

BUCHANAN COUNTY

—AND THE—

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH

—AND—

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
CHRIS. L. RUTT

1826 TO 1904

“History is Philosophy teaching by Examples”

PUBLISHED BY
BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Preface

The aim of the publishers of this volume has been to secure for the historic portion thereof full and accurate information respecting all subjects therein treated, and to present the data thus gathered in a clear and impartial manner. If, as is their hope, they have succeeded in this endeavor, the credit is mainly due to the diligent and exhaustive research of the author of the historical statement, Chris. L. Rutt, of St. Joseph, whose recognized ability as an editor and author have brought him prominently before the people of Northwestern Missouri. In collecting and arranging the material which has entered into this history, it has been his aim to secure facts and to present them in an interesting form. His patient and conscientious labor in the compilation and presentation of the data is shown in the historical portion of this volume. The record gives an interesting description of the natural features and early society of this section, the story of its settlement and a comprehensive account of the organization of Buchanan County and the city of St. Joseph and the leading events in the stages of their development to the present time as set forth in the table of contents. All topics and occurrences are included which are essential to the usefulness of the history. Although the purpose of the author was to limit the narrative to the close of 1903, he has deemed it proper to touch on many matters relating to the current year. For any possible inaccuracies that may be found in the work, the indulgence of our readers is asked.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives, which make up the biographical department of the volume, and whose authorship is entirely independent of that of the history, are admirably adapted to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry, dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals and will be found of incalculable value to the descendants of those herein commemorated. They bring into bold relief careers of enterprise and thrift and make manifest valid claims to honorable distinction. If "Biography is the only true History," it is obviously the duty of men of the present time to

preserve in this enduring form the story of their lives in order that their posterity may dwell on the successful struggles thus recorded, and profit by their example. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, will naturally prove to most of the readers of this book its most attractive feature.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs, thus collated, will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Buchanan County, which will fitly supplement the historic statement; for the development of the county is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored in the preparation of the work to pass over no feature of it slightly, but to give heed to the minutest details, and thus to invest it with a substantial accuracy which no other treatment would afford. The result has amply justified the care thus exercised, for in our belief no more reliable production, under the circumstances, could be laid before its readers.

We have given special prominence to the portraits of representative citizens, which appear throughout this volume, and believe they will prove a most interesting feature of this work. We have sought to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievements as conspicuously as possible. To those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, we herewith tender our grateful acknowledgment.

Chicago, Illinois, December, 1904.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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NOTE

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the type-written copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject.

They will all be found on the last pages of the book, *beginning on page 718.*

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L. L. Rutt

History of Buchanan County

And

The City of St. Joseph

CHAPTER I.

THE PLATTE PURCHASE.

When Missouri was admitted to the Union, the western line of the State passed from the corner of Arkansas directly north through the mouth of the Kansas River to the Iowa line. The section of the territory between the Missouri River and the west line of Missouri was ceded to the Sac-and-Fox and Ioway Indians, in the treaty of Prairie du Chien, ratified in 1830, in exchange for certain lands in Wisconsin. These two tribes, and also a band of Omahaws and a few Sioux, located along the banks of the larger streams in the upper part of the strip, while the lower portion was occupied by the Pottawatomies, who were removed from Indiana in 1833, after the Black Hawk War.

The government had places of supply at Rock House, near what is now the town of Agency, in Buchanan County, and at what is now Beverly, in Platte County. Gen. Andrew S. Hughes was the government agent.

General Hughes made his headquarters with Joseph Robidoux in the Blacksnake Hills, now St. Joseph, going among the Indians only on issue days.

The Indians were particularly undesirable neighbors to the people of the old Missouri border. They were drunken, lazy, quarrelsome, and altogether unworthy to occupy so valuable and so beautiful a territory. So argued the white man, who believed the heritage to be his, and who went systematically to work to secure it.

It was customary in those times to have militia musters on certain days, and so it came to pass that a muster was held at the farm of Weakly Dale, near Liberty, in Clay County, in April of 1835. At these musters there were speeches, and measures for the general welfare were publicly debated. The Indian neighbor was the theme of a speech by General Hughes

on this particular occasion, and the effect of his oration was immediate.

Recent correspondence between Maj. John Dougherty of Clay County, then an Indian agent, and United States Senator Linn, in reference to the coveted territory, was also read. Major Dougherty had shown how the formation of the boundary had inconvenienced persons settling along the border, in what are now DeKalb, Gentry or Worth counties, from reaching the river (then the only mode of transportation), without traveling over a hundred miles to get below the mouth of the Kansas River, when the Missouri could be reached at twenty, thirty or fifty miles at Robidoux or Weston, which were the most important river points in the Platte country.

The many streams capable of furnishing water and power, the rich soil, valuable forests, luxuriant grasses, wild fruits, thousands of wild flowers, well-filled bee trees, flocks of wild deer and turkey, all had been voiced aloud until the old Kentuckians, Tennesseans and North Carolinians forming that military array, resolved that they must have the strip without delay. In fact, they started to obtain it in Western style, resolving that they ought and would have it, and E. M. Samuel, David R. Atchison, Alexander W. Doniphan, W. T. Wood and Peter H. Burnett were appointed a committee to obtain it. But some of those same muster-men, being doubtful about the efficacy of negotiation and red-tape, moved into the new country that fall. The government had them removed by soldiers from Fort Leavenworth, but they went back again, and like the more recent "sooners" of Oklahoma kept themselves in evidence so as to hasten the inevitable.

The result was that on September 17, 1836, William Clark of the famous expedition of Lewis and Clark, of 1804, then agent for all

of the Indians west of the Mississippi River, held a council with the Sacs-and-Foxes and Ioways at Fort Leavenworth, and made a treaty whereby the Platte country passed into the hands of the white man.

The Indians received \$7,500 in cash and 400 sections of land in what are now Doniphan and Brown counties, Kansas. The government agreed to erect five comfortable houses for the Ioways and three for the Sacs-and-Foxes; to provide for each tribe an interpreter, a farmer, a blacksmith, and a schoolmaster; to break up 200 acres of ground for each tribe and to furnish each with a ferry-boat; also to provide rations for one year and agricultural implements for five years.

The treaty was signed by William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, for the United States. For the Ioway Indians it was signed by the following chiefs and braves: Mo-hos-ca (White Cloud), Nau-che-ning (No Heart), Wa-che-mo-ne (Orator), Ne-o-mo-ne (Raining Cloud), Ne-wan-thaw-chu (Hair Shedder), Man-haw-ka (Bunch of Arrows), Chatau-the-ne (Big Bull), Man-o-njo-ne (Pumpkin), Con-gu (Plumb), Wau-thaw-ca-be-chu (One that Eats Rats), Cha-tea-thau (Buffalo Bull), Cha-ta-ha-ra-wa-re (Foreign Buffalo).

The following signed for the Sacs-and-Foxes: Ca-ha-qua (Red Fox), Pe-shaw-ca (Bear), Pe-cau-ma (Deer), Ne-bosh-ca-na (Wolf), Ne-squi-in-a (Deer), Ne-saw-au-qua (Bear), Qua-co-ousi-si (Wolf), Suquil-la (Deer), As-ke-pa-ke-ka-as-a (Green Lake), Wa-pa-se (Swan), No-cha-tau-wa-ta-sa (Star), Can-ca-car-mack (Rock Bass), Sea-sa-ho (Sturgeon), Pe-a-chim-a-car-mack (Bald-Headed Eagle), Pe-a-chim-a-car-mack, Jr. (Bald Headed Eagle).

The following citizens of Missouri signed as witnesses: S. W. Kearny, John Dougherty, A. S. Hughes, George R. H. Clark, William

Duncan, Joseph V. Hamilton, Joseph Robidoux, Jr., William Bowman, Jeffry Dorion, Peter Constine, Jacques Mette, Louis M. Davidson.

Thus was the Platte Purchase made and became part of Missouri. The red man was told to move on, and resumed his pilgrimage

toward the setting sun, and the white man promptly built his cabin where the Indian's tepee erst had stood. The counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison were carved out of the territory thus acquired.

CHAPTER II.

PIONEER CONDITIONS IN BUCHANAN COUNTY.

FIRST SETTLERS—LOCATION AND NATURAL ADVANTAGES—RIVERS, CREEKS AND LAKES
—PIONEER LIFE—FIRST DWELLINGS—PRIMITIVE FURNITURE AND FRUGAL HABITS
—ONE-LEGGED BEDSTEAD—RYE COFFEE, THE HORSE-POWER MILL, THE HOMINY
BLOCK AND THE GRITTER—WILD MEAT AND WILD HONEY—LABORIOUS AND OTHER
AMUSEMENTS—DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE EARLY DAYS IN MISSOURI.

When in the summer of 1826 Joseph Robidoux pushed the nose of his keel-boat into the mouth of the creek now called Roy's Branch, he began the history of Buchanan county, so far as concerns the white man, at least. The red man had made history, too, in his own way, among the Blacksnake Hills and valleys, but he took it with him when he crossed the river, and it is buried with him forever, as are his weapons and his wampum.

Robidoux remained undisturbed while the soldiers from Fort Leavenworth were raiding this section for squatters, prior to the purchase. As soon as the treaty was made, and even before the Indians had taken up their march to other hunting grounds, the tide of immigration to Buchanan County set in.

History mentions only a few settlers who escaped the vigilance of the soldiers. Robidoux and his men were here by permission of the government. One of the trespassers was John Elliott, who came from Kentucky in 1833 and located this side of the former State line, in what is now Platte township. When driven off, he moved over the line, but continued to cultivate the land on this side. Another was

Hiram Roberts, who located in the vicinity of what is now DeKalb, in 1836, and who was overlooked by the soldiers. He remained in undisturbed possession until the annexation and resided in the neighborhood until his death, in 1881. Absalom Enyard of Clay County located in what is now the center of Platte township in 1836 and built a small cabin, but was soon ejected. He had been visited by Judge Weston J. Everett of Clay County, who was seeking a location, and who was so favorably impressed that when the Platte Purchase was completed he bought Enyard's cabin, and, in February of 1837, took possession under the homestead law. Judge Everett was followed in a few weeks by Absalom Munkers.

From 1837 to 1840 there was a steady influx of settlers and the development of the country progressed rapidly. Immigrants came from the neighboring counties and from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia.

Because of the early environments, most of these took naturally to the timbered districts that skirted the streams. This was practical, too, for the early settler required wood for his

houses, his fences and his fuel. Transportation was an item of great moment, for there were no railroads and few steamboats in those days.

Among the most abundant trees was the black walnut. However, the later demand for this wood in the manufacture of furniture was so great that the forests fell before the axe, and now there is but little of it left. A line of timber still follows the course of all streams, and detached groves, natural and artificial, are found throughout the country.

Buchanan County is situated in latitude 39 degrees 47 minutes north, and longitude 94 degrees 55 minutes west. Its altitude is about 1,000 feet above sea-level, and it is about 400 feet above Chicago and 600 feet above St. Louis. The highest point in the county is the hill upon which are located the reservoirs of the St. Joseph Water Company. It is 320 feet above low-water mark in the Missouri River and is situated two and one-half miles north of St. Joseph.

The surface away from the streams is gently undulating prairie, and there is a wonderful diversity of country for so small an area. Few, if any, counties in the State possess better natural drainage, and there is consequently but little waste land. Nor could any improvement be made over nature in the distribution of the water courses. The Platte River is a fine stream, as is also the One Hundred and Two River. The name of this stream is somewhat a puzzle. One authority asserts that it is 102 miles in length. Another authority claims that it was so named because when the river was first seen by the surveyors who were locating a military road, the distance from Fort Leavenworth was 102 miles, and they named it according to custom—"Ten Mile Creek," "Forty Mile Creek," etc., being similar instances. Bee, Casteel, Malden, Sugar and

Contrary creeks and their various forks and feeders are all valuable and never-failing streams.

Besides these, there are numerous lakes, bordering the Missouri River. Contrary, the most extensive and beautiful of these, is located about three miles southwest of St. Joseph. It receives its name from Contrary Creek, which empties into it, Contrary Creek being so called because it flows north, contrary to the course of the Missouri River. Sugar Lake, in Rush township, is partly in Buchanan and partly in Platte counties. It is a picturesque sheet of water. Then there are Singleton, Horseshoe, Muskrat and Mud lakes. Contrary and Sugar lakes are fruitful ice fields, the meat-packing concerns of Kansas City and St. Joseph drawing supplies largely from them.

That the climate is healthful is best known to those who dwell here. In fact, almost the whole of the Platte Purchase is singularly free from consumption, asthma, bronchitis and the diseases most dreaded in the Eastern States. The air is dry and pure and the malarial fevers so common to Western and Southern States are confined to the river bottoms and are comparatively mild.

The early settlers found, besides timber and water, an easy and productive soil. To these advantages the sturdy pioneer had but to apply his energies, and the reward was certain. Hence the wealthy farmers of to-day whose broad acres and ample houses, whose grand orchards and blooded live stock are but the primitive establishments of the early settler amplified and developed, step by step, from generation to generation, by industry and thrift, aided by natural conditions and a constant benediction in the climate. It can be truthfully said that there has never been a total failure of crops in the Platte Purchase.

Pioneer life in Buchanan County was quite

like pioneer life elsewhere in the West. The first settlers were plain, hospitable, brave, generous people. They were good neighbors, bound together with a strong bond of sympathy, which made one man's interest every other man's interest also, and every man's protection lay in the good will and friendship of those about him.

The first dwellings of the white man in this country were a cross between Indian bark huts and "hoop cabins," for it took a number of men to build a log house. The settlers generally located in bunches, for mutual protection, and when three or four families had formed a community, they began the building of log houses, each assisting the other. The logs were round, notched together at the corners. The cabins were roofed with poles covered with split boards. A puncheon floor was laid and a chimney made of sticks and mud. The door was of clapboard, and a window was provided by cutting out a log in the side and inserting glass or covering it with greased paper. The house was then chinked and daubed with mud, and was ready for the occupant.

The furniture consisted generally of the one-legged bedstead, a rude table, a few plain chairs and an assortment of pots and pans for cooking the food at the fire-place, there being no stoves. The one-legged bedstead was made by cutting a stick the proper length and boring holes in the edge to correspond with holes in a log of the cabin. Rounds of wood were inserted into the corresponding holes, and what resembled a ladder in a horizontal position was supported on one corner by a leg, the other end and one side being fastened to the walls. Bark was woven into the rounds, and upon this primitive structure the bed was laid.

The manner of living was extremely simple. For some years the only mills were propelled by horse power, each customer fur-

nishing his own power. There were no roads and the grain was carried in sacks, horseback. In the first years very little wheat was grown, corn being the only grain. The hominy block, an improvised mortar, made by cutting a hole into the stump of a large tree, and using a heavy timber as a pestle, was one way of producing meal for bread. Another instrument was the "gritter," made by punching holes into a piece of tin, which was then nailed to a board, rough side out, and upon which green or previously softened corn was rubbed into a pulp and then baked into bread or ash cakes.

Rye and corn meal parched were often a substitute for coffee, and sassafras root produced a palatable substitute for "store tea." Game was plenty, especially deer, elk, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, and even bear, so that there was no scarcity of meat until the hog could be turned into pork.

The clothing was homespun, made by the women of the household—"jeans" for the men and "linsey-woolsey" for the maids and matrons. Hunting shirts and pantaloons of dressed buckskin were also worn by men. The linsey and jeans for every day use were colored with hickory or walnut bark, and those for Sunday wear were dyed in indigo. A full suit of blue jeans was considered a fine dress.

It required great industry and rigid economy to make a plain living in those times. Iron and salt, two very necessary articles, were high priced and difficult to obtain. The pioneers had no money, as a rule, and for the first few years had nothing to sell except skins, wild honey and beeswax. Along the streams there were many hollow trees in which wild bees had deposited their honey, and these were eagerly sought.

There were amusements, too. Log-rolling was a laborious sport. Rail-splitting was another. The women had quilting parties while

the men enjoyed themselves with the logs and the rails, and in the evening there was generally a dance, if a fiddler could be had, or games of various kinds, as in other primitive communities. In fact, the history of the early settlers of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana was repeated in Missouri.

In a few years the pioneers of Buchanan County showed much progress, and in five years after the country was opened for settlement there were several saw and flouring mills, roads and other improvements.

* * *

A description of the society of the early days in Missouri, written by the Rev. Moses E. Lard, that appeared in *Lard's Quarterly* in December, 1863, is not only a graphic sketch of the times, but a gem of English composition. It appeared in an article entitled "My First Meeting." This meeting was held at Haynesville, Clinton County, Missouri, and the description may be accepted as a true picture of the social and religious life and thought of this part of the State at an early time.

Rev. Moses E. Lard was himself a remarkable character. He was a journeyman tailor in Liberty, Missouri, when General Doniphan became interested in him and, noting his burning thirst for knowledge, sent him to college, where he was educated for the ministry. He became a great leader in the Christian Church and was for some years a preacher in St. Joseph. His father was a forest dweller, pioneer and a hunter. A daughter of Rev. Moses E. Lard married Governor Silas Woodson. In this article, "My First Meeting," occur the following descriptive passages:

"Most men in the neighborhood could read Chronicles by spelling half the words, while all had either read Bunyan and eighth of Romans, or heard them read. Bunyan supplied

them with experiences, Romans with texts to prove predestination; the former enjoyed the favor and affection, the latter, the authority. On Sundays most of the country flocked to meeting, the wags to swap horses and whittle, and to bet on the coming races; the Christians, as was fitting, to hear the sermon, and relate their experiences. The sermon was sure to be on foreknowledge or free-will, and to contain a definition of eternity; the experiences embraced reminiscences of headless apparitions, or voices of pulseless corpses wrapped in coffin sheets. * * *

"The country pedagogue of those unregenerate days also merits a paragraph. He was generally a chuffy man, five feet six, with gray hair, and fine girth—a man who cracked of definite articles, copulative conjunctions, Hoogley's bay, and ciphering; could tell the day of the month by the almanac, and brogue your moccasins; pulled teeth, bled and puked the neighbors; took grog with you when dry; wrote your will, and prayed for you when dying. He was deacon in the church, justice of the peace, auctioneer and general counselor at law, prescribed for gout and cancer, and was a robust believer in witchcraft; he was always elected captain on muster days, gave advice in bad cases of rupture and hair-lip; was president of the debating club, judge at shooting-matches, held children when christened, and gave lectures as to the best time in the moon to salt meat and plant snaps. In the schoolroom he was a philosopher and a tyrant, made but few impressions on the mind, left many on the back, taught the boys to make manners, and the girls to curtesy; at noon played bull-pen, knucks, and hull-gull; and at other times was a gentleman and an astrologer.

"The corn-shucking of these days 'lang syne' must not be forgotten in this brief sketch. This was an occasion which always brought

the whole neighborhood together. The women met to brag on their babies, drink stew, knit, and discuss the best method of setting blue-dye; the men to shuck corn, take rye, recount battles with bruin, and tell of long shots at deer; the boys to spark and blush; and the girls to ogle and fall in love.

"Next to the corn-shucking, the winter quilting and hoe-downs were the pride of this long past. These were my delight. In the quilting you sat close beside your bonnie lassie; in the hoe-down you touched her hand, and saw her ankle. This over, you made love to her in the corner, while she slapped your jaws, and pouted. But to me the chief attraction at the quilting was the huge stacks of pumpkin pies which graced it, of which I am not conscious at this sitting that I ever had enough.

* * *

"At the time of my meeting great advances had been made on these times. The men had ceased to wear buckskin, the women dressed in calico, and drank green tea; ghosts were more rare, and Drew had migrated. Tents covered with elm bark were now quite out of fashion, boots were occasionally seen, the men used handkerchiefs, and the women side-combs. Soap was no longer a myth to children, though starched bosoms still attracted

much attention. The boys had now begun to carry riding whips, to chew, and the girls to flirt. The more able families could afford tables and biscuit on Sunday morning, while almost all had learned what sausage and spare-ribs mean. Buggies and steamships were still fabulous things, while cock-fighting and log-rolling had fallen into desuetude.

"A shingled roof and a brick stack were not now absolutely unknown, and men used chains instead of withes in plowing. The use of pins was altogether abandoned, and fish were caught with hooks as in other countries. Balls had taken the place of the hoe-down, the fiddle that of juber; horns were all the fashion, and grog was never named. The Christians discussed the mode of baptism, the operation of the spirit, and infant church membership, as in other decent countries; they only denied the existence of Styx, and the revolution of the earth; the old preachers kept on their coats while preaching, and took a little only when feeling bad. A young man no longer consulted a witch when he wanted a wife, but went directly to his sweetheart; invalids took henbane, boneset, and composition for diseases of the spine and fits, and Weakly Dale cured warts by hocus-pocus." * * *

CHAPTER III.

FORMATION OF BUCHANAN COUNTY AND ITS COURTS.

FIRST COUNTY COURT, SHERIFF AND SURVEYOR — FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS — FIRST ELECTION—FIRST COUNTY SEAT AND COURT HOUSE—REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT FROM SPARTA TO ST. JOSEPH—COURTS AND JUDGES.

In December, 1838, the General Assembly of Missouri passed an act providing for the organization of Platte and Buchanan counties. James Buchanan, afterwards President, at that time represented the United States at the court of St. Petersburg. He was a popular idol at home, and this county was named in his honor.

The creative act authorized the Governor to appoint three judges of the County Court and a sheriff, to serve until the general election in 1840; also a surveyor. The act provided for a commission to locate a permanent seat of government, naming Peter B. Fulkerson and Armstrong McClintock of Clinton and Leonard Brassfield of Clay County as commissioners. It provided also that until this commission had acted, the seat of government should be at the house of Richard Hill. The regular terms of the County Court were fixed for the first Mondays in February, May, August and November, but the court was permitted to hold special sessions.

Buchanan County was made part of the Twelfth Senatorial District, part of the First Judicial District and part of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and the regular terms of the Circuit Court were fixed for the second Mondays

of April, August and December. County and District courts were authorized to appoint clerks.

Governor Lilburn W. Boggs appointed Samuel Johnson, William Harrington and William Curl as the first judges of the Buchanan County Court and Samuel Gilmore as the first sheriff. This court met at the house of Richard Hill, near the site of old Sparta, on the first Monday in April, 1839, and organized by electing Mr. Johnson as presiding judge and appointing William Fowler clerk.

The first business of the court was the subdivision of the county into municipal townships. This was no small task and underwent remodeling several times before it was found satisfactory. Platte, Tremont, Marion, Lewis, Noble, Jefferson, Nodaway, Atchison, Bloomington, Washington, Crawford, Wayne and Center are mentioned in the early records. However, the court, at its first session, ordered an election of two justices of the peace and one constable for each township, and specifically mentioned the following: Platte, Tremont, Marion, Bloomington, Crawford, Noble, Lewis, Nodaway and Jefferson. In 1842 we find 10 townships: Bloomington, Crawford,

Platte, Tremont, Marion, Jackson, Washington, Rush, Wayne and Center. As the population increased it became necessary from time to time to change the boundaries, until the present subdivision into 12 townships was reached. We have now Washington, Marion, Lake, Wayne, Center, Agency, Tremont, Rush, Bloomington, Crawford, Jackson and Platte. The County Court met alternately at Mr. Hill's house and at the house of Joseph Robidoux at Blacksnake Hills.

Matthew M. Hughes, who had been appointed by Governor Boggs to survey Buchanan County, made his report to the County Court on January 8, 1840. "I commenced on the northwest corner of Platte County," he says, "in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River, and ran up the same, with its various meanders, forty-two miles and fifty-two chains, which constitutes the western boundary of your county; thence I ran a due east course, marking each fore and aft tree with a blaze and two chops, and trees on each side in the way pointing to the line, of fourteen miles and twenty-seven chains to a stake in the old State line, or the line of Clinton County, which constitutes your northern boundary; then south twenty miles and fifty-two chains along said line to the northeast corner of Platte County, which constitutes your eastern boundary; thence west along the line of Platte County twenty-seven miles and forty-seven chains, which constitutes your southern boundary, containing four hundred square miles." For all this work the court paid Mr. Hughes \$94.

The commissioners appointed by Governor Boggs to select a seat of justice did not act until May 26, 1840. On that day they met the County Court at Mr. Hill's house and, after going carefully over the ground, selected for the seat of justice the southeast quarter of sec-

tion 21, township 56, range 35. This land is now owned and cultivated by William McCauley.

Anticipating the decision of the commissioners a small settlement had been made. The commissioners named the new county seat "Benton" in honor of Senator Thomas H. Benton, but this did not meet with popular approval, and at the August term the County Court changed the name to Sparta.

Having a seat of justice Buchanan County must, of course, have a Court House. A log structure was erected, which is mentioned more extensively in another chapter. In 1842 \$6,000 was appropriated for a substantial Court House, but this was never built at Sparta.

While Sparta was near the center of the county, the principal trading point was at Blacksnake Hills. A petition, signed by 956 (being three-fifths) of the taxable citizens, asking for the removal of the county seat, was presented to the County Court at the February term in 1843, and the court appointed Winslow Turner, James Hull and James Kuykendall to select a site. These gentlemen reported on July 4, 1843, stating that they had selected the southwest quarter of section 8, township 57, range 35, "the same being on the Missouri River at the Blacksnake Hills."

This quarter section had been preempted by Joseph Robidoux and he lost no time in platting the town of St. Joseph after this report. At the election that followed, a majority voted for the removal of the county seat to the Blacksnake Hills, but the measure failed because the claim of the county to the quarter section above mentioned was not sustained by the Circuit Court. Robidoux had a prior right.

In the fall of 1844 a majority of all the voters in the county petitioned the Legislature, and



Hon. Robert M. Stewart
(Governor of Missouri, August, 1857,
to January, 1860)



Gen. Willard P. Hall
(Governor of Missouri, January, 1864,
to January, 1865)



Joseph Robidoux
(Founder of St. Joseph)
(p. 265)



Hon. Silas Woodson
(Governor of Missouri, January, 1873,
to January, 1875)



Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson

an act was passed in March, 1845, under which succeeding elections were held for the removal of the county seat.

The commissioners provided by the Legislature met in St. Joseph on May 24, 1845. Joseph Robidoux, who objected to giving his entire town-site to the county, was inclined to be liberal, however, and donated all of block 48, the site of the present Court House. This was accepted by the commissioners.

The Legislature had also provided for the reimbursement of the holders of lots in Sparta. To assist in doing this, Frederick W. Smith donated one block of ground in St. Joseph and Elias F. Wells donated two lots. John Patee donated three acres of land and Samuel C. Hall 20 acres. To further aid this movement, the citizens of St. Joseph subscribed about \$1,000 in money.

The lands donated were sold for \$1,370.50. They are to-day among the best property in St. Joseph and are easily worth \$300,000. The amount thus secured covered the liability to the Spartans by a narrow margin, for of the \$2,370.50, it required \$2,185.

On December 24, 1845, an election was held to ratify the action of the commissioners. St. Joseph received 1,037 votes and Sparta 541. The County Court held that this vote did not decide the question in favor of St. Joseph, contending that a majority of all free white male inhabitants taxable, over the age of 21 years, was required, and holding that there was no such majority for St. Joseph.

The court at once ordered another election for February 28, 1846. The Spartans had been inspired with new hope and worked vigorously to defeat the aspirations of St. Joseph. There were speeches, the press was brought into active use and people made a personal matter of the contest. Fortune favored St. Joseph this time with 1,164 votes against 455

for Sparta. The county seat was at once removed to St. Joseph. The lot owners in Sparta, having been reimbursed, moved off and the land reverted to the legal holders.

* * *

The Circuit Court.—As previously stated in this chapter, Buchanan County was attached to the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and it therefore became the distinguished duty of Hon. Austin A. King of Ray County, the judge of the Fifth district aforesaid, to hold the first session of the Circuit Court.

On February 16, 1839, Judge King commissioned Edwin Toole of Blacksnake Hills as clerk of the Circuit Court, to hold said office until his successor should be elected at the general election in 1840.

On July 15, 1839, Judge King opened court at the house of Joseph Robidoux at Blacksnake Hills, through the proclamation of Samuel Gilmore, "high sheriff in and for said county."

Both Civil and criminal cases were considered at this term, the first case docketed being Andrew S. Hughes vs. Ishmael Davis, a petition in debt. This case was dismissed at the plaintiff's cost. There was also an assault and battery case, and the grand jury returned indictments against 23 pioneers who had whiled away monotony and money in the national game of poker. Several merchants were indicted for doing business without license.

Little was accomplished, however, at the first term of court, most of the cases being continued to the November term, when the gamblers were fined \$5 each.

Two applications for citizenship were made during the first session of the court. Gottfried Rentel, a native of Poland, and Rudolph Mill of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, renounced allegiance to their respective princes and po-

tentates and declared their intention to support the constitution of the United States.

During the November term much business was disposed of. Among other things, one William Williams was indicted by the grand jury for rape. He was remanded to the sheriff of Clay County for keeping, there being no jail in Buchanan County as yet, and, at the March term of 1840, was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He was the first criminal taken to that institution from this county.

The first three terms of court were held at Robidoux's house, and the July and November terms of 1840 were held at the house of Richard Hill, near Sparta.

During the session of 1840-41 the Legislature erected the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, composed of the Platte Purchase and Clinton County.

Governor Reynolds appointed Hon. David R. Atchison of Platte County as judge of this circuit, and Peter H. Burnett, also of Platte County, as circuit attorney.

On March 31, 1841, Judge Atchison convened his court at the house of Richard Hill, and the next term, in July, was held in the log Court House at Sparta, which had just been completed.

In 1843, Henderson Young of Lafayette County succeeded Judge Atchison, who had been appointed United States Senator by Governor Reynolds to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Linn.

Judge Young resigned one year after Judge Atchison, and the Governor appointed Solomon L. Leonard of Buchanan County, who served until 1852, and was succeeded by William B. Almond of Platte County. Judge Almond held the office only one year, when he resigned to go to California, where he had previously accumulated a considerable fortune,

and Elijah H. Norton, also of Platte County, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Judge Norton served until 1860, when he was succeeded by Silas Woodson of Buchanan County, who, during the war, became a member of Gen. Willard P. Hall's staff as colonel and inspector-general. There was little business in the Circuit Court in those stormy days. In 1864, Judge Woodson was a candidate for re-election and was defeated by William Herron of Andrew County, who served for the following four years.

Isaac C. Parker of St. Joseph served from 1868 to 1870, when he resigned to go to Congress. Judge Parker's term was completed by Bennett Pike. Joseph P. Grubb was elected to succeed Judge Pike, and served from 1872 to 1880, when he was in turn succeeded by William Sherman. Judge Sherman died after two years and Judge Grubb was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Twelfth Judicial Circuit diminished in size as the territory became populated. During the war the circuit was composed of the Platte Purchase only. From 1872 to 1889 the circuit was composed of Buchanan and DeKalb counties. By considering that 10 years ago one circuit judge was able to meet the requirements of these two counties and that it now requires three circuit judges for Buchanan County alone, one gets some idea of the growth of this community in that period.

In 1885, it was deemed necessary to establish a criminal branch of the Circuit Court, and the Legislature of that year provided for this. Governor Crittenden appointed Silas Woodson to the post and Judge Woodson served until June 11, 1895, when he resigned owing to ill health. Governor Stone appointed Romulus E. Culver to fill the vacancy and Judge Culver was elected to succeed himself at the general election of November, 1896. He resigned in

April of 1899, and was succeeded by Benjamin J. Casteel (appointed by the Governor), who filled out the unexpired term and was elected to succeed himself in November, 1902.

Oliver M. Spencer was elected circuit judge November, 1886, and served until May of 1890, when he resigned. Governor Francis appointed Archelaus M. Woodson to fill the vacancy. Judge Woodson was reelected for a second term November 8, 1898.

The Legislature of 1889 passed a bill establishing two civil branches of the Buchanan County Circuit Court, and Governor Francis appointed Henry M. Ramey judge of Division No. 2, Judge Woodson's court being Division No. 1. Judge Ramey was elected for a full term in November, 1890. He was succeeded in 1896 by Thomas H. Parrish, who died in October, 1897. Governor Stephens appointed Charles F. Strop to fill the vacancy until the general election of November, 1898. Judge Strop failed of nomination at the Democratic primaries in May of 1898, being defeated by William K. James, who was elected November 8, 1898, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Parrish, which ended in 1902. Judge James was succeeded by Judge Ramey, the present incumbent.

The Court of Common Pleas.—A tribunal within the recollection of comparatively few of the younger people was the Buchanan County Court of Common Pleas, which existed from 1853 to 1873. This court was created to relieve the circuit judge, whose territory was too large and who often did not reside in the county.

The Court of Common Pleas had concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court except as to criminal cases, and its records tell the history of a large volume of the litigation that was had here during the 20 years of its existence.

This court opened for its first term on Monday, September 12, 1853, with William C. Toole as judge, who served until September 15, 1855, when he was succeeded by Washington Jones. Judge Jones only served one year, resigning, and was succeeded by Joseph J. Wyatt September 18, 1856. Judge Wyatt served for 10 years, being succeeded in October of 1866 by E. J. Montague, who served until December of 1870. Judge Toole again came upon the bench at that time and served until December of 1873.

The court was abolished by the Legislature and, when Judge Toole adjourned without date, the pending litigation was transferred to the Circuit Court, the Twelfth Judicial Circuit having meanwhile been contracted to Buchanan and DeKalb counties. The clerk of the Circuit Court was also clerk of the Common Pleas Court.

The County Court.—William Harrington, Samuel Johnson and William Curl were appointed by Governor Boggs as the first County Court of 1839. In 1840, Stephen Jones, Richard Roberts and Upton Rohrer were judges. From that time to this the court has been organized as follows, the first named being the presiding judge: Stephen Jones, Richard Roberts, Thomas A. Brown, 1841-42; Richard Roberts, Thomas A. Brown, William Dunning, 1843-44; William Dunning, Robert Irwin, Robert Duncan, 1845-48; William Dunning, Robert Irwin, T. S. Talbot, 1849; T. S. Talbot, William Dunning, Robert Jesse, 1850-52; Aaron Lewis, Nelson Witt, Hiram Rogers, 1853-54; Aaron Lewis, Nelson Witt, Cornelius Roberts, 1854-55; William M. Carter, Nelson Witt, Cornelius Roberts, 1855-56; Joseph H. Crane, Cornelius Roberts, John J. Pullins, 1856-57; John J. Pullins, James A. Anthony, Cornelius Roberts, 1857-59; James A. Anthony, John J. Pullins, William Dunning,

1860-61; P. B. Locke, Cornelius Roberts, Ransom Ridge, 1862-63; Cornelius Roberts, Ransom Ridge, Charles Schreiber, 1863-64; Cornelius Roberts, Charles Schreiber, William Ridenbaugh, 1865; James Pettigrew, Charles Schreiber, J. R. Bell, 1866; Philomen Bliss, Jacob Boyer, Charles Schreiber, 1867-68; William M. Albin, Charles Schreiber, Jacob Boyer, 1869-70; John Pinger, W. B. Gilmore, John Bretz, 1871-72; John Pinger, William B. Gilmore, Benjamin B. Frazer, 1872-73; John Bretz, Michael Fitzgerald, John Taylor, 1873-74.

During 1874-78, the County Court consisted of five members. In that period the organization was: Michael Fitzgerald, John Taylor, Fred W. Smith, John L. Wade, John L. Sutherland, 1874-75; Bernard Patton, S. D. Cowan, John E. Wade, John Rohan, John Taylor, 1875-76; Bernard Patton, William Roberts, John Pryor, Cornelius Roberts, Patrick McIntyre, 1876-78.

From 1878 to the present time the County Court has consisted of but three judges and the organization of the court has been: Thomas A. Brown, P. McIntyre, John H. Carey, 1878-80; Thomas A. Brown, P. McIntyre, L. F. Carpenter, 1880-82; Thomas A. Brown, John Kelly, William Buntin, 1882-84; Thomas A. Brown, John Kelly, A. F. Greenard, 1884-86; A. M. Dougherty, John Kelly, James Ferrill, 1886-88; A. M. Dougherty, W. B. Smith, Harry Keene, 1888-90; Thomas A. Brown, James W. Mansfield, W. B. Smith, 1890-92; Thomas A. Brown, William M. Stanton, James A. Millan, 1892-94; Harry Keene, Edgar Sleppy, William M. Stanton, 1894-96; Harry Keene, Augustus Saltzman, Jason B. Landis,

1896-98; William M. Stanton, T. J. Hill, Augustus Saltzman, 1898-1900; William M. Stanton, T. J. Hill, Edgar Sleppy, 1900-02. William M. Stanton, John H. Duncan and Harry D. Bassett formed the court on January 1, 1903. Judge Bassett died August 27, 1903, and John Kelly, a former member of the court, was appointed by Governor Dockery to fill out the unexpired term. Judge Stanton died March 14, 1904. The Governor appointed John T. Chestnut to serve until the election of a successor, in November, 1904.

The Probate Court.—Prior to 1851, the County Court was also the Probate Court. The first regular Probate judge was Joseph J. Wyatt, who served 1851-59. Henry S. Tutt succeeded him and served 1859-65. For the next 10 years the County Court was again the Probate Court. In 1875, the Probate Court having been restored, the judgeship was held by Henry S. Tutt, who served until 1890, when he was succeeded by John M. Stewart, who held the office four years. From 1894 up to the time of his decease, James P. Thomas filled the place. Governor Dockery appointed Sterling P. Reynolds to serve until a successor should be elected.

The Supreme Court.—Under the provisions of the Drake constitution, a law was passed making the Supreme Court a migratory tribunal. The State was divided into districts, and St. Joseph was the seat of justice for Northwestern Missouri. From 1866 to 1876 two sessions of the Supreme Court were held here each year. Litt R. Lancaster, for many years a prominent attorney here, but who is now a resident of California, was clerk of the St. Joseph sessions.

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

OFFICIALS FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS TO THE PRESENT TIME—PUBLIC PROSECUTORS
—CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—SHERIFFS AND CONTESTS FOR THE OFFICE—
COUNTY CLERKS AND CONTESTS—COLLECTORS—CORONERS—RECORDERS OF DEEDS—
TREASURERS—COUNTY PHYSICIANS—COUNTY SURVEYORS—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS
—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—STATE SENATORS — REPRESENTATIVES — CONSTABLES —
OIL INSPECTORS.

Public Prosecutors.—Prior to 1872 the public prosecutor was styled circuit attorney and was elected, as the judge, by the votes of the judicial circuit. When the Twelfth Circuit was created by the Legislature, in 1841, Governor Reynolds appointed Peter H. Burnett of Platte County as circuit attorney. In 1843 Mr. Burnett resigned and was succeeded by Willard P. Hall, Sr., of Buchanan, who in turn was succeeded by J. M. Jones of Andrew. The office was also held by James Craig of Buchanan, James N. Burnes of Platte, Joseph P. Grubb of Buchanan, Thomas Thoroughman of Buchanan and Isaac C. Parker of Buchanan. The last incumbent was B. K. Davis of Maryville.

Of those named, Mr. Burnett was afterwards Governor of California, Willard P. Hall was Governor of Missouri and Isaac C. Parker, James Craig and James N. Burnes went to Congress. Judge Parker ended his days as United States judge at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

In 1872, S. Alexander Young was elected

the first prosecuting attorney of Buchanan County. He resigned before the expiration of his term and James P. Thomas afterwards probate judge, was appointed to serve out the unexpired period.

Jonathan M. Bassett, a leading lawyer of the olden times, held the office for several terms. Henry M. Ramey held the office for four years, 1874-78, and was succeeded by Willard P. Hall, Jr. Oliver M. Spencer prosecuted during 1880-82; Thomas F. Ryan, 1882-84; James W. Boyd, 1884-86; Benjamin J. Woodson, 1886-88; William E. Sherwood, 1888-90; Lawrence A. Vories, 1890-92; Romulus E. Culver, 1892-94; Albert B. Duncan, 1894-96; William B. Norris, 1896-98; James W. Mytton, 1898-1902. The present incumbent is Lewis C. Gabbert.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—The first entry on the record of the Circuit Court for Buchanan County recites the appointment, by Judge Austin A. King, of Edwin Toole as "clerk of the Circuit Court," with power and authority to discharge the duties of said office

until the general election in the year 1840. This order was made on February 13, 1839, and Mr. Toole at once began the work of preparing for the first term of court, to be held in the following July. In 1840, Mr. Toole was succeeded by William Fowler, who held the position until 1852, being at the same time county clerk.

William Ridenbaugh was clerk of the Circuit Court from 1852 to 1862, when he was succeeded by William C. Toole, who served two years. Frank G. Hopkins served from 1864 to 1870 and was succeeded by William Ridenbaugh, who held the place for three years, dying in office. C. C. Colt served out Mr. Ridenbaugh's term and was succeeded by J. H. R. Cundiff, who held the office from 1874 to 1878, and was in turn succeeded by Samuel D. Cowan, who held the office until 1894. John T. Chestnut succeeded Mr. Cowan and served two terms, being succeeded at the end of 1902 by Ambrose Patton, the present incumbent.

Sheriffs.—When Governor Boggs appointed the first judges of the Buchanan County Court, he also appointed a sheriff,—Samuel M. Gilmore. Mr. Gilmore held the office until 1843, when he was succeeded by George W. Taylor, who served until 1846. The next four years saw William B. Reynolds in the office, who was succeeded in 1850 by Leander T. Ellis. Joseph B. Smith served from 1852 to 1856, when Solomon N. Sheridan took the office. Mr. Sheridan did not serve out his term, and was succeeded by James A. Matney. Michael D. Morgan served from 1858 to 1861, when he resigned to go to war. Samuel Ensworth was appointed to serve out the term. Enos Craig was elected and served 1862-64. In 1864-66, Ransom Ridge was sheriff. Irvin Fish served in 1866-68. Dr. R. P. Richardson filled the office for the next

two years and was succeeded by Col. Elijah Gates, who served in 1870-74. James L. Spencer, better known as "Fay" Spencer, succeeded Colonel Gates with four years, and Robert H. Thomas followed Mr. Spencer, serving four years also.

In 1884, John H. Carey took the office. In November of 1886 he was defeated for a second term by Joseph Andriano, the vote being 295 in favor of the latter. Mr. Carey refused to give up the office on the ground that Mr. Andriano was ineligible, and, on November 13th, notified Mr. Andriano that he intended to contest the election, for the reason that he (Carey) had been credibly informed that Andriano was an alien and not a citizen of the United States. This was a surprise to Mr. Andriano, who had lived in St. Joseph 36 years, held city offices and served three years in the Union Army. However, he engaged counsel and prepared for the contest. The case came up before Judge Oliver M. Spencer in the Buchanan County Circuit Court, who, on January 23, 1887, decided in favor of Mr. Carey. The first paragraph of Judge Spencer's decision reads as follows:

"The decision of this case depends alone upon the citizenship of the defendant. From the testimony of the defendant himself, who was the only witness examined, it appears that he was born at Heidelberg, Germany, on the 15th day of October, 1841. When he reached the age of seven he, together with his parents, immigrated to the United States. In 1854, while the defendant was still a minor, his parents were naturalized. The defendant never at any time declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; never renounced his allegiance to the government of Germany, or took the oath of allegiance to this country. He depends alone upon the naturalization of his parents to make him a citizen."

Judge Spencer decided at length, and with numerous citations, that Andriano was not a citizen of the United States under the evidence and the circumstances. The case was at once appealed to the Supreme Court and the decision reversed.

Sheriff Andriano took the office early in May of 1887 and held it until January, 1889, when he was succeeded by Eugene H. Spratt, who subsequently served four years. Charles W. Carson then served two years and was succeeded in January, 1895, by Joseph Andriano who, in turn, was succeeded January, 1897, by James Hull, who served until the end of 1900, when he was succeeded by Martin L. Spencer, the present incumbent.

County Clerks.—William Fowler was appointed county clerk at the first meeting of the Buchanan County Court, held at the house of Richard Hill, on the first Monday in April, 1839, and served under this appointment until the election in 1840, when he was elected and thereafter was reelected repeatedly until 1852, being succeeded by Milton H. Wash, who served until 1858. From 1858 to 1864 the office was held by Isaac Van Riley. Willis M. Sherwood succeeded Mr. Riley, serving till 1870, when John B. Harder took the office. Mr. Harder served three years and some months and died while in office. His unexpired term was filled by John T. Ransom. I. Van Riley was again elected in November, 1874, and took charge January, 1875. In the following April he died and his son, Edward Van Riley, was appointed. E. Van Riley served out the remaining portion of his father's term and was then elected, holding the office until 1884. Philip Rogers was the next clerk, serving in 1884-92. He was succeeded by T. Ed. Campbell, who died May 3, 1893. Waller Young was appointed by Governor Stone to serve until the next election, November, 1894.

The opposing candidates at the election of

1894 were Enos Craig, Republican, and Robert M. Nash, Democrat. The returning board showed that Mr. Craig had a majority of one vote. Mr. Nash was satisfied, but the leaders of his party urged him to contest the election. He declined to do this until various defeated candidates of the Republican ticket had instituted proceedings for a recount of votes. As a result of this recount Nash had a majority of 80 votes over Craig. On January 7, 1895, Craig took charge of the office under his certificate from the Governor, based upon the first count. On February 19, 1895, Judge A. M. Woodson of the Circuit Court decided that Nash was entitled to the office. Craig filed notice of appeal and gave an appeal bond. Nash applied for a writ of ouster, but Craig's attorneys set up the claim that the appeal bond constituted a supersedeas to the writ of ouster and appealed to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition upon the writ of ouster. Judge McFarlane of the Supreme Court decided that the appeal bond was not a supersedeas to the writ of ouster and that the writ of ouster must prevail. Thereupon Judge Woodson ordered the sheriff to place Nash in office. This was done, but Nash's troubles were not over yet, for the two Republican members of the County Court, Judges Keene and Sleppy, refused to approve his bond or to recognize him as clerk. However, it was soon legally decided that the County Court could not sit without a clerk and so the judges bowed to the inevitable. The case which Craig had appealed to the Supreme Court was afterwards decided against him.

In the election of November, 1898, Craig and Nash again opposed each other for this office and Nash was elected by 900 majority. He served until the end of 1902, when he was succeeded by Sterling Price Smith, the present incumbent.

Collectors.—The sheriff was *ex-officio*

county collector and tax gatherer until 1864. Thomas Harbine was the first incumbent of the office, serving 1864-68. The office was then filled as follows: John Pinger, 1868-70; Robert F. Maxwell, 1870-72; Talbott Fairleigh, 1872-74; Thomas J. Burgess, 1874-76; Milton M. Claggett, 1876-78; Randolph T. Davis, 1878-82; Tandy H. Trice, 1882-88; James Hull, 1888-92. George H. Hall, Jr., served from 1892 to April 23, 1895, when he resigned, having defaulted. Governor Stone appointed Edward J. Breen to serve out the term. Eugene H. Spratt was elected November, 1896, and reelected for two years November, 1898. He was succeeded by Benjamin L. Helsley, the present incumbent, whose second term will expire at the end of 1904.

Coroners.—Up to 1852 this office was held at different times by William H. Ridenbaugh, Benjamin B. Hartwell and David V. Thompson. The following were the other incumbents: David J. Heaton, 1852-54; William R. Penick, 1854-58; Josiah H. Crane, 1858-60; R. F. Maxwell, 1862-64; John A. Dolman, 1862-64; Thomas Young, 1864-66; Dr. John T. Berghoff, 1866-70; Dr. C. J. Siemens, 1870-72; Dr. Samuel Goslee, 1872-74; Dr. Hugh Trevor, 1874-80; Dr. J. W. Heddens, 1880-82; Dr. P. J. Kirschner, 1882-86; Dr. J. W. Stringfellow, 1886-88; Dr. W. L. Whittington, 1888-92; Dr. S. D. Reynolds, 1892-94; Dr. J. W. Islaub, 1894-96; Dr. W. Spier Richmond, 1896-1900; Dr. John M. Doyle, 1900-04.

Recorders of Deeds.—The circuit clerk was recorder of deeds up to 1865. The first recorder was George A. Percy, who served 1865-74; Thomas Kelly served 1874-75; Michael Crawford, 1875-78; James Millan, 1878-80; Thomas N. Finch, 1880-88; Joel Gates, 1888-96. Mr. Gates was succeeded by Joseph N. Karnes, the present incumbent, who is serving his second term.

Treasurers.—The following have filled the office of county treasurer in the past: James A. Anthony, 1840-50; John Curd, 1850-62; George Lyon, 1862-70; Gustavus H. Koch, 1870-74; John Williams, 1874-78; James Hull, 1878-80; John T. Ransom, 1880-82; James Hull, 1882-86; T. Ed Campbell, 1886-90; Joseph Andriano, 1890-92; John B. Corbett, 1892-94. Harry Cox was elected for 1894-96, but the office was filled by Richard Horgan, who furnished the bond for Cox. Ishmael Davis served four years and was succeeded by Nathan D. Goff, the present incumbent, whose term expires with the year 1904.

Assessors.—W. W. Reynolds was the first assessor of Buchanan County, having been appointed by the County Court in 1839. He served until 1843, since which time the office has been held as follows: Hiram Roberts, 1843-45; Zachariah Garten, 1845-46; Mathew C. Ferrell, 1846-47; Leander T. Ellis, 1847-51; H. M. Beauchamp, 1851-52; Henry Smith, 1852-53; Hiram Roberts, 1853-55; James A. Matney, 1855-63; William Fitton, 1863-65; John B. Harder, 1865-67; J. A. Matthews, 1867-69; Joseph Mathers, 1869-71; Cyrus J. Missemer, 1871-73; John S. Tutt, 1873-75; George Garrett, 1875-77; John S. Tutt, 1877-85. Tutt died in office. John P. Boyle was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. He did this and was elected to succeed himself but died shortly after qualifying. John C. Landis was appointed by Governor Marmaduke to serve Boyle's term. Harry D. Bassett served 1888-94. William H. Croy followed Bassett and served until his death, in February of 1898. His brother, James Croy, was appointed by Governor Stephens to serve out the unexpired term, and was then elected to serve until 1902, when he was again elected. He is the present incumbent.

County Physicians.—Dr. Samuel Goslee was the first county physician of whom

there is record. He attended the county's poor when they were located on the farm near Sparta. Dr. William Bertram was county physician from 1868 to 1870, when he was succeeded by Dr. A. S. Long. Dr. Gray succeeded Dr. Long in 1872, but served only a few months and died. Dr. Goslee was again appointed and served until June, 1873, when he died also. Dr. E. A. Donelan was the next appointee and served until 1877, when he was succeeded by Dr. J. M. D. France, who served until 1886. Dr. P. J. Kirschner, Dr. C. R. Woodson, Dr. W. B. Davis and Dr. F. G. Thompson held the office in turn from 1886 to 1898, when Dr. Daniel Morton served a term and was succeeded by Dr. James K. Graham.

County Surveyors.—Simeon Kemper was the first county surveyor. He and Elijah McCrary held the office until 1857, when M. Jeff Thompson was elected. W. B. Johnson was elected in 1861, S. P. Hyde in 1868, Lemuel Peters in 1872, Theodore Steinacker in 1880, Harry Fardwell in 1888, W. B. Hazen in 1892, and Theodore Steinacker, the present incumbent, in 1896, since which time he has served continuously to date.

Public Administrators.—Prior to 1874 this office was held by William Ridenbaugh, William M. Albin, James H. Ashbaugh, Henry Smith and Eugene Ayres. From 1874 to 1896 it was held by Thomas R. Smith, who was succeeded by James A. Gibson, the present incumbent.

Members of Congress.—Up to 1845 the Congressmen from Missouri were elected at large. The last member from this section under the old system was James M. Hughes of Clay County, a nephew of Gen. Andrew S. Hughes and the father of Mrs. Calvin F. Burnes of St. Joseph.

The first man to be elected when the State was divided into districts was Willard P. Hall.

This was then, as now, the Fourth Congressional District, though it has undergone several transformations since the first organization.

General Hall was the regular Democratic nominee in 1846, and against him was pitted James H. Birch of Clinton County, a brilliant man, but one who vacillated politically. Judge Birch was the independent candidate. General Hall, who was plain Willard in those days, left the campaign to take care of itself and went with General Doniphan's expedition to Mexico. The people liked his spirit and patriotism, and elected him in his absence.

After serving two terms, General Hall was succeeded by Mordecai Oliver, a Whig, who was then living at Richmond. Judge Oliver was afterward Secretary of State, and in 1884-86 served as police judge in St. Joseph.

In the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses (1857-61) the Fourth District was represented by Gen. James Craig, Democrat, of St. Joseph. Judge Elijah H. Norton of Platte County, Democrat, succeeded General Craig and served one term.

The State had meanwhile been redistricted and St. Joseph was in the Seventh Congressional District. Gen. Ben F. Loan of St. Joseph, Republican, represented the district in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses (1863-69).

In the Forty-first Congress (1869-71) the district was represented by Hon. Joel F. Asper, Republican, of Livingston County.

Judge Isaac C. Parker, Republican, of St. Joseph, represented the district in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (1871-75). During the last term of Congressman Parker, the State was again redistricted and Buchanan County fell into the Ninth Congressional District.

Judge Parker was succeeded by Judge

David Rea, Democrat, of Andrew County, who served two terms (1875-79). Hon. Nicholas Ford, Greenback, of Andrew County, succeeded Judge Rea, defeating General Craig, and served two terms (1879-83).

In 1881 the State was again redistricted and the entire Platte Purchase—Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison counties—formed into the Fourth Congressional District. The first man to represent the new district was the late James N. Burnes, Democrat, who defeated Morris A. Reed of St. Joseph, Republican, and Nathaniel Sisson of Maryville, Greenback-Labor, in November of 1882, by a majority of 569. In 1884 Colonel Burnes defeated Judge Henry S. Kelly, Republican, then of Andrew County, by 2,176 votes. In 1886 Colonel Burnes defeated Byron A. Dunn of Maryville, Republican, by 3,087 votes. In 1888 Colonel Burnes defeated H. R. W. Hartwig of St. Joseph, Republican, by 3,177 votes.

Colonel Burnes died January 24, 1889, at Washington. He had yet to serve his unexpired term in the Fiftieth Congress. Governor Francis ordered a special election to be held February 21, 1889, to fill the vacancy in the Fiftieth Congress and also for the election of a successor to Colonel Burnes in the Fifty-first Congress. The Republicans nominated Capt. Francis M. Posegate of St. Joseph for both places. The Democrats nominated Charles F. Booher of Savannah for the short term and Robert P. C. Wilson of Platte County for the long term. Captain Posegate was defeated by 618 votes. Mr. Booher served only about two weeks.

In 1890 Mr. Wilson defeated Nicholas Ford, Republican, of Andrew County, and W. H. Whipple, Populist, of Buchanan County, receiving a majority of 1,118. In 1892 Daniel D. Burnes, Democrat, defeated George C.

Crowther, Republican, of St. Joseph, and J. B. Wilcox, Populist, of Andrew County, receiving a majority of 1,259. In 1894 Mr. Crowther defeated William C. Ellison of Maryville, Democrat, and William S. Missemer of St. Joseph, Populist, his majority being 1,661. In 1896 Charles F. Cochran of St. Joseph, Democrat, defeated Mr. Crowther, his plurality being 3,829. Mr. Cochran is now serving his fourth term.

State Senators.—The act authorizing the erection of Buchanan County attached it to the Twelfth State Senatorial District, which was represented at that time by Cornelius Gillam and James T. V. Thompson. Subsequently Buchanan County was a part of the Tenth District, which in 1842 was represented by Cornelius Gillam, and in 1844 by Jesse B. Thompson. In 1846 it was part of the Seventh District and was represented by Robert M. Stewart, who served until 1858 and was succeeded by John Scott. Buchanan County was then in the Twelfth District. Senator Scott was succeeded in 1862 by Col. John Severance, who in 1864 was succeeded by J. N. Young. Col. Thomas Harbine succeeded Senator Young, the county having meanwhile become part of the Second District. Senator Harbine served until 1871, and was succeeded by Daniel Ransom, who served one term, and was succeeded in 1875 by Waller Young, who also served one term. Ahira Manning of DeKalb County succeeded Senator Young and served two terms. In 1882 Randolph T. Davis was elected and resigned, his unexpired term being filled by Waller Young, who was succeeded in 1886 by Michael G. Moran. Senator Moran was succeeded in 1890 by Charles F. Cochran, the present Member of Congress, who served four years and was succeeded by Arthur W. Brewster. During Senator Cochran's term the State was redistricted and Bu-



Francis Street West from Sixth



Buchanan County Court House



Market Square



City Hall and Market House

chuanan County alone now constitutes the Second District. The senatorial term is four years. Senator Brewster was succeeded by William H. Haynes, who in turn was succeeded by Lawrence A. Vories, the present incumbent.

Representatives.—The first man to represent Buchanan County in the House was Jesse B. Thompson, who served 1840-44. The second was Richard Roberts, who served 1844-46. Then came James B. Gardenhire, who served two years, and was followed by John Bretz, who served until 1850.

Buchanan County was now entitled to two representatives, and Henry S. Tutt and Sinclair K. Miller were elected. In 1852 A. J. Vaughan and E. F. Dixon were the representatives, each serving one term. Then came Wellington A. Cunningham and W. J. Everett, who served in the session of 1854. In the session of 1856 Buchanan County was represented by John Bretz and Alexander Davis, and in the session of 1858 and the special session of 1859 by Cornelius Day and Alexander Davis. In the session of 1860 J. C. Roberts and J. H. Ashbaugh were the representatives, and in 1862 J. L. Bittinger and Robert Brierly. In 1864 Buchanan County was represented by Robert Brierly and Joseph Thompson.

Three years elapsed between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth general assemblies, and when the latter met in 1867 Buchanan County was represented by Charles B. Wilkinson and Washington Bennett, who were succeeded in the session of 1867 by Samuel Hays and Oscar Kirkham. In the session of 1871 our representatives were J. L. Bittinger and William Randall, and in the following two sessions, in 1873 and 1875, they were J. L. Bittinger and W. S. Wells of Rushville.

For the twenty-ninth General Assembly, which met in 1877, Buchanan County elected three representatives—W. S. Wells, George

W. Sutherland and Dr. E. A. Donelan. In the session of 1879 our representatives were Thomas Crowther, John T. Riley and John Saunders. The session of 1881 found Dr. Donelan, John T. Riley and Benjamin J. Woodson representing Buchanan County, and the following session, 1883, Alex. D. Vories, Michael G. Moran and A. A. Whittington. In the session of 1885 our representatives were William H. Haynes, Dr. Donelan and William S. Wells; in the session of 1887, William H. Haynes, Dr. Donelan and G. W. Johnson; in 1889, Waller Young, Abraham Davis and B. F. Stuart; in 1891, Abraham Davis, Dr. E. A. Donelan and B. F. Stuart; in 1893, Abraham Davis, Granville G. Adkins and B. F. Stuart; in 1895, John L. Bittinger, James Moran and Oliver P. Smith; in 1897, John L. Bittinger, Joseph A. Piner and James P. Shewmaker; in 1899, W. K. Amiek, Joseph A. Piner and James P. Shewmaker; in 1901, R. M. Abercrombie, Albert B. Duncan, W. S. Connor. In the session of 1903, Buchanan County had four representatives: Charles S. Shepherd, John G. Parkinson, Albert B. Duncan and W. S. Connor.

Constables.—Each township elects one constable every even numbered year. The constable is a peace officer and is also empowered to serve writs issued by justices of the peace. The records afford so little satisfaction that no effort will be made to present a list of those who have held this office in the various townships during the past. In 1882, Charles W. Carson was elected constable of Washington township, but resigned shortly after taking the office. In 1884, Louis Eggert was elected. He resigned in 1885 and Stephen Sale served out the term. In 1886, James Mansfield was elected and served two terms. He was succeeded in 1890 by W. R. Womach, who also served two terms, and was succeeded by George Nixon,

who in turn was succeeded by David Hatfield, who served until the end of 1902, when the present incumbent, W. B. Hammond, took the office.

Oil Inspectors.—This is a State office, the proper title of which is “inspector of petroleum oils.” The appointment is made by the Governor for a term of two years and has been filled as follows: Henry Borngesser, appointed March 10, 1871; Vernon Ridenbaugh, June 26, 1872; R. A. Macloon, August 2, 1874;

Granville G. Adkins, June 25, 1877; Milton M. Claggett, June 27, 1879; Granville G. Adkins, June 21, 1881; Milton M. Claggett, June 20, 1885; Rice D. Gilkey, October 13, 1885; Granville G. Adkins, June 25, 1889; Peter Nugent, June 20, 1891; Elijah Gates, September 2, 1893; George H. Wyatt, August 2, 1895; Harry M. Tootle, August 2, 1897. Mr. Tootle served four years and was succeeded by Charles Cargill, the present incumbent.

CHAPTER V.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.

PLATTE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers came by wagon from Clay County, and Platte township, which forms the southeast corner of Buchanan County, was the scene of the earliest struggles of the pioneers, though the other southern townships were populated so near the same time that there is little difference as to age. However, the Enyards, the Everetts and the Munkers are among the first who came to the new country, and they settled in Platte township.

The following are the names of some of the pioneers of Platte township and the dates of their coming: Absalom Enyard, 1836; Weston J. Everett and Absalom Munkers, February, 1837; David Munkers, first white child born in the township, April, 1838; Jackson Erickson, 1837; James Williams, 1837; John Huntsucker, Tennessee, 1837; Peter Bledsoe, 1837; William Cobb, Tennessee, 1837; John Fletcher and Jesse Rockhold, 1837; John Tobin, Kentucky, 1838; John Dryden, Thompson Burnham, Charles Kemaird, Morris Pile, James Anderson, 1838; Dr. Samuel Trower, Kentucky, 1838; Nelson Witt, Kentucky, 1838; John Berryhill, James Courtney, James Fidler, John G. Elliott, John Cummins, Eli Cummins, Harrison Whitson and John Rohan, 1838.

The first church in the township was built

by Judge Nelson Witt. It was of logs and octagonal in shape, with a considerable seating capacity. It was called the Witt Meeting House and was used by the Calvinistic Baptists.

According to the last census Platte township has a population of 968. The voting precinct is at Burnett school house and the post-office is at Platte River, where there is a general store, a mill and a bridge over the river.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant Yates came in the spring of 1837; Isaac Farris, Kentucky, 1837; Levi Jackson, Kentucky, 1837; John Johnson, North Carolina, 1837; Robert Prather, Kentucky, 1837; Philip Walker, 1837; Robert Wilson, Ohio, 1837; John Ray, North Carolina, 1838; Christopher Cunningham, 1838; Benjamin McCrary, 1838; Charles Grable, 1840; Eli Arnold, 1840.

Jackson is the first township of the southern tier, west of Platte. Its population, according to the last census, is 656.

Arnoldsville was at one time a trading point and post office. Eli Arnold built a mill there in 1847. Now the people of Jackson, as well as those of Platte, go to Platte River. Matney's mill and store are on the Jackson township side of the bridge.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.

History has preserved the names of the following early settlers of Crawford township, the second of the southern tier west of Platte: William Fowler, Delaware, 1837; William Harrington, 1837; Caleb Bailey, 1837; William Guinn and William Lockhart, Illinois, 1837; Bartlett Curl, Kentucky, 1837; James B. O'Toole, Illinois, 1837; Harvey Jones, North Carolina, 1837; O. M. Spencer, father of Judge Spencer, Kentucky, 1837; James Curl, William Payne, Guian Brown, Turpin Thomas, Matt Ferril, 1837; Thomas A. Brown, late judge of the County Court, Tennessee, 1838; H. W. Baker, Virginia, 1837; John Hickman, St. Louis, 1837; Levi Judah, Indiana, 1837; Columbus Roundtree, Kentucky, 1837; Dr. Silas McDonald, first physician in the county, Kentucky, 1838; Maj. Sandford Ireland, Kentucky, 1839; Guilford Moultrie, 1839; Nathan Turner, 1839.

Crawford township has, according to the last census, a population of 1,359. There are three voting precincts, Halleck, Wallace and Faucett, and each of these has a post office.

Halleck, which is also called "Old Taos," was originally known as Fancher's Cross Roads. In 1848, a saloon was kept there, in which was sold whiskey of so villainous a character that those who had returned from the Mexican War compared it to Taos whiskey, which was mescal, and considered the worst in New Mexico; so, when a drunken soldier galloped through the village yelling "Hurrah for Old Taos!" the name was fixed. The place was afterwards called Birning, but during the Civil War it was rechristened in honor of General Halleck. It has no railroad. There is a population of about 200. There is a blacksmith shop and a general store. There was formerly a mill and Halleck flour was famous.

Wallace, on the Atchison branch of the Rock Island railroad, is the most important business point in Crawford township. It was platted in 1872, and the last census gives the population at 300. There are two general stores, churches, school, blacksmith shop, hotel and livery.

Faucett was platted when the Chicago Great Western road extended its line, in 1890, from St. Joseph to Kansas City, and named in honor of Robert Faucett, the miller. There is a population of about 200, a school, depot, two general stores, a church and a large grain elevator.

BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Among the first settlers of what is now Bloomington township was Hiram Roberts, who came in 1836, and who escaped the military raiders. Bloomington is the second township of the southern tier west of the river. The population is about 1,500. Other early settlers were Cornelius Roberts, 1837; Isom Gardner, Amos Horn, John Underwood, Holland Jones, Thomas Hickman, William Hickman, William Ballow, Matt. Geer, Hardin Hamilton, Mrs. Sally Davis, F. D. Davis, Thomas Hill, Maj. Francis Drake Bowen, Stephen Field, James Hamilton and Isaac Van Hoozier, 1837; Zachariah, Uriah, John, William and Lewis Garten, 1838; Michael Gabbard, 1838; Benjamin Yocum, Kentucky, 1839; Richard Murphy, 1839; Robert M. Stewart, New York, afterwards Governor of Missouri, 1839; Joel Hedgepeth, 1839; James Ellison, William Moore, David Brown, William Clasby, Benjamin Sampson, Abraham and William Womack, J. P. Pettigrew, Fountain and Rice McCubbin and James G. Finch, 1839.

DeKalb, the postoffice, trading point and voting precinct, is a prosperous town, nicely

located on the Atchison branch of the Rock Island railroad, and well equipped with schools, churches, etc. The town was platted by James G. Finch in 1839, and is the oldest in the county, Sparta not having been platted until 1840, and St. Joseph not until 1843. Finch had an idea that the county seat would be located there, and so he laid off his town around a contemplated court house square. When Sparta was chosen as the seat of justice, Finch left in disgust. The quarter section containing the town site was afterwards entered by Oliver Norman, who deeded to each settler the lot he occupied.

Dekalb was always a good trading point, and is so today. The town is not incorporated, though there is a population of about 600. There is a newspaper (*The Tribune*), a bank, several general stores, hotel, an extensive hardware and implement house, drug store, blacksmiths, harnessmakers, barbers, churches, a school, etc.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

This is the extreme southwestern township in the county, and its western boundary is the Missouri River. William Allison, John Allison and James Canter located in 1837; John Seips, Eli Seips, Mitchell Owen, John Utt, Colonel Wells, Henry Hayes, Sylvester Hayes, Morris Baker, James Carpenter, Anthony Graves, John Flannery, 1839.

There are two postoffices and voting precincts in the township—Rushville and Winthrop—and the population of the township is given in the last census at 1,653.

Rushville was platted in 1847 by Perman Hudson and James Leachman upon a quarter section that had been entered in 1839 by John Flannery. Five railroads pass through the town—the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific,

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs and Missouri Pacific. There is a population of about 500 and the town is incorporated. There are three general stores, an implement house, drug store, hotel, blacksmith, etc.; also schools and churches.

Winthrop was once a prosperous place, but the ravages of the river and the departure of the industries that once flourished have reduced it to a comparatively insignificant point. The quarter section upon which Winthrop is located was entered by George Million in 1839. Million operated a ferry across the river to the point where Atchison is now located. The town company was formed in 1857, and Senator Pomeroy of Kansas was one of the incorporators. The place was named in honor of Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay colony. There were at one time two extensive pork packing plants in operation. The larger one was erected by Fowler Brothers in 1879, at a cost of \$150,000, and the smaller one by Smith, Farlow & Company of Quincy. The Fowlers moved their plant to Kansas City after operating for something over a year. There were several causes for this: one that the bridge rates were exorbitant, another the flings of an Atchison newspaper at the peculiarities of the resident Fowler, whose manners were European, and a third that Kansas City offered high inducements. Perhaps all three reasons are entitled to weight, but the last was doubtless the prime cause of the removal. Kansas City was making a special offer for packing houses. The Fowlers were offered ground and buildings, and the offer was accepted. The Winthrop house was dismantled and afterward destroyed by the elements. As the Fowlers killed about 3,000 hogs daily, the loss by their departure was great, not only to Winthrop, but to Atchison as well.

The packing house of Smith, Farlow & Company was built in 1880 at a cost of \$60,000, and had a capacity of about 1,000 hogs daily. It was operated for about four years by the builders, and at different times subsequently by other parties. The plant is idle now.

There were stock yards, freight depots, lumber yards, saloons and numerous business houses in those days, and there was quite a speculation in Winthrop town lots in 1879 and 1880.

Prior to the construction of the Atchison bridge, which was opened in September of 1874, there was a steam ferry, the "Ida," owned by Dr. Challis of Atchison, and also a railroad transport boat, the "William M. Osborn."

In 1884, the northern portion of Winthrop went into the river, and the ravages of the flood were so great as to necessitate the abandonment of a railroad station between Winthrop and Rushville, called "Paw-Paw." For over three years trains were run to Sugar Lake, where Armour station was erected, and thence to Atchison. Last year, however, the Rock Island and Santa Fe companies built tracks along the old route and their trains no longer go to Armour.

The census of 1890 shows a population of 490 for Winthrop, but there are not that number now by half. The postoffice is called East Atchison. There are two general stores, blacksmiths, saloon and drug store.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

This is the smallest township in the county. It lies north of Rush and west of Wayne, and has the Missouri River for its western boundary. The earliest settlers were from Bartholomew County, Indiana, and the following came in 1841: William McHam-

mer, Henry Siebert, Nathaniel Wilson, James McKinney, John, James and Thomas McGalliard, James Wilson and Eli Gabbert.

The population of Lake township is about 300. The voting precinct is at Wilson's school house, and the postoffice at Halls, in Wayne township.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Peter Price was among the first settlers, coming in 1837, and Isaac Lower of Tennessee came at about the same time. Samuel Hawley and Jesse Hawley of Indiana came in 1839; William Dunning, North Carolina, 1839; Daniel Devorss, Ohio, 1839.

Wayne township is bounded on the west by Lake township and the river, on the south by Bloomington, on the east by Center and on the north by Washington. There are three voting precincts—Halls, Lake station and Yeakley's school house. The population of the township is about 1,200.

Halls, the principal trading point in the township, is about midway between St. Joseph and Atchison. There are two railroad depots, two general stores, post office, church, blacksmith, etc. The place was formerly called "Eveline." The population is about 100.

Kenmore is a small point on the Rock Island road, two miles northeast of Halls. It was founded by Warren Samuel of St. Joseph. There is a depot and general store.

Lake station, about four miles south of St. Joseph, was formerly a flourishing trading point, but since the extension of business to St. George there is little doing at the station.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

This was at one time the most promising township in the county, for within its confines

were located the first seat of justice and court house. Among the early settlers were Richard Hill, Jesse Reames, Zachariah Waller, Elijah W. Smith, Thomas More, Lucas Dawson and John Martin, who located in 1837. Robert Duncan, William Hunter, Andrew J. Hunter, John Ritchie, James Donovan, John, Samuel and Joseph Hill came in 1839; William C. Connett, Kentucky, 1839; William Farris, Indiana, 1840; Samuel McCauley, Pennsylvania, 1840; H. G. Gordon, James Woodward, Evan Jordan, Ransom Ridge, Robert W. Donnell, James Woodward, Martin Hirsch, Samuel and Elbert Gann, John Cope-land, 1842.

Center township is bounded by Wayne, Washington, Agency and Crawford, and has a population of about 1,200. The voting precinct and post office, called Adams, is about eight miles southeast of St. Joseph.

Sparta, which was the name of the first county seat, exists on the map only, the ground being now a part of the McCauley farm. Sparta had a brief existence of six years. It was platted in 1840 and its streets were named Hazel, Prune, Olive, Vine, Market, Chestnut, Cedar, Cherry, Walnut, Main and Harrison. There was the log court house, a tavern, kept by Robert Duncan, several general stores, a saloon and wagon and blacksmith shops. It was only a small town when at the height of its prosperity. During the struggle between Sparta and St. Joseph over the county seat, a newspaper called *The Rooster*, was published at Sparta. When the county seat was moved to St. Joseph, Sparta faded out of existence.

Bee Creek is a point about nine miles south-east of St. Joseph, where the Santa Fe and Chicago Great Western railroads join, both using the same track from St. Joseph to this point.

Willow Brook is a station on the Chicago

Great Western about 12 miles from St. Joseph. A general store and postoffice existed there for some time prior to the coming of the railroad.

AGENCY TOWNSHIP.

The population of this township is about 1,000. It is bounded by Washington, Center, Jackson and Tremont, the latter being divided by the Platte River. James and Robert Gilmore, Samuel Poteet and William McDowell settled there in 1837; James J. Reynolds, 1838; Jacob Reese, North Carolina, 1838; Benjamin Moore, Virginia, 1838; Littleberry Estes and Bright Martin, 1838; John Lamb, Robert Gilmore and Richard Fulton, 1839.

In the early days there was a road from Clay County to the Blacksnake Hills which crossed the Platte River where the town of Agency now stands. The river was shallow here and could be forded by teams. The agency of the Sac and Fox Indians was located on the west side of the Platte, about where the town now stands, and the point became known as "Agency Ford." In 1839, Robert Gilmore established a ferry, which was afterwards operated by William B. Smith, and continued until the county built a wagon bridge, in 1868.

The town of Agency was platted in 1865 by William B. Smith, and the building of the railroad from St. Joseph to Lexington, now a part of the Santa Fé system, gave an impetus to business. Agency is now incorporated, and is in a flourishing condition, the population being about 400. There is a bank, two mills, a modern hotel, six general stores, a newspaper (*The Record*), school, church, etc.

TREMONT TOWNSHIP.

One of the first settlers of Tremont town-ship was Ishmael Davis, father of the late R. T.

Davis, who located in the spring of 1837 at the edge of Rock House Prairie. The late R. T. Davis is said to have been the first white child born in the county. The following are mentioned as having located prior to 1840: Ambros McDaniel, George Jeffers, Harold Miller, Robert Irwin, Samuel D. Gilmore, Stephen Bedford, Daniel McCreary, Jacob Schultz, Henry Jones, Creed Herring, M. D. Finch and William P. Mudgett, who was the first postmaster in the township.

Rock House Prairie, in the southern part of this township, was so named from the following circumstances: While the Indians still occupied the county, the route traveled between Clay County and the Indian agency, near Agency Ford, after crossing the Platte River, led over the prairie. On a rocky point of ground, near the residence of Ransom Ridge, the Indians had erected a huge pile of stones, shaped as much as possible in the form of a house. This was known as the Rock House. It stood directly on the road traveled from Agency Ford to Liberty, Clay County, and attracted the attention of those who traversed that region, and from this fact, at an early date, the prairie came to be called the Rock House Prairie.

Tremont is the extreme eastern center of the tier of townships, and is bounded by Platte, Agency and Marion. Its population is about 1,300. There are two voting precincts—Garrettsburg and Frazer—both of which have post-offices. Garrettsburg is on a wagon road from St. Joseph, and there is a general store. Frazer is a station on the Lexington branch of the Santa Fé railroad, and also has a general store.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

This township forms the northeastern portion of the county. It is separated from Wash-

ington township by the Platte River and bounded on the south by Tremont.

Calvin James, of barbecue fame, was one of the first settlers of Marion, locating near the present town of Easton in 1837. Benjamin Cornelius, Peter Boyer, James Blakely, Thomas McGowan, Jesse Clark and Barnes Clark came in 1837 and 1838; Caleb Hasenmeyer and the Markers came in 1838; Nicholas Roberts, James Roberts, James McCorkle, 1838; Jacob Kessler, Jacob Wiedmayer, John Wunderlich, Wolfgang Beck, John Slaybaugh, David Davis, Dr. John Minor, John Davis, Isaac Gibson, William P. Shortridge, Augustus and James Wiley, 1840 and 1844.

Marion township has a population of about 2,000. There are two voting precincts—Easton and San Antonio.

Easton, which is one of the three incorporated towns of the county, is located about 12 miles from St. Joseph, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The town was platted in 1854 by E. Don McCrary, who owned 400 acres of land and who had for some time been operating a general store. The present population is about 400, and there is a mill, several general stores, drug store, Catholic and Protestant churches, bank, school and other conveniences.

San Antonio is an old trading point near the central portion of the township. There is a general store and church, and there was formerly a post office.

New Hirlingen is the trading point of a thriving German community, located in the northeastern portion of the township. There is a general store, post office and Catholic Church.

Platte River and Stockbridge are points on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, the latter being a post office. Clair is at the Platte River crossing of the St. Joseph & Des

Moines Railroad (Burlington Route), there being a general store and siding.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Some of the early farms in Washington township now form a part of the city of St. Joseph. The following persons are mentioned in history as having settled prior to 1840: John H. Whitehead, William Whitehead, Henry W. Hanson, James Cochran, Frederick Waymire, William Pugh, Clayborne F. Palmer, A. C. Hyde, Thomas, John and Elisha Sollars, Stephen Parker, Isaac and Michael Miller, James G. Karnes, Alexander Fudge, Leroy Kauffman, Benjamin Williams, Jacob Groschon, Logan Jones, Edward Maxwell, John H. Cox, David Ewing, William Sallee, Joseph Davis, George Coughern, Michael Rogers, F.

B. Kercheval, Simeon Kemper, Frederick W. Smith, Dr. Daniel Keedy, Bela M. Hughes, Robert I. Boyd, William T. Harris, Joseph Gladden, Samuel C. Hall, John B. Hundley, Richard Gilmore, William P. Richardson and Isidore Poulin.

Washington township has three justices of the peace and one constable, who are stationed at St. Joseph. There are four post offices in the township, besides St. Joseph—Stock Yards (South St. Joseph), Vories (South Park), Inza (Hyde's Addition) and Saxton.

When the Stock Yards were opened, in 1887, the town of St. George was platted and put upon the market. The town was never incorporated and was made a part of St. Joseph in the spring of 1900. It is now a populous residence district, well equipped with business houses, churches, schools, paved streets and modern conveniences.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY HISTORY OF ST. JOSEPH.

ROBIDOUX AT ROY'S BRANCH AND BLACKSNAKE HILLS—FIRST SETTLERS—THE TOWN PLATTED AND LOTS SOLD—FIRST MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—FIRST BUSINESS HOUSES, HOTELS, CHURCHES, NEWSPAPERS, ETC.—ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN BOARD—POPULATION AT VARIOUS PERIODS—THE TRADING POST, THE SETTLEMENT, THE VILLAGE AND THE TOWN UP TO 1849.

The French were the earliest and most successful Indian traders. They settled Canada and the northwestern part of the United States, and also the country about the mouth of the Mississippi. Pierre Laclède Liguist, who is better known in history simply as Pierre Laclède, held by charter from the French government the exclusive right to trade with the Indians in all the country as far north as St. Peter's River. In 1764 he established a colony, out of which grew the present city of St. Louis. His followers consisted of daring frontiersmen, who made trading and trapping excursions into the wilderness before them, establishing posts at interior points, where peltries were collected and shipped to headquarters.

In 1808 the Chouteaus of St. Louis, and others, organized the Missouri Fur Company. In 1813 the Missouri company was merged into the American Fur Company, and the Chouteaus became connected with the latter.

A vigorous effort was at once made by this company to drive out the independent traders, and Francis Chouteau was sent forth to establish a chain of posts. Among the first posts thus established by Chouteau was one on the

Kaw River, about 20 miles from its mouth, and known as the "Four Houses;" also one at the "Bluffs," the present site of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Joseph Robidoux, of French parentage, born at St. Louis, was a rival trader at the "Bluffs," but in 1822 sold out to the company and agreed to remain away for three years. At the end of that period he announced his intention of again going into business at the old stand, but the fur company proposed to establish him at the mouth of what is now called Roy's Branch, just above the Blacksnake Hills, upon a salary of \$1,800 per year, provided he would not interfere with the trade at the "Bluffs." This proposition he accepted, and, with a stock of goods, he landed his keel-boats at the mouth of the branch in the fall of 1826.

Robidoux soon recognized the superiority of a location at the mouth of Blacksnake Creek, and, in the following spring, moved to this point, where he continued to work for the American Fur Company until 1830, when he became the sole proprietor of the trading post which formed the nucleus of the present city of St. Joseph.

For many years the solitary log house of Joseph Robidoux was the only evidence of civilized man within a radius of 50 miles. Robidoux's first house stood near the mouth of Blacksnake Creek. His second, and more pretentious one, occupied a spot near what is now known as the northeast corner of Main and Jules streets. It faced the south, was one and one-half stories high, contained nine rooms, six on the first floor and three on the second, and a covered porch extended along the entire front. Besides, there was a shed on the north side, divided into three rooms, in one of which Robidoux slept. The entire structure was of logs, chinked with mud, and was substantially and correctly built, insuring comfort in all seasons; and being sufficiently formidable to withstand an attack of hostile Indians, should one be made. Robidoux had several other houses in that neighborhood, one of which is now preserved at Krug Park.

Robidoux had in his employ about 20 Frenchmen, who made regular trips with mules to the Grand River country and across the Missouri River into what is now Kansas and Southern Nebraska, taking with them beads, mirrors, brilliant cloth and other flummery dear to the heart of the savage, and bringing home peltries and buffalo hides. These were stored and packed, and were shipped to St. Louis in keel-boats before the days of the steamboat.

In time travelers came and beheld the beauties of this region, and, as the tidings went abroad, others came to see and to locate. In 1834 several families from Franklin County, consisting of Thomas and Henry Sollars, Elisha Gladden, Mrs. Jane Purget and others, settled near the post.

For the convenience of those in his employ and the Indians, Robidoux operated a small ferry, consisting of a flatboat. The landing at this side was about where Francis street

originally struck the river, and the road led from there southeast to the Agency Ford of the Platte River, where it forked, one branch leading to Liberty, Clay County, and the other to the Grand River country.

There were few, if any, additions to the population of Blacksnake Hills, as Robidoux's post was called, until the completion of the Platte Purchase in 1837. When the country was opened for settlement, there was a rush of immigration, and the leading post was naturally the objective point. Robidoux secured two quarter sections embracing what is now designated on the map as "Original Town" and the various Robidoux additions.

Rival trading points sprang up all over the new country between 1837 and 1840. Of Savannah, Amazonia, Bontown, Elizabethtown, Boston and Jimtown, all in Andrew County, the two former alone remain. However, Blacksnake Hills continued to prosper and the population steadily increased.

In the fall of 1839 Robidoux agreed to sell the site of Blacksnake Hills to Warren Samuel and two other parties from Independence, Missouri, for \$1,600 in silver. They went home and returned in due time with the money, and also with a plat of the future town. They were Robidoux's guests. During the evening a dispute arose over a game of cards which caused Robidoux to decline further negotiations. He had doubtless regretted his part of the bargain and gladly availed himself of this opportunity to cancel the deal at the critical time.

However, Robidoux gave or leased ground in small parcels to all who desired to locate, and so there developed quite a settlement. Robidoux engaged in general merchandise and built a flouring mill near the mouth of Blacksnake Creek. Dr. Daniel Keedy, who was the first physician, built a sawmill south of the settlement.

In June of 1840 a post office was established here and called "Blacksnake Hills," with Jules C. Robidoux, a son of Joseph, as postmaster.

Among those who came prior to 1840 were Frederick W. Smith, a surveyor, whose name is prominently identified with the subsequent history of the city; Dr. Daniel Keedy, Joseph Gladden, Polly Dehard, Samuel Hull, John Freeman, John Patchen, James B. O'Toole, William C. Toole, Edwin Toole, and others. Of these, Judge William C. Toole still lives in the city. The others are dead.

Among those who came prior to 1843 were William P. Richardson, Simeon Kemper, Dr. D. Benton, John Corby, Joseph C. Hull, Elias Perry, Charles and A. M. Saxton, Rev. T. S. Reeves, Isidore Poulin, James W. Whitehead, Lawrence Archer, Benjamin C. Powell, John D. Richardson, Jonathan Levy, Isaac and John Curd, William H. Edgar, Robert G. Boyd, Thomas Mills, Joseph Davis, Joseph Fisher, Michael Miller, J. G. Kearns, James Highly, Christopher Carbry, Robert W. Donnell and David J. Heaton.

Josiah Beattie kept a tavern, where also the Gospel was preached by Rev. Mr. Reeves. Louis Picard is mentioned as the first carpenter, William Langston as the first plasterer, two brothers named Belcher as the first brickmakers, and Jacob Mitchell as the first blacksmith, though Robidoux had a blacksmith regularly employed for many years previous to this time.

Though the population was small, Blacksnake Hills was the best trading point in this section, and farmers came long distances to the mills and stores. Sparta was the county seat, but the people were never attracted there, always preferring this point. When the County Court appropriated \$6,000 for the second Court House, in November of 1842, the enterprising people of Blacksnake Hills at once began to

agitate the county seat question, urging that it be moved here.

Robidoux was alive to the importance of this matter and began preparations to form a town. The population was about 200 at that time, and the business was along the river bank, near the mouth of the Blacksnake. The larger portion of the proposed townsite was then used as a hemp field. As soon as the crop was harvested, Robidoux had surveys and plats made by two rival surveyors, Frederick W. Smith and Simeon Kemper. Smith named his plat "St. Joseph" and Kemper named his "Robidoux." Smith's plat was selected, taken to St. Louis and recorded on July 26, 1843. The history of St. Joseph therefore begins with July 26, 1843.

The town as then platted included all of the territory between Robidoux street on the north, Messanie on the south, Sixth street on the east and the river on the west—52 whole and 12 fractional blocks, the dimensions of each whole block being 240 by 300 feet, bisected by a 12-foot alley. Robidoux named the streets running back from the river: Water, Levee, First (Main), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth. Those running at right angles he named after members of his family, beginning with Robidoux, then Faraon, Jules, Francis, Felix, Edmond, Charles, Sylvanie, Angelique and Messanie.

The town lots were immediately put upon the market, though Robidoux's title was not perfected until 1847. At that time the land office was located at Plattsburg. The first conveyance of lots was made on July 25, 1843, the day before the plat was recorded, and was a deed of trust to secure to the Chouteaus the payment of a loan of \$6,372.57, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The education of Mrs. Robidoux seems to have been neglected, for the deed of trust was signed:



VIEW OF SOUTH ST. JOSEPH
(Showing the Stock Yards District)



VIEW OF ST. JOSEPH FROM PROSPECT HILL
(Showing a Portion of the River Front)



VIEW OF ST. JOSEPH FROM THE COURT HOUSE

JH. ROBIDOUX. (Seal.)
her
ANGELIQUE X ROBIDOUX (Seal.)
mark.

As sales were made, the money received was applied to the payment of the Chouteau mortgage.

The population now increased rapidly, and at the end of the year 1843 there were 500 people here, as compared with 200 in the June previous. In the fall there occurred a public sale of town lots, which had been extensively advertised and had attracted a large number of men from the surrounding country. One hundred and fifty lots were sold at auction, and more would have been purchased, but Robidoux wisely closed the sale. The corner lots brought \$150 and inside lots \$100 each at this sale.

It was not until 1845, however, that the town of St. Joseph had a municipal government, as will be shown by the following, which is a copy of the first entry made in the original minute book of the board of trustees:

St. Joseph, Mo., May 8, 1845.

At a meeting of the trustees of the town of St. Joseph, who were elected on Monday, May 5th, 1845, there were present Joseph Robidoux, Isidore Barada, John F. Carter, Johnson Copeland, Wiley M. English, Sinclair Miller and Benjamin C. Powell. The meeting was organized by calling Joseph Robidoux to the chair and appointing Benjamin F. Loan clerk pro tem. The certificate of election of each of said trustees was submitted to the inspection and action of said meeting. After a careful examination of each of said certificates by said meeting, they were severally received and each of said trustees declared duly elected. Whereupon the said trustees were each sworn to the oath of office and their respective certificates filed with the clerk. The meeting then went into an election of a chairman of the Board, and upon the first ballot Joseph Robidoux receiving six votes, he was duly declared elected chairman of said Board. Said Board then went into an election of officers, which resulted in the election of Benjamin F. Loan for clerk and attorney; Howell

Thomas for constable and collector; Benjamin C. Powell, treasurer; Charles White, inspector and assessor; and Frederick W. Smith, surveyor. On motion of John F. Carter, Esq., the chair appointed Messrs. Carter, Barada and Powell a committee to draft and report at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees for adoption, such by-laws and regulations as they shall think proper. Ordered that the Board of Trustees adjourn to meet Thursday, the 15th of May, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Joseph Robidoux had a monopoly of the trade until 1843, when Charles and Elias Perry leased from him the small log house which stood on the west side of Blacksnake Creek, and opened a stock of general merchandise. In the fall of that year they built a two-story brick house on Main street, fronting east, where the Sommer-Richardson cracker factory now stands. The brothers Perry became prominent factors in the early commerce of this point. Both are dead.

In 1844 Hull & Carter and E. Livermore & Company also built business houses on Main street, between Jules and Francis streets. Benjamin C. Powell and Jonathan Levy each built a business house on Levee street, and Archie McDonald erected a small brick house on Edmond street, near Water street, in a portion of the original town which has long been in the river. Robidoux also was a builder, and provided several brick tenements.

Israel Landis came in 1844 and opened a saddle and harness shop, west of Blacksnake Creek, but soon moved over to Main street, where business was rapidly centering. William Carter and Aquilla Morrow are recorded as early smiths and plowmakers. Philip Werthwine was the village barber; Allendorff & Rhodes kept a meat market, and Horatio Glasgow was the shoemaker. All of these were in the same neighborhood, except Glasgow, who isolated himself and kept a shop on the west side of Blacksnake Creek, at the terminus of a bridge. There was also a ten-pin

alley, kept by John Kennedy, and liquor could be bought at several places. The first permanent organization of the Methodist Church was perfected in 1844 by Rev. Edward Robinson.

In 1845 the first three-story building, the Edgar House, was erected at the corner of Main and Francis streets. It is still in a good state of preservation. At about the same time Rev. T. S. Reeves, a Presbyterian clergyman, who was a pioneer Protestant minister, erected the first church edifice on a lot now occupied by the John S. Brittain wholesale house at Fourth and Jules streets. John Corby opened an office as money lender and general speculator at about the same time. Hull & Welding opened a wagon shop and Isidore Barada a bakery.

Jonathan Copeland built the first warehouse, near the river bank, between Jules and Water streets. Steamboats, other than those owned and run by the American Fur Company, generally passed about twice a month. The staple product in those days was hemp, and much of it was shipped to St. Louis.

How the foundations of some fortunes were laid in the early days may be seen from three transactions. In 1844 John Corby purchased the tract of land now known as Corby's Grove, consisting of 80 acres, for the sum of \$200. In the same year Albe M. Saxton purchased a section of land one and one-half miles east of the Patee House for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per acre. John Patee purchased the tract, 320 acres, which became Patee's Addition, for \$3,200.

In April, 1845, the following were in business here: E. Livermore & Company, general merchandise; Jules C. Robidoux, who had succeeded his father in business, general merchant; Ross & Harper, general merchants; Hull & Carter, drugs and sundries; Middleton, Perry & Company, general merchants; Israel Landis,

saddler; John Patee, drugs and medicines; E. Kemp, gunsmith; Henry McKee, wines and liquors. There were five physicians—Drs. D. G. Keedy, B. V. Teel, J. Lawrence Page, J. H. Crane and D. Benton. There were four lawyers—Theodore D. Wheaton, George Brubaker, Benjamin Hays and H. L. Routt.

It is interesting to note the prices for necessities that prevailed in those primitive days, when everything not produced at home was shipped from St. Louis by boat. Coffee was 9 cents per pound; flour \$4.50 per barrel; corn meal, 50 cents per bushel; glass, 8 by 10, the common size of window panes in those days, \$3.75 per box; gunpowder, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per keg; molasses, 40 cents per gallon; bacon and hams, 7 cents per pound; lard, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; butter, 7 to 8 cents per pound; cheese, 6 to 12 cents per pound; eggs, 6 cents per dozen; salt, \$2.25 per sack; whiskey, 23 to 25 cents per gallon; Louisiana sugar, 7 to 8 cents per pound; leaf tobacco, \$1.75 per hundred pounds; manufactured tobacco, 10 to 16 cents per pound; tea, 60 cents to \$1 per pound.

The year 1845 saw the first newspaper issued in St. Joseph. William Ridenbaugh commenced the publication of the *Weekly Gazette*, the first number of which appeared on April 25th. The paper was first edited by Lawrence Archer, a lawyer of ability, and the terms of subscription were \$2 per annum if paid in advance, or \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the St. Joseph Sunday-school in 1845. There was a procession to a grove near the city, where there was music, oratory and feasting.

During that year the county seat question was uppermost, the people of St. Joseph making every effort to secure the prize. After several elections, the last of which was held on February 28, 1846, St. Joseph finally triumphed, and the future of the city was assured.

Amusements in those days were "home made." The St. Joseph Thespian Society, composed of local amateurs, presented theatricals, and there were occasional lectures and magic lantern shows. However, in May, 1846, the circus of Hawes & Mabie visited the village and was well patronized. St. Joseph is to this day partial to the circus.

Quite a number of Mormons had located in St. Joseph and vicinity in 1845, and that their presence was not desirable is evident from a notice, signed by Samuel C. Hall, which was served upon them, and in which they were advised to "seek some other home, as there is considerable excitement existing against them."

In the *Gazette* of July 17, 1846, are published several ordinances which are of interest. By Ordinance No. 37 the Board of Trustees ordains: "(1) That there shall be levied, in addition to the taxes imposed by the provisions of the second section of Ordinance No. 35, a tax of one-third of 1 per cent on the assessed value of all live stock, including horses, cattle, hogs and kine of every description, without distinction of age, which may be found within the corporate limits at the time of assessment and belonging to persons living in the corporate limits in the town of St. Joseph. (2) All manner of mules, horses and stock kept in the town of St. Joseph, though without the limits of the town at the time of assessment, for temporary purposes, are hereby declared subject to the above tax. (3) Every slave which is hired in the town of St. Joseph shall be liable to a tax of one-third of 1 per cent. on his or her assessed value, to be collected of the owner."

By Ordinance No. 37 the Board of Trustees ordains: "(1) That all the space of ground lying on the east bank of the Missouri River in the town of St. Joseph, commencing at the north side of Jules street, where it strikes said

river, and extending one hundred and fifty feet south, and back east to a line parallel with the front of Johnson Copeland's, is hereby declared a steamboat landing. (2) That hereafter no flat or wood boat, raft or water craft of any description (except steamboats) shall lie or be stationed within the limits above specified, nor shall any load or loads of freight of any kind be landed from any such craft upon the shore within said limits. A penalty of not less than \$5 is provided."

The *Gazette* supports Willard P. Hall of Buchanan County as the regular nominee for Congress in 1846. James H. Birch of Plattsburg was an independent candidate, and of the two men the *Gazette* warns the Democrats to stand by the regular nominee. "To the Democrats of this district we have to say," quoth the editor, "that the nominee must be sustained; the organization of the party must be maintained; union and harmony must prevail, or we must inevitably at every election realize trouble and at very many suffer defeat. Shall it be so?" Though this sentiment appeared in the *Gazette* over half a century ago, it still does good service during campaigns.

In the same issue of the *Gazette* a number of candidates are announced. The election was held in August then. Dr. Daniel G. Keedy, James H. Ashbaugh, Capt. Henry McKee and A. D. McDonald are candidates for the Legislature. Capt. Henry H. Moss, Capt. Augustus Wylie and J. F. Hamilton are candidates for sheriff, William A. McDonald and Milton H. Wash are candidates for the office of clerk of the Circuit Court, and Capt. F. B. Kercheval is a candidate for the county clerkship. Benjamin F. Loan, Levi T. Carr, Joseph J. Wyatt, James B. Hull and V. Tullar are candidates for the office of justice of the peace of Washington township. Allen Mansfield, P. N. Smith and Samuel Martin offer themselves

for constable, and William Ridenbaugh, the editor, closes the list with the modest statement that he has yielded to the solicitations of his friends and become a candidate for the office of coroner.

The advertisements of the following firms appear in the same issue of the *Gazette*: Israel Landis, saddles and harness; Todd & Richardson, drugs; Holladay & Somerville, drugs; E. Livermore & Company, general; M. M. & G. T. Moss, general; David S. Skaggs, saddles and harness; Thomas H. Larkin, forwarding and commission merchant; C. F. Emery, painter and paper hanger; Wylie M. English, saddler; L. Halloran, general; I. Barada, fancy groceries and liquors; William P. Flint, physician; Hull & Carter, drugs. J. W. Glasgow advertises for sale his tannery, which was located on Blacksnake Creek. Joseph Robidoux warns his debtors that if they do not pay up promptly, their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Two weddings were announced in that issue. John Angel, who died recently, was married to Eugenia Robidoux by Rev. J. T. Higginbotham; and Mansfield Carter was married to Miss McClelland by Justice Hall. Among the news

items it is stated that the "Clermont No. 2" passed up the river for the mouth of the Yellowstone, and that seven Mackinaw boats passed down, loaded with furs, etc., for the American Fur Company.

In December of 1846 a census of St. Joseph was taken, which showed a population of 936. Of these, 142 were males under 10 years of age; 81 males between 10 and 21 years; 257 males over 21 years; 124 females under 10 years; 85 females between 10 and 21 years; 175 females over 21 years; 27 male slaves, 43 female slaves, and two free negroes.

Times were quite lively in St. Joseph in 1847. New mercantile houses had been established and all old firms had enlarged; the spirit of internal improvement came over the people, and they were looking forward to considerable industrial progress. The first Catholic Church was built in 1847 at Fifth and Felix streets.

The years 1848 and 1849 saw many hopes fulfilled, and it is recorded that from March to September of the latter year 143 buildings were erected. Among them was the first brewery, built by Joseph Kuechle. The *Adventure*, a Whig newspaper, was started in 1848 by E. Livermore.

CHAPTER VII.

THE OVERLAND PERIOD.

THE EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA—ST. JOSEPH AS THE STARTING POINT AND SUPPLY DEPOT—WAITING FOR GRASS—LINING UP FOR DINNER—A LANDLORD WHO KNEW HIS BUSINESS—FREIGHTING BY WAGON—THE OVERLAND STAGE AND THE PONY EXPRESS.

St. Joseph was now on the eve of the next important period in its history. Early in the spring of 1849 began the rush to California. As a starting point St. Joseph offered advantages which no other place possessed. There was at that time a population of 1,900 and there were 19 well equipped stores in operation, with an aggregate stock of \$400,000. Among the merchants of that period was the late Milton Tootle. In addition there were two flouring mills, two steam sawmills, nine blacksmith shops, four wagon shops, two tanners, two extensive saddle and harness manufactories, etc. There were also two ferries.

Scarcely a day in February and March passed that did not bring a large number of emigrants, and the *Gazette* of March 30, 1849, states at that time there were upwards of 500 people camped about the city, awaiting the appearance of grass. The next month saw this number doubled. Grass came early that year, and the emigrants got away promptly.

On May 7, 1849, the St. Joseph Mining Company, the first regularly organized company of men, left for California. Samuel Johnson, A. D. McDonald, Joel Ryan, John Lewis, James Andrews, John and James Somerfield,

B. D. Ellett, Edward Banall, J. W. Jones, Thomas Faucett, Michael Cameron, Samuel Wilson, Francis Brubaker, John F. McDowell, T. F. Warner, D. H. and M. F. Moss and James Kirkwood were among the number, and all did well.

From April 1 to June 15, 1849, 1,508 wagons crossed on the ferries from St. Joseph. Estimating four men to a wagon, this would make 6,032 emigrants. At Duncan's ferry, four miles above St. Joseph, 685 wagons crossed. At other ferries as far north as Council Bluffs, 2,000 crossed, and 10,000 crossed at Independence. It is estimated that 27,000 men and 38,000 mules and oxen left these points during that time.

In 1850 the overland emigration exceeded 100,000, and it is estimated that over one-half of the emigrants left from St. Joseph. As the spring was later by a month than was expected, 40,000 to 50,000 people were encamped in and for miles around the town, in tents and wagons.

In the fall of 1849 the Occidental Hotel was built by William Fowler and rented to Maj. James Vaughn. In his reminiscences, Col. John Doniphan describes Major Vaughn as a jolly, rubicund landlord, who extended a

Virginia welcome to all his guests; who, apparently, never slept, and who never permitted a stranger to drink alone. He had an inexhaustible stock of stories and was a charming raconteur. The line from the dining room often extended across Jules street and curved up Second, and dinner often continued from 12 to 4 o'clock. Meals were \$1 each, as this was the best hotel in town, and a man stood at the dining room door to collect in advance.

In 1849 the emigrants by steamboat brought cholera here, but, although a few isolated cases occurred, there were no deaths. The disease was, however, communicated to the Indians across the river, and claimed many victims among the Sacs and Foxes and other tribes. In 1851 cholera was epidemic at many of the towns on the Missouri, and there were several cases in St. Joseph in May of that year.

By 1851 the California fever had considerably abated. The increase of steamers on the Missouri River caused a competition in prices to such an extent that emigrants and freight were carried to Council Bluffs and to Florence, a Mormon settlement six miles above Council Bluffs, on the west side of the river, at the same figures which had obtained to St. Joseph during the two previous years. Those going by Florence saved over 200 miles of land travel and avoided crossing both the Missouri and Big Platte rivers. The route was generally via Kearney, Laramie, Echo Canyon and Webber River, through Salt Lake.

After 1850, oxen were largely used to draw heavy trains, as experience had taught that they were less liable to loss from stampede and alkali water, stood travel better and were more valuable at the end of the trip. The number of emigrants leaving St. Joseph in 1851 and 1852 was comparatively small. The Indians, too, had proved more annoying, and great care and vigilance were required.

St. Joseph and Savannah sent out large ventures. Among those interested were the late James McCord, Richard E. Turner and the late Dudley M. Steele, all of whom figured prominently in the later commercial history of St. Joseph. Many cattle were driven from this State and sold for beef in the mining camps and at San Francisco. A few months' grazing in the Sacramento bottoms generally put them in fine condition for slaughter. In 1852 Charles A. and Elias H. Perry crossed over 1,000 head at Amazonia, and the latter accompanied them to California, realizing large profits.

Many wagon trains were loaded at St. Joseph with provisions and wares of various kinds and taken to Salt Lake and other Western points. The freighting business soon grew to immense proportions, St. Joseph being the supply depot for the outlying civilization. From this grew the wholesale business of St. Joseph, which is to-day among the greatest in the West.

The necessities of the case brought forth the overland stage. People who travel to California in cushioned cars in these days can have but little conception of this gigantic enterprise and its offspring, the Pony Express. The first contract to transfer the mails to Salt Lake from the Missouri River was let to Samuel Woodson of Independence, in 1850. The intervening country was a wilderness more than a thousand miles in breadth, occupied by Indians and buffalo, and it required a high quality of nerve to invest money in such an undertaking.

The next contract was let to John M. Hockaday, also of Missouri, who ran stages out of St. Joseph, striking the government road at Kennekuk, Kansas, near the site of Horton. Hockaday received \$190,000 annually for carrying a weekly mail. He sold out to Russell, Majors & Waddell. The Pony Express was in-

augurated and operated by this firm. The following facts concerning this celebrated venture are taken from a sketch by W. T. Bailey, which appeared in the *Century Magazine* of November, 1898, and from an article prepared by Col. John Doniphan for *McClure's Magazine*.

In the fall of 1854, United States Senator W. M. Gwin of California made the trip from San Francisco East *en route* to Washington, D. C., on horseback, by the way of Salt Lake and South Pass, then known as the Central Route. For a part of the way he had for company B. F. Ficklin, general superintendent of the freighting firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

Out of this traveling companionship grew the Pony Express. Mr. Ficklin's enthusiasm for closer communication with the East was contagious, and Senator Gwin became an untiring advocate of an express service *via* this route and on the lines suggested by Mr. Ficklin.

While at this time there were three transcontinental mail routes to California, the great bulk of the mail was sent by way of Panama on a 22-day schedule from New York to San Francisco. The Butterfield Route carried some through mail, while the Central Route and Chorpenning lines carried only local mail.

California by this time held a large and enterprising population. While the Union men were in the majority, the Southern sympathizers were numerous and aggressive, and were making every effort to carry the State out of the Union. To the Union men the existing arrangements were far from satisfactory; for it was evident that both the Southern Stage Route and the Panama Route would be liable to interruption upon the opening of hostilities, and, besides it was of the utmost importance that quicker communication be had with the Washington authorities.

Called to Washington in connection with

their government contracts, Mr. Russell, the head of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, met Senator Gwin, and was approached by him on the subject of increased mail facilities *via* the Central Route.

Mr. Russell hurriedly returned West. Meeting his partners, Mr. Majors and Mr. Waddell, at Fort Leavenworth, he laid the project before them. These gentlemen, while appreciating the force of the arguments advanced, could not see even expenses in the undertaking, and consequently objected to it. But Mr. Russell still insisted that the project would eventually lead up to a paying proposition, and, further, said that he was committed to Senator Gwin and his friends.

This latter settled the matter, for the word of this firm, once given, was to them as binding as their written obligation, and they unitedly threw their whole energy and resources into the carrying out of the pledge made by one of their members. Committed to the enterprise, the firm proceeded to organize the Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company, obtaining a charter under the State laws of Kansas. The stage line from Atchison to Salt Lake City was turned over by the firm to the new company, who purchased Chorpenning's mail contract and stage outfit, then operating a monthly line between Salt Lake City and Sacramento, and the franchise and equipment of the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express, organized in 1859, then operating a daily stage line between Leavenworth and Denver, *via* the Smoky Hill Route, now covered by the Kansas division of the Union Pacific.

The company had an established route with the necessary stations between St. Joseph and Salt Lake City. Chorpenning's line west of Salt Lake City had few or no stations, and these had to be built; also some changes in the

route were considered advisable. The service comprised 60 agile young men as riders, 100 additional station-keepers, and 420 strong, wiry horses. So well did those in charge understand their business that only 60 days were required to make all necessary arrangements for the start. April 3, 1860, was the date agreed upon, and on that day the first Pony Express left St. Joseph and San Francisco. In March, 1860, the following advertisement had appeared in the *Missouri Republican* of St. Louis and other papers:

"To San Francisco in eight days by the C. O. C. & P. P. Ex. Co. The first courier of the Pony Express will leave the Missouri River on Tuesday, April 3d, at — p. m., and will run regularly weekly hereafter, carrying a letter mail only. The point on the Mo. River will be in telegraphic connection with the East and will be announced in due time.

"Telegraphic messages from all parts of the United States and Canada in connection with the point of departure will be received up to 5 p. m. of the day of leaving and transmitted over the Placerville & St. Jo to San Francisco and intermediate points by the connecting express in eight days. The letter mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days from the departure of the express. The express passes through Forts Kearney, Laramie, Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento, and letters for Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia, the Pacific Mexican ports, Russian possession, Sandwich Islands, China, Japan and India will be mailed in San Francisco.

"Special messengers, bearers of letters to connect with the express of the 3d of April, will receive communications for the courier of that day at 481 10th St., Washington City, up to 2:45 p. m. of Friday, March 30th, and

New York at the office of J. B. Simpson, Room 8, Continental Bank Building, Nassau St., up to 6:50 p. m. of 31st of March.

"Full particulars can be obtained on application at the above places and from the agents of the company."

The start from St. Joseph was made at 5:30 o'clock p. m., directly after the arrival of the Hannibal & St. Joseph train from the East. There is some dispute as to who was the first rider. Mr. Bailey states that it was Henry Wallace, and Charles Cliff of this city, who was one of the regular riders of the Pony Express, states that it was Johnny Fry. The popular belief in St. Joseph is that Fry is entitled to the credit. The start proper was made from the original Pike's Peak Stables, which stood south of Patee Park, and which have since been replaced by a structure bearing the same name. A large crowd was collected about the stables and the Patee House (now McDonald's factory). The rider started for the local office of the express company on north Second street, at the firing of a cannon. Here he received his dispatches and, without delay, rode to the ferry-boat "Denver," in waiting. At Elwood he met with another popular ovation, and galloped westward, followed by the cheers of the multitude. From San Francisco the start was made at the same hour, a steamer being used to Sacramento, where the pony service really began. From there the first rider, Harry Roff, left at 12 midnight.

The distance between St. Joseph and Sacramento was covered in 232 hours. Riders out of St. Joseph went as far as Seneca, making the 60 miles in eight hours, and stopping for meals at Kennekuk. There were four stations between St. Joseph and Seneca. John Fry, John Burnett, Jack Keetly, Charles Cliff and Gus Cliff rode out of St. Joseph. Of these but two survive. Keetly lives in Montana and Charles



First Court House of Buchanan County
(Built of Logs and Afterward Covered with Boards. Now on the McCauley Farm, on the Site of Sparta, the First County Seat)



Ferry Boat "Denver"
(Which Carried the First Pony Express Riders)



First Paid Fire Department, 1875
1—W. B. McNutt, Chief
2—J. O. Knapp, Asst. Chief



Old Kay Residence
(Which Stood on a Hill on Felix Street, between Fifth and Sixth)



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN ST. JOSEPH
(Built by the Indians for Joseph Robidoux)

Cliff in this city. They received \$400 per annum and maintenance. While in St. Joseph they were quartered at the Patee House.

All the riders were young men selected for their nerve, light weight, and general fitness. No effort was made to uniform them, and they dressed as their individual fancy dictated, the usual costume being of buckskin hunting shirt, cloth trousers tucked into a pair of high boots, and a jockey cap or slough hat. All rode armed. At first a Spencer rifle was carried strapped across the back, in addition to a pair of army (Colt's) revolvers in their holsters. The rifle, however, was found useless, and was abandoned. The equipment of the horses was a light riding saddle and bridle, with the saddlebags, or "mochila," of heavy leather. These had holes cut in them so that they would fit over the horn and tree of the saddle. The mochilas had four pockets, called "cantinas," one in each corner, so as to have one in front and one behind each leg of the rider; in these the mail was placed. Three of these pockets were locked and opened *en route* at military posts and at Salt Lake City, and under no circumstances at any other place. The fourth was for way-stations, for which each station-keeper had a key, and also contained a way-bill, or time-card, on which a record of arrival and departure was kept. The same mochila was transferred from pony to pony and from rider to rider until it was carried from one terminus to the other. The letters, before being placed in the pockets, were wrapped in oiled silk to preserve them from moisture. The maximum weight of any one mail was 20 pounds; but this was rarely reached. The charges were originally \$5 for each letter of one half-ounce or less; but afterward this was reduced to \$2.50 for each letter not exceeding one-half ounce, this being in addition to the regular United States postage. Specially made light-weight paper

was greatly used to reduce the expense. Special editions of the Eastern newspapers were printed on tissue-paper to enable them to reach subscribers on the Pacific Coast. This, however, was more as an advertisement, there being little demand for them at their necessarily large price.

At first, stations averaged 25 miles apart, and each rider covered three stations, or 75 miles, daily. Later, stations were established at intermediate points, reducing the distance between them, in some cases, to 10 miles, the distance between stations being regulated by the character of the country. This change was made in the interest of quicker time, it having been demonstrated that horses could not be kept at the top of their speed for so great a distance as 25 miles. At the stations, relays of horses were kept, and the station-keeper's duties included having a pony ready bridled and saddled half an hour before the express was due. Upon approaching a station, the rider would loosen the mochila from his saddle, so that he could leap from his pony as soon as he reached the station, throw the mochila over the saddle of the fresh horse, jump on and ride off. Two minutes was the maximum time allowed at stations, whether it was to change riders or horses. At relay-stations where riders were changed, the incoming man would unbuckle his mochila before arriving, and hand it to his successor, who would start off on a gallop as soon as his hand grasped it. Time was seldom lost at stations. Station-keepers and relay-riders were always on the lookout. In the daytime the pony could be seen for a considerable distance, and at night a few well known yells would bring everything into readiness in a very short time. As a rule, the riders would do 75 miles over the route west-bound one day, returning over the same distance with the first east-bound express.

The great feat of the Pony Express service was the delivery of President Lincoln's inaugural address in 1861. Great interest was felt in this all over the land, foreshadowing as it did the policy of the administration in the matter of the Rebellion. In order to establish a record, as well as for an advertisement, the company determined to break all previous records, and to this end horses were led out from the stations so as to reduce the distance each would have to run, and get the highest possible speed out of every animal. Each horses averaged only 10 miles, and that at its very best speed. Every precaution was taken to prevent delay, and the result stands without a parallel in history: seven days and 17 hours—185 hours—for 1,950 miles, an average of 10.7 miles per hour. From St. Joseph to Denver, 665 miles

were made in two days and 21 hours, the last 10 miles being accomplished in 31 minutes.

After running for 17 months, the Pony Express closed in 1861, Edward Creighton having completed a telegraph line from Omaha to Sacramento. At the time of its death, the express was owned by Ben Holladay, who had acquired the stage line of Russell, Majors & Waddell, and was operating the same out of St. Joseph.

The freighting business and stage lines continued until driven out by the railroads. In 1861 Holladay ran the line from St. Joseph direct to California. The first coach left on July 1st, and arrived at Placerville, July 18th, and the first through passenger was Major Simmington, one of the editors of the *San Francisco Bulletin*.

CHAPTER VIII.

PROGRESS OF ST. JOSEPH.

EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF "PATEETOWN"—EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR AND SEVERAL FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES—THE BOOM OF 1886—THE PRESENT ERA OF PROSPERITY.

The impetus given St. Joseph by the overland emigration and freighting caused the town to make rapid strides up to 1861, at which time a population of 11,000 was claimed and many substantial public improvements were shown. The streets were paved with macadam, bridges had been built across the different creeks that coursed through the city and considerable grading had been done in the hills. Besides being a supply point for overland freighters, St. Joseph was a hemp and grain market of prominence, and pork packing had become an important industry.

When the Hannibal & St. Joseph road became a fact, business, which had heretofore closely hugged the river and Market square, began to look to the southeast. John Patee was one of the foremost citizens of the place. He had platted his land in an early day, and when the Hannibal & St. Joseph road was projected had donated a strip of 40 acres for terminal and depot purposes. This land stretched from Olive street south to Mitchell avenue, west of Eighth street. In the firm belief that the future of St. Joseph would build up around the railroad terminals, and with the assurance that the depot would be located at Penn street, Mr. Patee built a magnificent

hotel, which cost him \$180,000. and which was then the second largest and best appointed hostelry in the United States. However, he was somewhat disappointed, for the depot was located at Eighth and Olive streets.

"Pateetown," as that section of the city was generally called, grew rapidly after the completion of the railroad in 1859. A market house was built at 10th and Lafayette streets, which still stands; business houses and hotels sprang up on Eighth and 10th streets, south of Olive, and there was a lively traffic. But the people up town were not idle either, for prosperity was ruling there too. Many brick business houses were built; among them the Pacific House, the Odd Fellows' Hall at Fifth and Felix streets, Turner Hall, and several blocks on Felix, Edmond, Francis and Fourth streets. The town was spreading out. Graders were busy leveling the hills and filling up the valleys, and the residence portion was being beautified with good homes.

Public improvements were confined mostly to grading the streets and to building bridges over the crooked creeks that coursed through the city. Smith's Branch, which headed near the upper end of Frederick avenue, came down that street, crossed lots to and followed the

course of Buchanan avenue, touched Faraon and Jules streets and flowed southwest to Eighth, near Edmond street, thence across lots between the Kuechle brewery and Turner Hall to Sixth and Messanie streets, thence south to where the gas plant was located, below Olive street, and thence west to the river. Though there was not much water ordinarily, there was a deep ravine which was often filled with a wild torrent when the rains were heavy. This creek was bridged wherever the travel demanded, and so likewise were Blacksnake and Liniment creeks. Blacksnake Creek followed the course of the Chicago Great Western tracks and Liniment Creek ran diagonally from near the Insane Asylum to the river, emptying at Mitchell avenue. Both creeks are now covered by sewers.

St. Joseph had progressive men at the head of affairs in those days. The people responded to every call, both from their private resources and with the public funds, and bonds were voted with a recklessness that is astonishing in these conservative days. Any project that knocked for admittance was welcomed heartily, and led at once to the open purse. Some of this liberality is still being atoned for by the innocent taxpayer.

From 1861 to 1865—the Rebellion period—St. Joseph, like other cities and the country in general, went backwards. Business was paralyzed, labor was unemployed and all conditions were disturbed. The growth and decline of the city is best illustrated by the values of real estate. In 1851 the assessed valuation was \$651,000; in 1852, \$784,000; in 1856, \$1,040,653; in 1857, \$3,313,000, and in 1860, \$5,126,249. From the depressing effects of the Rebellion the values fell in 1861 \$1,859,224 below 1860. In 1862 a decline of \$810,384 from the previous year was noted, and in 1864 the entire assessed valuation was only \$3,384,-

145. Subsequently, matters began to look up again. In 1866 the valuation reached \$5,426,600, and in 1868 it was \$7,000,000.

After the war St. Joseph made great strides. During the first two years 3,000 buildings were erected. The era of prosperity continued until the panic of 1873. During that period the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad was extended north, the St. Joseph & St. Louis (now Santa Fe) road was built from Richmond, the St. Joseph & Denver City (Grand Island) was extended west, and the St. Joseph & Topeka was built from Wathena to Doniphan. This road was operated by the Burlington company for a time and was afterward abandoned. The first street car line was also built in 1866, from Mitchell avenue and 11th street to the Pacific Hotel.

In the latter "sixties" there was much street improvement and many miles of macadam were laid. During the same period the first attempt at sewerage was made. The creek known as Bush Branch, which meandered from the neighborhood of Hall and Bush streets by a devious course to Fifth and Francis, was partially covered. Among the prominent manufacturing industries was the starch factory, which has long since disappeared.

Recovering from the stagnation caused by the panic of 1873 and the grasshopper years, St. Joseph began a steady march of progress, which has continued up to the present. However, notwithstanding the fact that business the country over was paralyzed by the panic of 1873, there are local monuments to activity in building during the period of depression. The Missouri River bridge was completed in May of 1873. The Court House, City Hall, Tootle's Opera House and the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, were built in 1873-74.

In 1874 the first telephones were put in. In the same and during the subsequent years

the Charles street and Smith Branch sewers were built and the Bush Branch sewer extended down Fifth to Charles street.

In 1876 the Union Street Railway was built to New Uln Park, from Market square, and in 1878 the narrow-gauge street cars were put upon Frederick avenue. Matters generally were looking up again by this time. In 1877-78 the St. Joseph & Des Moines narrow gauge road was built. In 1878 the Board of Trade was organized. At the close of the decade the Krugs, Hax Brothers, A. O. Smith, David Pinger and Connett Brothers were packing pork on a large scale, and at the Union Stock Yards, on South 10th street, there was a market in lively competition with Kansas City.

In 1880 the Missouri Pacific began to run trains into St. Joseph, and the next four years marked a period of steady progress. In 1880 the site of the old Odd Fellows' Hall and the Hax furniture store at Fifth and Felix streets, which had been destroyed by fire were covered with the splendid buildings of the present. The Odd Fellows' building and Hax's faced Fifth street before the fire, the former being occupied by Bailey, Townsend & Company. The Faulhaber, Bergman and Stone buildings soon completed this block. R. L. McDonald built on Fourth and Francis streets at about the same time, and the imposing block of wholesale houses on Fourth street, north of him, followed at short intervals. The Turner-Frazer Building, at Third and Charles streets, went up in 1881, and Nave & McCord built in 1882. The Tootle Building on Fourth, between Felix and Francis streets, the large building at the northwest corner of Fifth and Edmond streets, and the Union Depot, were built during the first "eighties." The Chamber of Commerce, the Saxton Building at Fourth and Francis streets, the Tootle Building at Sixth and Francis streets, and the general offices of the

Burlington Railroad were built during 1883-84.

Real estate values were remarkably low in St. Joseph up to 1880. A wave of speculation swept the country at about that time, and, though St. Joseph did not escape the craze, she suffered less than her neighbors from the reaction. On the contrary, the city was, generally speaking, benefited. From a complaisant lethargy there sprang energy, progressiveness and confidence. Values went up, outside capital was attracted, and to the conservatives there was unfolded a future of which there had been many early prophecies.

The first five months of 1886 saw real estate speculation at its height. Addition upon addition was platted and people scrambled to obtain lots at the first sale—to "get in on the ground floor," as the saying was. Real estate agents were without number, and on Francis street there was a "Real Estate Exchange," where property was listed on the blackened walls of a store room. Among the first new additions upon the market early in the boom was St. Joseph Eastern Extension, then came Saxton Heights, Wyatt Park, McCool's, Walker's and others.

Suburban property had the call of the speculators. As an evidence of the permanent benefits of the real estate flurry, one need but to compare the city of 1886 with the city of the present. At that time there were not more than 50 houses east of 22nd street, and few between that and 18th street. All was in grass and of no value except to the dairymen, who pastured their cows thereon. McCool's and Walker's additions, on the north, were in small farms or vacant. Now Wyatt Park is a populous suburb of modern dwellings; there is a street railway, there are paved streets, city water, churches, schools, fire protection, etc. The other additions likewise show up well. As a result of the boom, the Wyatt Park, the

Jules street and the Messanie street lines of electric cars are running to-day. As a result of the boom, Krug Park and the city parks were opened and beautified. As a result of the boom, St. Joseph has now many miles of streets paved with asphaltum, brick and macadam. And there is much more that might be added.

From 1885 to 1893 was the most momentous period in the city's history. To what has been mentioned above may be added the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, east and west; the Chicago Great Western, north and south; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the St. Joseph Terminal Company. The Y. M. C. A. Building, the Commercial Block, Center Block, Carbry Block, Zimmerman Buildings, Irish-American Building, Ballinger Building, C. D. Smith Building, Van Natta-Lynds Building, Wyeth Building, Crawford Theatre, the Podvant and Donovan buildings, the Coulter Manufacturing Company's building, France Building, Central Police Station, Turner Hall, the Moss Building, Samuels Building, the Saxton & Hendricks Building; also those massive piles of architecture occupied by the Richardson, Roberts & Byrne Dry Goods Company; Tootle, Wheeler & Motter; the Wood Manufacturing Company; the Michau Block, the Hughes Building, and the block on the north side of Felix, west of Sixth street—all are to the credit of that prosperous era.

The Blacksnake and Mitchell avenue sewers were built and the drainage system of the city perfected, the city electric lighting plant erected and the entire street railway system placed upon an electrical basis. Numerous manufacturing ventures were launched, some of which did not survive, however; notably the steel car works, the stove works and the nail mills.

A bureau of statistics and information did much during 1888-90 to attract the attention of Eastern capital, and the Board of Trade was then, as now, a prominent factor for the commercial advancement of the city. The foundation of the present pretentious live stock market and meat packing industry was laid in 1887, and during the following five years three packing plants were established.

The financial depression of 1893 checked the progress of St. Joseph somewhat, and but little of magnitude was done until 1897, when a fresh impetus was given the city by the revival on a gigantic scale of the meat-packing industry. The Stock Yards passed into the control of Swift & Company of Chicago, and two of the largest plants in the world—one by Swift & Company and one by Nelson Morris & Company—were erected in 1897 and placed in operation in April of 1898. The Hammond packing house was completed in February of 1900, destroyed by fire on July 5, 1903, and has just been rebuilt.

During the past five years the progress has been notable. The area of the city has been extended, until now it covers nine and a half square miles; the street railway has been extended from the southern city limits to Lake Contrary and to Hyde Valley, from Sixth and Francis streets north and east to Grand avenue and from East Messanie street south to Jackson street; the best equipped Live Stock Exchange of its size in the country has been completed and the facilities of the Stock Yards have been materially increased; work has begun on an auditorium, to cost \$150,000; the construction of the Union Terminal Railway, calculated to facilitate business at the Stock Yards, is now in progress; a viaduct, spanning the railroad tracks between the northern and southern portions of the city, has been built and lower Sixth street and King Hill avenue, the principal

artery of traffic between the north and south ends, has been paved with brick; many miles of street paving have been put down and important additions have been made to the sewer system; two Public Library buildings, one in the main city and one on the south side, have been erected; two interurban electric lines, one from Maryville to St. Joseph and the other from St. Joseph to Kansas City, have been chartered; the retail section of St. Joseph pro-

per has been embellished with large and ornamental structures and the business section of the south side has developed beyond all expectation. In 1890 the population, according to the census, was 52,324; in 1900 it was 102,979; a recent bulletin gives the population at 110,476. In 1898 the total bank clearings were \$124,089,018.05; in 1903 they were \$245,646,728.52.

CHAPTER IX.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

THE OLD CITY CHARTER AND THE EVILS THAT WERE WROUGHT UNDER ITS PROVISIONS—BONDS ISSUED WITH ASTONISHING RECKLESSNESS—THE CITY SCRIP AND OTHER METHODS OF RELIEF—THE NEW CHARTER, ITS PROVISIONS AND VALUE—HOW THE CITY IS GOVERNED.

As the community progressed and developed, the scope of the town charter became too narrow, and the people sought relief at the hands of the Legislature. Accordingly, a new charter was obtained, early in 1851. The following, from the minutes of the town trustees, shows how the way was paved for the new municipal government:

March 24, 1851.

Board met at the call of the chairman for the purpose of laying the city into convenient wards and for the ordering of election of city officers. Present: James A. Anthony, R. W. Donnell, Lewis Tracy, A. Dillon, W. M. Carter, James A. Cochran.

On motion, ordered that the town be laid off for the purpose of elections into the following wards: First Ward is all that portion of the town lying south of Edmond street; Second Ward all that portion of the town lying north of Edmond and south of Jules street; Third Ward is all that portion of the town lying north of Jules street, extending from the river to the eastern boundary of the city.

On motion, ordered that an election be held on the first Monday in April, 1851, for the election of a mayor of the city, six councilmen, two from each ward, and a city marshal. And that John A. Devorss, William Langston and Conrad Crawley be appointed judges of election for the First Ward, and that said election be held for the First Ward at the Missouri Hotel; that John Cargill, Joseph B.

Smith and William Dillon be appointed judges of said election for the Second Ward, to be held at the office of Lewis Tracy, Esq.; that John H. Whitehead, David Frank and Neely Fitzgerald be appointed judges of said election for the Third Ward, to be held at the steam mill of John Whitehead.

The following is a copy of the minutes of the first meeting of the mayor and Council of the City of St. Joseph:

Monday, April 14, 1851.

City Council met and took the oath of office and was duly organized. Present: His Honor the mayor, Israel Landis; William M. Carter, John Angel, James B. Pendleton, James A. Anthony and John H. Whitehead.

On motion, the Council proceeded to choose from their number a president pro tem, whereupon William M. Carter was declared duly elected.

On motion, the Council adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

The mayor, councilmen and marshal were the only officers elected at first. The mayor and council appointed the following other officers at the ensuing meetings: Milton H. Wash, city register; Alexander W. Terrell, city attorney; John Curd, treasurer; Isidore Poulin, assessor; Charles Schreiber, city engineer; Johnson Copeland, street commis-

sioner; Dr. J. H. Crane, health officer; V. Tullar, market master; R. L. McGhee, wharf master.

There were no municipal buildings of any kind in those days, and the Council paid one-half of Lawyer Terrell's office rent for quarters for the mayor and a meeting place for the Council. F. M. Wright, who was the first marshal, had to look out for himself, as did also several of his successors.

The mayor had jurisdiction as a justice and the marshal was the sole guardian of the peace at first. Offenders were brought before the mayor and tried. A room in the old County Jail, that stood on the Court House hill, was used as a workhouse, and the street commissioner had charge of the city prisoners, who were generally employed on the streets.

In 1852-53 a Market House was built on the site of the present City Hall. In August of 1855 the Workhouse was established in a two-story stone building that gave way, in 1884, to the present structure. The Market House was supplanted by the present City Hall in 1873.

In January of 1858 the office of city recorder was established and the mayor relieved of the judicial power. A Police Department was also created at the same time and the marshal was given six policemen. As the marshal was also the tax collector, the police duty fell largely to his deputy and assistants, who were styled the "city guard." This order continued until 1866, when a collector was provided by an amendment to the charter. In 1885 the offices of collector and treasurer were combined. The recorder was *ex-officio* justice of the peace until 1889, and the name of the office was changed to "police judge" in 1893. The marshal's office continued until St. Joseph became a city of the second class.

The city had three wards until 1864. The

First Ward was all of the corporate territory south of Edmond street, the Second Ward was bounded by Edmond and Jules streets, and the Third Ward was north of Jules street. When, by an increase of population and an extension of the boundaries, five wards became necessary, the territory was divided as follows: First Ward, north of a line extending through Poulin, Corby and Colhoun streets; Second Ward, between Faraon street and the southern boundary of the First Ward; Third Ward, between Faraon and Edmond streets; Fourth Ward between Edmond and Olive streets; Fifth Ward, south of Olive. When the limits were again extended in 1889 the territory was divided into eight wards.

The municipal history of St. Joseph is unique in more ways than one, and offers a rare field, especially for the student of pioneer city financiering.

The provisions of the charter were good—too good to suit the people, because it restrained the Council from creating an indebtedness exceeding \$1,000. In 1853 and 1855 other descents were made upon the Legislature, and amendments secured authorizing the city to "subscribe for the capital stock of railroads, and for erecting wharves and protecting the banks of the Missouri" against the encroachments of that changeful stream. This was well enough for a year or two, and thousands of dollars were voted by the people for the above purposes. But as the Western country settled up, new schemes for investing city funds were devised, and a fourth call on the Legislature in 1857 secured the passage of another bill, authorizing in the mayor and councilmen to "subscribe for the capital stock of any railroad terminating at or near said city, or for the stock of any other improvement tending to promote the general interest and prosperity of the city."

The people apparently voted "yes" on al-

most every proposition submitted to them, for the records of the defeat of measures of this kind are few and far between. The people evidently reasoned that the only great city in the West must give a certificate to that effect in the shape of an indebtedness of a million or so. They also probably argued that future generations would pay these debts so contracted.

With such elastic laws, and in the swift times in which they prevailed, it is no wonder that the question of voting a few thousands of bonds was regarded so lightly. Bonds were voted for almost any purpose, and the interest was almost invariably fixed at from 8 to 10 per cent. Some of these bonds went for railroads which were never built; others for a road which was built and afterward abandoned; others still for a bridge, for river improvements, for building macadamized roads, and other schemes supposed to benefit the city—all given with a free hand for the asking.

Of course there were halts called now and then by thinking men—but usually they were of short duration—and the jolly giving of gold went merrily on, until the State constitution of 1870 put a limit to city indebtedness, prohibiting its exceeding 5 per cent. of the city's assessed valuation.

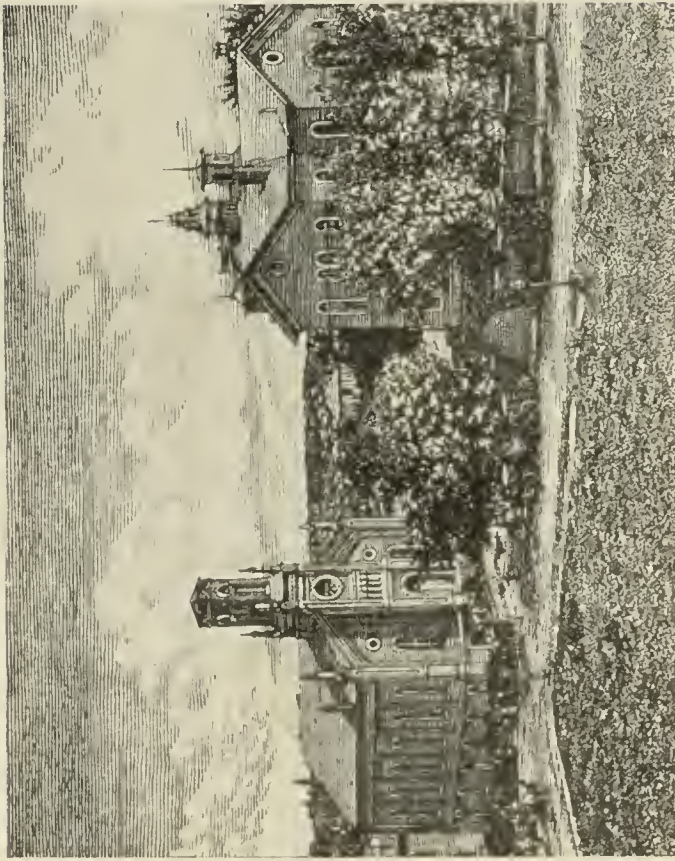
In those days the Council proceedings, instead of being dull and prosy accounts of resolutions ordering sidewalks repaired or ordinances ordering district sewers, as in these days, were in the nature of a meeting of railroad builders, resolutions directing superintendent this or manager that to buy flat cars, hire engines or buy railroad ties, being of frequent occurrence.

Further amendments to the charter later on prohibited the expenditure of money beyond the receipts of the city. It was thought for a time that this provision would at least prevent

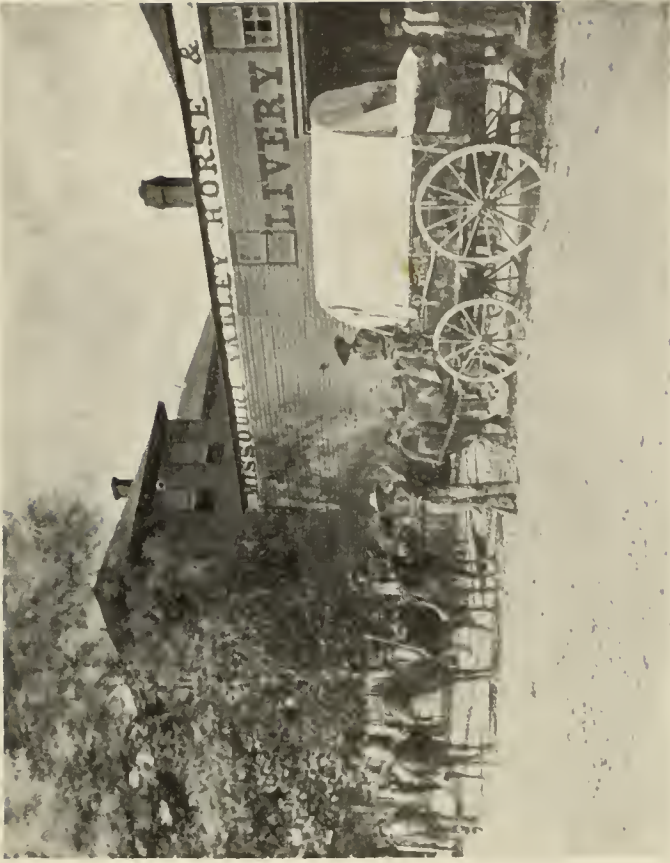
the incurring of further indebtedness, but this was a false hope, and soon a scheme was devised that circumvented the law. The Council simply estimated the receipts at the beginning of the year, and went on appropriating from this estimate, totally regardless of whether it was collected or not. As a consequence, city warrants were soon below par, although bearing interest at 6 per cent.

Something else must be done, and in 1878 Mayor Joseph A. Piner brought relief with a city scrip. One and two dollar warrants, resembling government bills, non-interest bearing, were issued to the extent of \$100,000 for home circulation, which contained upon their face the city's promise of redemption. The "ones and twos," as they were called, served a good purpose. Though there was some question as to the legality of the city's action in the premises, the people took them and they passed at par, and were finally redeemed. The redemption, however, was not brought about until the business men of the city harrassed beyond forbearance by the necessity of continuous handling of this city "money," its dilapidated condition, and the urgency for exchanging it for money for use in all outside business transactions, insisted that the Council should provide ways for retiring the scrip. In 1885-86, the first year of the city under its present charter, \$35,000 worth of scrip was redeemed by the city and destroyed, the following year \$25,000 was called in and burned, and in two years more it was practically all in. A city "bill" or scrip is now regarded as a curiosity. The first city bills paid out in each denomination were secured by William B. McNutt, then chief of the Fire Department.

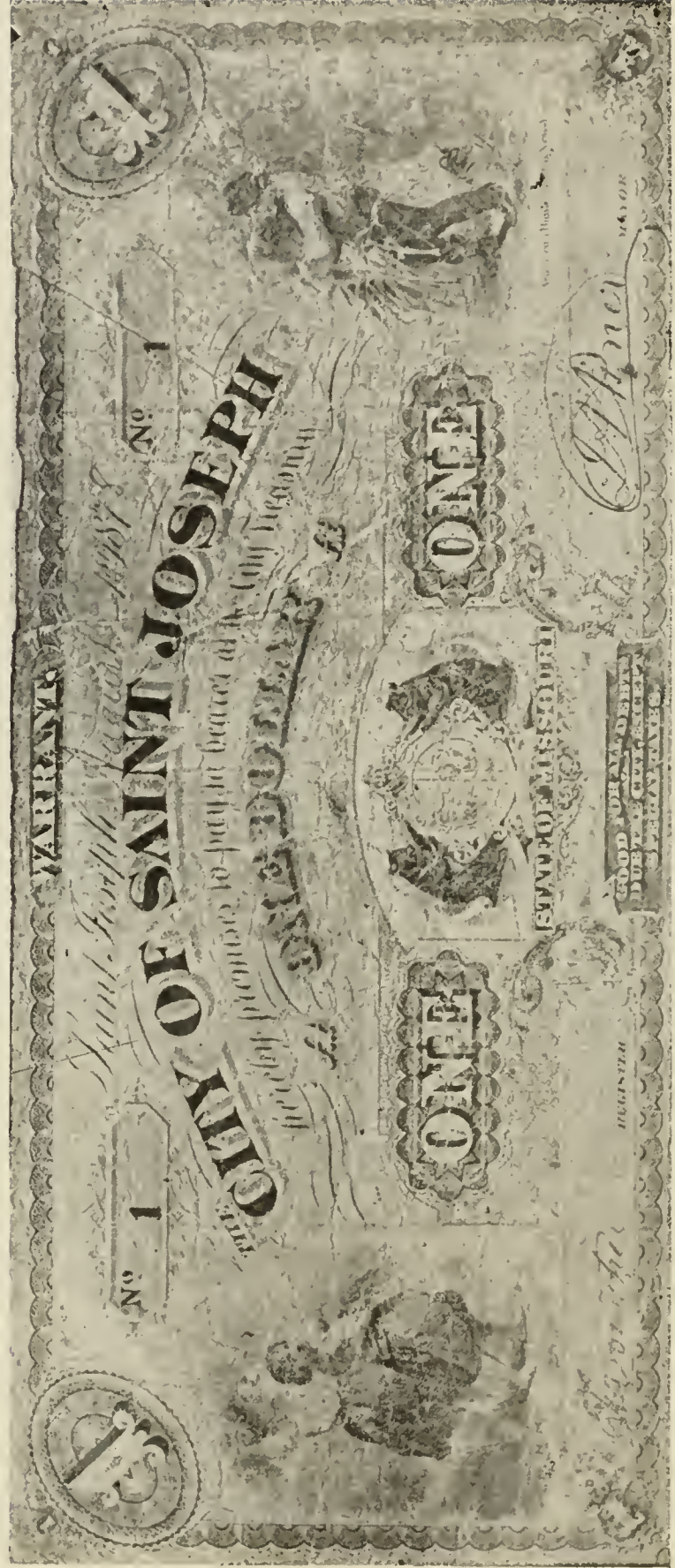
Use of this "money" being confined to the city, little else was seen in ordinary transactions. This constant circulation soon reduced it to a dilapidated condition, necessitating the



Christian Church and St. Joseph High School in 1880



Starting for Leadville (1879)
 (From the Missouri Valley House, Which Stood at the Northwest
 Corner of Eighth and Edmond Streets)



THE FIRST ONE DOLLAR BILL, CITY SCRIP
 (Now in Possession of Chris. Hubacher)

renewal of a large portion of it, under Mayor Posegate, in 1882. An attempt to replace it again in 1885 was frustrated by Gen. James Craig, then comptroller, who refused to certify to the ordinance carrying an appropriation of \$800 for that purpose, on the ground that the entire transaction was illegal. The appearance of government officials on the ground to investigate the matter about this time, together with the demand of the merchants, settled the fate of the city scrip. In the matter of interest the scrip saved the taxpayers between \$65,000 and \$75,000.

But times grew harder and harder with the city. People began to refuse to pay taxes, and in the latter part of the "seventies" and early "eighties" the Council tried to evade part of the city's debt, declaring it invalid, but better judgment finally prevailed, the means were found to pay the interest falling due, and steps were taken in 1882 to refund all that was left of the high-interest-bearing bonds. This only partly succeeded at the time, but it was the entering wedge to the settlement of the debt.

In 1884 the indebtedness of the city was, in round numbers, about \$2,250,000 of which \$210,000 was a floating debt in the shape of warrants, one-half of which were interest-bearing, the other half being sham money; \$40,000 in judgments, interest and claims against the city. Then there was a bonded debt of about \$2,000,000. The city had issued bonds for the following purposes: River and improvement, \$200,000; gas plant, \$25,000; macadam road from Elwood to Wathena, \$25,000; St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, \$500,000; bridge, \$500,000; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, \$210,000; Missouri Valley Railroad, \$150,000; St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad, \$50,000. The other figures necessary to round out the two millions are furnished by bonds issued to provide money to grade streets

and cover deficiencies in the treasury. At the same time there was due the city in back taxes about \$150,000.

It was at this time that a wail went up for a change of some sort. Taxation was doubly onerous, the city's credit was nil, interest-bearing warrants were at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent., and the "ones and twos" were in such a wretchedly dilapidated and worn condition that merchants were refusing to receive them.

The agitation thus commenced resulted in totally rejecting the patched-up old charter and starting anew in April, 1885, as a city organized under the laws of the State governing cities of the second class.

When the Legislature met in January of 1885, a committee went to Jefferson City with such amendments to the existing State laws governing cities of the second class as would permit the adjustment of St. Joseph's affairs so that the city could be brought under the provisions of the desired charter. The amendments were not material so far as the organic law was concerned, and the delegation from Buchanan County in the House and Senate had no difficulty in securing their adoption. At the April election of 1885, the people voted upon the proposition and it was carried, the vote standing 2,925 for the adoption of the charter and 192 against it.

On Monday, April 21, 1885, the transition took place, and St. Joseph became a city of the second class, under H. R. W. Hartwig as mayor. Mr. Hartwig had been elected in the previous year.

The disposition of the "ones and twos" gave great concern, for they were a problem of proportions. The best business men of the city met with the Council and a solution of the problem was found in accepting the "ones and twos" in payment for back taxes. This was

done, and as the scrip came in it was cancelled and burned.

Under the new charter no debts can be made, no contract can be entered into for a period longer than one year, no public work can be ordered and no purchase made, for which the money is not in the treasury.

The component parts of the city's machinery are the mayor and Council, the comptroller, auditor, collector and treasurer, city clerk, engineer, assessor, building inspector, license inspector, health officer, hospital steward, superintendent of the Workhouse, the park commissioners, market-master, chimney sweep, boiler inspector, superintendent of street lighting, a library board, Board of Works, weigh-master, Fire Department, Police Department, Police judge, city attorney and city counselor.

The assessor lays the foundation for the municipal work. In January of each year he begins to make his assessment. The real estate values are taken from the county assessment, to which they must conform. Personal property, merchandise, banks, etc., are within his jurisdiction. When the tax books are completed, the mayor, assessor, comptroller, clerk, auditor and chairman of the Council finance committee sit as a board of equalization. Some assessments are raised and others lowered by this board, according to circumstances.

The tax books are ready by the third Monday in April, the beginning of the fiscal year. On that day the Council meets and the city clerk announces the total valuation of property. Under the charter not more than one per cent. on each \$100 valuation can be assessed for general administration purposes, and as much as is necessary may be assessed for the purpose of paying interest on outstanding bonds, and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of these bonds, which were inherited from the old system. Under the charter

of to-day no new bonded indebtedness can be created until the present bonded indebtedness of the city has been reduced to within five per cent. of the assessed valuation of property.

Upon the first assessment under the new charter the tax levy was \$2,—\$1 for administration purposes and \$1 for the interest and sinking fund. The levy has since been reduced to \$1.55 on \$100.

Aside from the \$1 tax, there are other sources of revenue to the city—licenses upon various occupations and the Police Court. Of the saloon license, however, the city retains but 47 per cent, the county receiving 53 per cent.

The comptroller makes an estimate of receipts from all sources at the beginning of each fiscal year and this is apportioned in advance to the various departments by the finance committee of the Council.

For some years city taxes were not due until August, but to induce early payment, rebates were allowed as follows: 6 per cent. on payments made during May, 4 per cent. during June, 2 per cent. during August, and a flat rate existed during September. On October 1st a penalty of 2 per cent. was attached. This was changed by the Legislature in 1903, and now the rebate for May and June is 2 per cent. and the flat rate obtains during July and August. Delinquent property is sold to the highest bidder in November and is redeemable within four years.

As the money is received, it is credited by the comptroller to the various funds as prescribed by the apportionment ordinance. Each department is required to live within its means. Bills are audited, and, if allowed, the money for their payment is appropriated by ordinance, as are also salaries. The auditor draws a warrant upon the treasurer, which must be countersigned by the comptroller, who has previously certified that the money is in

the treasury to the credit of the fund upon which the warrant is drawn. The Police Department, however, which is under the metropolitan system, draws one-twelfth of its apportionment each month and the funds are expended at the discretion of the commissioners.

The new charter provided that the mayor, aldermen, collector, auditor, city attorney and police judge should be elected, and hold office for two years. The engineer, counselor, comptroller, clerk, superintendent of street lighting, health officer, hospital steward, superintendent of Workhouse, superintendent of streets, assessor, market-master, weighmaster, license inspector, and the various deputies, were made appointive by the mayor to be confirmed by the Council for two-year terms. The chief of the Fire Department is appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the Council, the firemen are appointed by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the chief and the Fire Department committee of the Council, and are removed for cause only. Since 1887 there have been three police commissioners, appointed by the Governor for three years each, one term expiring each year. They appoint the chief and all other attaches to the Police Department. The Public Library and the city parks are managed by boards appointed by the mayor, and these boards appoint the various employees of their departments. The building inspector is appointed by the mayor, confirmed by the Council, and holds his office during good behavior.

When the transition took place, in April of 1885, an agreement was made with those officials who had been elected for two years that they would, upon resignation, be appointed to serve out the unexpired portions of their terms. Under this agreement Harry Carter, who had been elected collector in 1884, was

made treasurer for one year; William B. Tullar, who had been elected city marshal, was made chief of police for one year, and Francis M. Tufts, who had been elected as register, was made auditor for one year. All fees were abolished.

The following new officers were appointed: Gen. James Craig, comptroller; Purd B. Wright, clerk; James Limbird, counselor; M. M. Kane, chief of the Fire Department; Patrick McIntyre, street commissioner; M. J. McCabe, engineer; Dr. J. A. French, health officer; Ishmael Davis, assessor; Anton Dalhoff, superintendent of the Workhouse. Policemen, firemen and market-master were also appointed. Officials other than these who are now in the government have since been added.

The Charter has been amended at various times since its adoption, and there have been proposals, recently for substituting an entirely new organic law. The Legislature of 1901 provided for two houses of the Municipal Assembly,—an upper house, the Council consisting of five members at large and a House of Delegates, consisting of a member from each ward. This was unsatisfactory, and the Legislature of 1903 provided for a single house of one member from each ward, elected at large and a president of the Council, also elected at large. The same Legislature provided for a Board of Public Works, consisting of three members, appointed for three years by the mayor, auditor and comptroller.

Prior to 1899 the comptroller was appointed by the mayor. The Legislature of that year passed a law making the office elective and its term four years. At the same time the tenure of office of the treasurer and the auditor were also made four years.

That the adoption of the second class charter was wise is best known by those who ex-

perienced the workings and trembled for the city from the dangers of the old system. Since 1885 the city has paid its way out of the revenues, has completely wiped out the floating debt and city scrip, and has materially

reduced the bonded burden. As evidences of improvement, we have the parks, the sewers, the streets, the electric lighting plant, the Central Police Station, the Free Public Library, and excellent Fire and Police departments.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF ST. JOSEPH, ITS HISTORY AND THE VARIOUS CHIEFS FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE PRESENT TIME—THE POLICE JUDGE AND CITY ATTORNEY, AND THE MEN WHO HAVE HELD THESE PLACES—HISTORY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FROM THE DAYS OF THE BUCKET BRIGADE TO THE PRESENT TIME—THE VARIOUS CHIEFS.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Up to 1851 the peace of St. Joseph was preserved by a constable, who, when the times were lively, as during the California period, had a force of deputies and was assisted by the sheriff. The constable was also the collector of town taxes and was withal an important functionary.

When St. Joseph was incorporated as a city, a marshal was provided, who, like the constable, was the tax collector; but it was not until 1858 that the Police Department was created, at which time the marshal was given a Deputy and six men. These were pompously styled the "city guard" and the deputy marshal was the captain thereof. The marshal received fees only, but had a lucrative place. In 1866 the collector's office was established and the marshal gave his entire attention to police work. The fee system continued until the city adopted the new charter, in 1885, when the title of the office was changed to that of chief of police and a salary of \$1,500 per annum provided.

In 1887 the metropolitan system was adopted. Under this the Governor appoints three commissioners, whose duty it is to manage the Police Department. The commissioners elect one of their number as treasurer. At the beginning of each fiscal year they certify to the Council the amount necessary for the department during the year, which the Council is required to provide. This amount is paid in monthly installments to the treasurer of the board and expended for salaries and other necessities.

Howell Thomas, the first constable, was appointed in 1845. Henry S. Smith, Edward Searcy and V. Tullar succeeded each other until 1851.

Francis M. Wright was the first marshal, serving 1851-52. Then came the following: Allen McNew, 1852-54; George Merlatt, 1854-57; Shad R. Wages, 1857-60; Allen McNew, 1860-62; R. J. S. Wise, 1862-64; E. H. Saville, 1864-66; Enos Craig, 1866-68; Allen McNew, 1868-70; Louis Stroud, 1870-72; Thomas H. Ritchie, 1872-74; John Broder, 1874-76; B. F. Buzard, 1876-78; Phil Rogers,

1878-80; Enos Craig, 1880-82; Thomas H. Ritchie, 1882-84; William B. Tullar, 1884-85.

The first chief of police was William B. Tullar, who had been elected marshal for two years, but who resigned when the new charter went into effect and was made chief of police for one year. He was succeeded by John Broder in 1886, who was retained by the Board of Police Commissioners when the metropolitan system went into effect, and filled the place continuously until June, 1901.

Under the present system a captain of police and two sergeants are provided for. Solomon Broyles was captain from June 1, 1887, to March 3, 1888, when he died. He was succeeded by John Bloomer, promoted from sergeant, who served until June 1, 1899. The first two sergeants were John Bloomer and William J. Lovell. When Sergeant Bloomer was made captain, J. Fred Henry, who held the honorary title of corporal, was advanced. Sergeant Lovell was succeeded May 7, 1892, by Corporal Edward L. Cutler, who served until June 1, 1893. Corporal John J. Neenan was advanced and served until his death, August 29, 1896. Patrolman William H. Frans was then made sergeant. Sergeant Henry died in August of 1898 and was succeeded by Robert Maney, who served until June 1, 1901, and was succeeded by William P. Gibson. On June 1, 1899, Sergeant Frans was made captain and James T. Allee was made sergeant. On June 1, 1901, Captain Frans succeeded John Broder as chief and at the same time John J. McNamara was made captain and Charles Kelly advanced to the grade of sergeant in place of Sergeant Allee.

The metropolitan force was organized June 1, 1887, with the chief, captain, two sergeants, two turnkeys, two drivers and thirty-two patrolmen. At present (1904) the Police Department is constituted as follows: Chief,

captain, two sergeants, one humane officer, one matron, two drivers, three signal operators, five detectives and fifty-one patrolmen.

The chief, captain and sergeants are appointed for one year. Patrolmen are appointed for six months as specials, on probation, at \$60 per month. If confirmed, they are appointed for three years from the date of the first appointment. The humane officer is selected by the Humane Society and commissioned and paid as a regular patrolman by this department, he being under the direction of the chief. Regular patrolmen receive \$70 per month salary.

Telephone signal service, the first to exist, was introduced in 1891. There are thirty-eight stations, and patrolmen are scheduled to signal every hour during the day and night. There is an independent telephone exchange, with a switchboard and three operators at Central Police Station. The system is leased from the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.

A substation was established on the South side in the winter of 1899. It is only a wooden structure, used for detention. Within a short time a substantial building will be erected.

On April 28, 1887, Governor Marmaduke appointed Bernard Patton, John Donovan, Jr., and Thomas P. Maupin commissioners, the first for three years, the second for two and the last for one year. The regular terms of commissioners after the first appointment are for three years, a vacancy occurring annually. Mr. Patton was president for three years. He was succeeded as commissioner by George H. Hall, Jr. Mr. Donovan was reappointed at the expiration of two years, and Mr. Maupin was reappointed at the expiration of his year. Mr. Donovan was treasurer for the first three years and was succeeded by Mr. Hall in 1890, when Mr. Maupin was elected president. This

organization continued until August 11, 1892. Mr. Maupin's term had expired in April, 1891. Mr. Donovan's, April, 1892, and Mr. Hall had become ineligible because he was a candidate for office. At that time Governor Francis appointed an entire new board, consisting of Thomas F. Ryan to succeed Mr. Donovan, Samuel M. Nave to succeed Mr. Maupin and Harris Ettenson to succeed Mr. Hall. Mr. Nave served as president until the expiration of his term. Mr. Ryan was elected treasurer and served continuously in that capacity for six years. Mr. Ettenson was succeeded in 1893 by T. F. Van Natta, and Mr. Nave was succeeded in 1894 by John H. Trice. Mr. Van Natta succeeded Mr. Nave as president. Both Mr. Ryan and Mr. Van Natta were reappointed. Mr. Trice was reappointed April 29, 1897, and Mr. Ryan was succeeded September 6, 1898, by Walter H. Robinson. Mr. Van Natta was succeeded in 1899 by Frank Freytag, Jr., who is now serving his second term. Mr. Trice was succeeded in 1901 by William H. Utz, who is now serving his second term. Mr. Robinson was succeeded in 1903 by Joseph H. Tullar. The board is now organized as follows: Joseph H. Tullar, president; Frank Freytag, Jr., vice-president; William H. Utz, treasurer, and Richard S. Graves, secretary. Chris L. Rutt was the secretary from the time of the first organization of the board, in May, 1887, until May 1, 1900, when he resigned to become managing editor of the *Gazette* and was succeeded by Mr. Graves, also a newspaper worker.

The Police Court is the tribunal to which offenders against the city ordinances are brought. When St. Joseph was a town, offenders were brought before a justice of the peace. When St. Joseph became a city, in 1851, the mayor was, under the charter, the police judge, and so continued until 1855.

The office of recorder was then introduced, the first incumbent being A. A. Dougherty, who served one year. The position was subsequently held as follows: Felix Robidoux, 1856-58; John A. Dolman, 1858-62; M. L. Harrington, 1862-64; William C. Toole, 1864-66; J. B. Hawley, 1866-68; Charles M. Thompson, 1868-70; William Drumhiller, 1870-72; Charles M. Thompson, 1872-76; R. B. Fleming, 1876-78; Samuel B. Green, 1878-80; George W. Belt, 1880-82; John A. Dolman, 1882-84; Mordecai Oliver, 1884-86; John A. Dolman, 1886-90; William B. Sanford, April 1890, to September, 1891 (died in office); John A. Dolman, September 1, 1891, to February 9, 1896 (dying in office); Peter J. Carolus, February 10, 1896, to April, 1898, when he was succeeded by Col. John Doniphan. Judge Doniphan served two years and was in turn succeeded by Judge Carolus, who has since served continuously.

The office depended upon fees until 1885, when the fees were abolished and a stated salary provided. The recorder was also *ex-officio* justice of the peace up to 1889, when this perquisite was cut off. In 1893 the name of the office was changed to "police judge."

Prior to 1884, the recorder provided his own clerk. Harry Angel was the first appointee, serving until April, 1891, when he was succeeded by Albe M. Tracy, who served until April, 1895, and was succeeded in turn by John T. Warburton. The mayor appointed these clerks. In 1897, the office was abolished, and the duties thereof delegated to the secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners.

The city attorney prosecutes offenders against the ordinances before the police judge. This office was created under the first charter and Alexander W. Terrell was the first incumbent, serving 1851-52. He was succeeded by John Scott, who served until 1856. The office

was held subsequently in the following order: Alexander M. Davis, 1856-57; Thomas Thoroughman, 1857-58; W. R. Likens, 1858-60; Joseph P. Grubb, 1860-61; Isaac Parker, 1861-64; James Hunter, 1864-66; Jeff Chandler, 1866-72; William D. O'Toole, 1872-74; John T. Baldwin, 1874-76; Willard P. Hall, Jr., 1876-78; William Fitzgerald, 1878-80; Enos J. Crowther, 1880-82; Augustus Saltzman, 1882-84; William E. Sherwood, 1884-86; Fred J. Lufler, 1886-88; George P. Rowe, 1888-90; Peter J. Carolus, 1890-92; William R. Hoffman, 1892-94; James W. Mytton, 1894-96; Joshua A. Graham, 1896-98, succeeded by Fred W. Heyde, who served two years, and was succeeded by John S. Boyer. In 1902 Charles Mayer was elected for two years, and was succeeded by Milton J. Bauer, the present incumbent.

A number of men who held this humble office afterwards distinguished themselves in the legal profession, among them Alexander W. Terrell, who was United States Minister to Turkey; Alexander M. Davis, Thomas Thoroughman, John T. Baldwin, Isaac Parker, Jeff. Chandler, Willard P. Hall, Jr., and Joseph P. Grubb. Messrs. Davis, Thoroughman and Chandler achieved fame at St. Louis and John T. Baldwin in Montana. Willard P. Hall was one of the first judges of the Court of Appeals at Kansas City and Joseph P. Grubb was circuit judge here for many years. Isaac C. Parker went to Congress from this district and was appointed by President Grant as United States judge at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he died recently.

In 1897 the office of police matron was established through the efforts of a number of philanthropic women, headed by Mrs. Waldo Beach and Mrs. Lyman Forgrave. Mrs. Alice Gribben held the place until June, 1903, when

she was succeeded by Mrs. Frank Welty, the present incumbent.

The Humane Society has operated in conjunction with the Police Department for the past eight years. The humane officer has proper quarters at Central Police Station. This place was held for the first three years by Charles G. Hall, who was succeeded by William A. Ziemendorff, the present incumbent.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First there was the bucket brigade, then organizations of volunteer firemen; next a combination of volunteer and paid firemen, and then an all-paid department, which has grown into one of the best equipped and most efficient in the West.

The late Gen. William R. Penick is credited with having been the most ardent promoter of organized and systematic protection from fires. He began his efforts in 1860, when a member of the City Council, but was unsuccessful until 1864, when, as mayor of the city, he earnestly recommended an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purchase of a steam engine. The provision was made in August of 1864. At the same time Mayor Penick urged the citizens to subscribe means for the purchase of hose and hook-and-ladder equipments. The people responded promptly and sufficient money was soon pledged. In May of 1865 the steam engine arrived, was tested, accepted and named "Blacksnake." The hook-and-ladder truck and hose-reels were also on hand, and the next step was the formation of a volunteer corps. The Blacksnake Steam Engine Company and the Rescue Hook-and-Ladder Company were promptly organized. In the following year the German-Americans organized a third volunteer company and purchased a hand engine,

which was named "Waterwitch." The steamer was drawn by horses, but the trucks and hand engine were drawn by the firemen and volunteer citizens, there being ropes to accommodate all who desired to "run wid de masheen." Cisterns were built at important points in the business district. There were 13 of these when the introduction of water-works supplanted them, and the average capacity of each was about 1,200 barrels.

There was great rivalry among the firemen, both for efficiency and splendor of parade, and the annual turn-out was always the occasion of a public holiday. The first of these parades occurred on Washington's Birthday, 1868, when the late Edward R. Brandow was chief of the department. The procession was composed as follows: Blacksnake Steam Engine Company, Hardin Ellis, foreman, 25 men; Waterwitch Hand Engine Company, Henry Lund, foreman, 45 men; Rescue Hook-and-Ladder Company, Hugh Symmonds, foreman, 55 men. The engine companies had a contest at Market square and the affair concluded with a general drenching, the rivals turning their nozzles upon each other.

In 1870, a paid Fire Department was established. Seven men were stationed in a house at the foot of Edmond street. The apparatus consisted of the "Blacksnake" engine and three one-horse reels.

The hook-and-ladder company's apparatus was stationed in a building at the alley east of Tootle's Opera House. The ground was donated to the city by the late Milton Tootle, and the Rescue company built the house with money secured by means of entertainments. In 1871 two paid men and two horses were placed on duty here.

The zeal of the volunteers naturally began to wane with the introduction of paid firemen, and the compaines disbanded. The "Waterwitch," which had been stationed on Edmond

street, west of where the Ballinger Building now stands, gave way to a second steamer, named "Bluebird," which was purchased in 1872; the "Waterwitch" was sold in 1875 to Wyandotte, Kansas. The "Blacksnake" was sold to Shenandoah, Iowa, some years ago, and the "Bluebird" is still in service.

The introduction of water-works gave an impetus to improvement and expansion of the Fire Department. In 1879 a hose reel was located in the Patee Market House, which remained there until 1886, when the present house was built at 10th and Olive streets. In 1881 a reel was located at 10th and Francis streets, in a building leased from the O. M. Smith estate. In 1895 this company was removed to Seventh and Charles streets. In the same year a company was stationed on North Third street. In 1882, the house at the foot of Felix street was built and the apparatus removed there from Second and Edmond, to make room for the Davis mill. In 1884, Mr. Tootle exchanged ground at Seventh and Charles streets for that which he had donated adjoining the Opera House, the hook-and-ladder trucks were moved, and the old "Rescue" house was merged into the Tootle Opera House. In 1895, the building at Seventh and Charles streets was enlarged, so as to accommodate new apparatus, and that which was moved from 10th and Francis streets. In 1889, a house was built at Ninth street and Doniphan avenue; in 1891, one at 18th and Felix streets; in 1892, one at 10th and Powell streets, and in the following year, the company on North Third street was moved to a new house which had been built at Third and Franklin streets. Since 1896 fire stations have been established at 26th and Penn streets, on Frederick avenue, near 21st street, on St. Joseph avenue, in Walker's Addition, in South Park and in South St. Joseph. All of these are equipped with modern apparatus.

CHAPTER XI.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

THE BOARD OF TOWN TRUSTEES—THE CITY COUNCIL—MAYOR—CLERK, REGISTER AND AUDITOR—COLLECTOR AND TREASURER—COMPTROLLER—CITY ENGINEER—THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT—ASSESSOR—COUNSELOR—STREET COMMISSIONER—BUILDING INSPECTOR—LICENSE INSPECTOR—BOILER INSPECTOR—PLUMBING INSPECTOR—SALARIES, TERMS OF OFFICE AND DUTIES.

The municipal affairs of St. Joseph, like those of other incorporated communities, have always been administered by men chosen by the people. As a town the administrative function was vested in a board of seven trustees, who selected one of their number as president.

The Board of Town Trustees.—The first board, elected in 1845, was composed of Joseph Robidoux, president; Isidore Barada, John F. Carter, Johnson Copeland, Wiley M. English, Sinclair K. Miller and Benjamin Powell. The next board, in 1846, was composed of Wiley M. English, president; Preston T. Moss, Johnson Copeland, Allen G. Mansfield, Posey N. Smith, Henry S. Creal and Joseph Robidoux. The board for 1847 was composed of Henry S. Creal, president; Wiley M. English, Johnson Copeland, Preston T. Moss, Edward Searcy, William H. High, Aaron Lewis and James B. Gardenhire. The board for 1848 was composed of Lewis Tracy, president; Joseph Smith, William Ridenbaugh, Preston T. Moss, Samuel D. Overstreet, Thomas Wildbahn and James A. Anthony. The board for 1849 was composed of James

A. Anthony, president; John Whitehead, Henry S. Creal, Thomas Price, Wiley M. English, Thomas Wildbahn and Lewis Tracy. The last board was composed of James A. Anthony, president; Lewis Tracy, John Rhode, William M. Carter, James B. Pendleton, Abraham M. Dillon and Lewis Stigers.

* * *

As a city the chief executive has been the mayor and the legislative powers have been vested in a Council.

Mayor.—Thomas Mills, the first mayor, was elected in April, 1851, and served one year. His successors were as follows: Robert Lamdin, 1852-53; James A. Anthony, 1853-54; Robert Boyle, 1854-55; Jonathan M. Bassett, 1855-56; John Corby, 1856-57; Armstrong Beattie, 1857-59; M. Jeff Thompson, 1859-60; Armstrong Beattie, 1860-61; Frederick W. Smith, 1861-62; Thomas Harbine, 1862-64; W. R. Penick, 1864-66; Armstrong Beattie, 1866-67; Dr. Francis J. Davis, 1867-68; George H. Hall, 1868-70; John Severance, 1870-74; Isaac T. Hosea, 1874-78; Armstrong Beattie, 1878-80; Joseph A. Piner, 1880-82; Francis M. Posegate, 1882-84; H. R. W.

Hartwig, 1884-86; Dr. Thomas H. Doyle, 1886-88; George J. Englehart, 1888-90; William M. Shepherd, 1890-96; Lawrence A. Vories, 1896-98; Dr. Peter J. Kirschner, 1898-1900; John Combe, 1900-02; Charles J. Borden, 1902-04; William E. Spratt, 1904.

* * *

The City Council.—The first Council, elected in 1851, was composed as follows, there being but three wards: First Ward, John Angel, James Pendleton; Second Ward, William M. Carter, James B. Pendleton; Third Ward, James A. Anthony, John H. Whitehead. For the ensuing years the representation was as follows:

For 1852-53—First Ward, John Angel, James B. Pendleton; Second Ward, Joel J. Penick, W. M. Carter; Third Ward, John H. Whitehead, B. F. Loan.

For 1853-54—First Ward, H. D. Louthen, B. O'Driscoll; Second Ward, W. M. Carter, Joel J. Penick; Third Ward, John H. Whitehead, Thomas Wildbalm.

For 1854-55—First Ward, John C. Cargill, Emery Livermore; Second Ward, Robert W. Donnell, Joseph C. Hull; Third Ward, Thomas Wildbalm, Robert L. McGhee.

For 1855-56—First Ward, H. D. Louthen, James B. Pendleton; Second Ward, Joseph C. Hull, Preston T. Moss; Third Ward, Armstrong Beattie, John O. Fisher.

For 1856-57—First Ward, John Angel, James B. Pendleton; Second Ward, Preston T. Moss, O. B. Knode; Third Ward, Armstrong Beattie, John O. Fisher.

For 1857-58—First Ward, Frederick W. Smith, N. J. McAshan; Second Ward, O. B. Knode, Charles Kearney; Third Ward, John J. Johnson, Samuel Floyd.

For 1858-59—First Ward, J. N. McAshan, John Rhode; Second Ward, O. B. Knode, J.

A. Chambers; Third Ward, John J. Johnson, Samuel G. Floyd.

For 1859-60—First Ward, Michael McGee, William Lennox; Second Ward, Thomas Keys, William J. Taylor; Third Ward, James Highly, Samuel G. Floyd.

For 1860-61—First Ward, William R. Penick, John Rhode; Second Ward, D. J. Heaton, Robert F. Maxwell; Third Ward, J. J. Johnson, P. L. McLaughlin.

For 1861-62—First Ward, Michael McGee, Louis Hax; Second Ward, A. G. Clark, John Saunders; Third Ward, James A. Storn, Samuel H. Boyd.

For 1862-63—First Ward, James Tracy, Elias Eppstein; Second Ward, George T. Hoagland, William Fowler; Third Ward, Joseph C. Hull, John Colhoun.

For 1863-64—First Ward, J. D. McNeely; G. W. H. Landon; Second Ward, Anton Klos, R. Fisher; Third Ward, Henry Boder, Joseph Steinacker.

For 1864-65—There were now five wards, represented as follows: First Ward, Thomas H. Ritchie, William Z. Ransom; Second Ward, John R. Bell, W. L. Chadwick; Third Ward, John Corby, George T. Hoagland; Fourth Ward, J. D. McNeely, A. Andriano; Fifth Ward, H. N. Turner, Jeremiah Whalen.

For 1865-66—First Ward, W. Z. Ransom, William M. Albin; Second Ward, W. L. Chadwick, John Colhoun; Third Ward, John Corby, George T. Hoagland; Fourth Ward, J. D. McNeely, A. Andriano; Fifth Ward, H. N. Turner, Isaac Wilkins.

For 1866-67—First Ward, W. Z. Ransom, William M. Albin; Second Ward, W. L. Chadwick, Edward R. Brandow; Third Ward, George T. Hoagland, Samuel Hays; Fourth Ward, A. Andriano, Bernard Patton; Fifth Ward, Jeremiah Whalen, Isaac Wilkins.

For 1867-68—First Ward, W. Z. Ransom.

Philip Pinger; Second Ward, J. H. Dayton, Robert Gunn; Third Ward, John Corby, John A. Dolman; Fourth Ward, J. D. McNeely, David H. Winton; Fifth Ward, Patrick H. Early, M. Fitzgerald.

For 1868-69—First Ward, W. Z. Ransom, Florence Kiley; Second Ward, I. Van Riley, O. M. Smith; Third Ward, John A. Dolman, Thomas E. Tootle; Fourth Ward, David H. Winton, Michael McGee; Fifth Ward, Patrick Early, M. Fitzgerald.

For 1869-70—First Ward, Florence Kiley, J. C. Kessler; Second Ward, Robert Gunn, I. Van Riley; Third Ward, John A. Dolman, J. A. V. McNeal; Fourth Ward, D. H. Winton, Philip Pinger; Fifth Ward, Patrick Early, M. Fitzgerald.

For 1870-71—First Ward, J. C. Kessler, Seymour Jenkins; Second Ward, Robert Gunn, George Buell; Third Ward, A. C. V. McNeal, C. W. Davenport; Fourth Ward, Philip Pinger, George Hildebrant; Fifth Ward, M. Fitzgerald, Henry Blum.

For 1871-72—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, Joseph Diedrich; Second Ward, George Buell, Fred Westpheling; Third Ward, C. W. Davenport, Edwin Toole; Fourth Ward, George R. Hildebrant, John Burnside; Fifth Ward, Henry Blum, James Bowen.

For 1872-73—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, Joseph Diedrich; Second Ward, Fred Westpheling, Oscar Schramm; Third Ward, Edwin Toole, Isaac Curd; Fourth Ward, John Burnside, John Kieffer; Fifth Ward, James Bowen, E. W. Ray.

For 1873-74—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, Joseph Diedrich; Second Ward, Oscar Schramm, J. H. Dayton; Third Ward, Isaac Curd, James M. Street; Fourth Ward, George R. Hildebrant, John Kieffer; Fifth Ward, Joseph Hermann, E. W. Ray.

For 1874-75—First Ward, Seymour Jen-

kins, Joseph Diedrich; Second Ward, Oscar Schramm, J. H. Dayton; Third Ward, James M. Street, Donald M. McDonald; Fourth Ward, George R. Hildebrant, William Sidenfaden; Fifth Ward, Joseph Hermann, Michael Kiley.

For 1875-76—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, Joseph Diedrich; Second Ward, Oscar Schramm, J. H. Dayton; Third Ward, James M. Street, William H. Wood; Fourth Ward, George R. Hildebrant, William Sidenfaden; Fifth Ward, Michael Kiley, Joseph Hermann.

For 1876-77—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, Jacob Arnholt; Second Ward, Oscar Schramm, J. H. Dayton; Third Ward, William H. Wood, Thomas H. Hail; Fourth Ward, J. D. McNeely, William Sidenfaden; Fifth Ward, Michael Kiley, Charles Michaelis.

For 1877-78—First Ward, Jacob Arnholt, Charles Howe; Second Ward, J. H. Dayton, George W. Morris; Third Ward, Thomas H. Hail, H. C. Cockrill; Fourth Ward, William Sidenfaden, Joseph H. McNerny; Fifth Ward, John Kieffer, Thomas Aylesbury.

For 1878-79—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, Charles Howe; Second Ward, J. H. Dayton, George W. Morris; Third Ward, Thomas H. Hail, H. C. Cockrill; Fourth Ward, J. D. McNeely, Joseph H. McNerny; Fifth Ward, Thomas Aylesbury, Maurice Hickey.

For 1879-80—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, John Newcum; Second Ward, George W. Morris, I. B. Thompson; Third Ward, Charles W. Campbell, Samuel Westheimer; Fourth Ward, Joseph H. McNerny, J. D. McNeely; Fifth Ward, Thomas Aylesbury, Maurice Hickey.

For 1880-81—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, John Newcum; Second Ward, George W. Morris, I. B. Thompson; Third Ward, Samuel Westheimer, Charles W. Campbell; Fourth Ward, Joseph H. McNerny, J. W.

Atwill; Fifth Ward, Thomas Aylesbury, Maurice Hickey.

For 1881-82—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, Stephen Geiger; Second Ward, John S. Lemon, I. B. Thompson; Third Ward, Charles W. Campbell, Samuel Westheimer; Fourth Ward, J. W. Atwill, Egid Wagner; Fifth Ward, R. Womach, William O'Hara.

For 1882-83—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, Willis M. Sherwood; Second Ward, Simon Stern, I. B. Thompson; Third Ward, Jacob Geiger; Samuel Westheimer; Fourth Ward, Joseph McInerny, Egid Wagner; Fifth Ward, Thomas Winston, John Kieffer.

For 1883-84—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, Willis M. Sherwood; Second Ward, Simon Stern, J. M. Austin; Third Ward, Samuel Westheimer, Jacob Geiger; Fourth Ward, Joseph H. McInerny, Egid Wagner; Fifth Ward, Thomas Winston, William Valentine.

For 1884-85—First Ward, Seymour Jenkins, Ben B. Turner; Second Ward, Simon Stern, J. M. Austin; Third Ward, Stephen F. Carpenter, Samuel Westheimer; Fourth Ward, Joseph H. McInerny, John Giller; Fifth Ward, Thomas Winston, William Valentine.

For 1885-86—First Ward, Charles Nowland, Ben B. Turner; Second Ward, Simon Stern, J. M. Austin; Third Ward, S. F. Carpenter, Ewald Padberg; Fourth Ward, Charles T. Nichols, John Giller; Fifth Ward, Thomas Winston, William Valentine.

For 1886-87—First Ward, Charles Nowland, Thomas R. Ashbrook; Second Ward, James H. Lewis; George W. Morris; Third Ward, Justus C. Gregg, Ewald Padberg; Fourth Ward, William H. Jones, Oscar M. Spalsbury; Fifth Ward, William E. Jamieson, John B. Ryan.

For 1887-88—First Ward, Charles Nowland, Thomas R. Ashbrook; Second Ward, George W. Morris. (James H. Lewis resigned

and his place was left vacant); Third Ward, J. C. Gregg, Ewald Padberg; Fourth Ward, William H. Jones, O. M. Spalsbury; Fifth Ward, William E. Jamieson, John B. Ryan.

For 1888-89—First Ward, Wilfred McDonald, Henry Luchsinger; Second Ward, Nelson J. Riley, Samuel Ostrander; Third Ward, Jacob Geiger, Henry Ellinger; Fourth Ward, Rufus Todd, S. O. Brooks; Fifth Ward, William E. Jamieson, John B. Ryan.

For 1889-90—First Ward, Wilfred McDonald, David E. Marshall; Second Ward, Nelson J. Riley, Samuel Ostrander; Third Ward, Jacob Geiger, Henry Ellinger; Fourth Ward, Rufus Todd, Edward B. Felling; Fifth Ward, William E. Jamieson, A. E. Arnell.

For 1890-91—In 1890 the city limits were extended and the territory divided into eight wards. There were 16 aldermen, as follows: First Ward, Hans Nielson, William Dersch; Second Ward, James M. Hall, David E. Marshall; Third Ward, Samuel Ostrander, J. W. Lancaster; Fourth Ward, John L. Zeidler, T. W. Hackett; Fifth Ward, Patrick Martin, Henry Ellinger; Sixth Ward, Joseph Hermann, Edward B. Felling; Seventh Ward, Stephen T. Pendleton, A. E. Arnell; Eighth Ward, Charles A. Pfeiffer, James W. Mansfield.

For 1891-92—First Ward, Hans Nielson, William Dersch; Second Ward, James M. Hall, Thomas N. Finch; Third Ward, Albert B. Duncan, J. W. Lancaster; Fourth Ward, F. K. Doniphan, John L. Zeidler; Fifth Ward, Patrick Martin, Henry Ellinger; Sixth Ward, Joseph Hermann, John Combe; Seventh Ward, Stephen T. Pendleton, William E. Jamieson; Eighth Ward, Charles A. Pfeiffer, William M. Rush, Jr.

For 1892-93—First Ward, James Burlington, William Dersch; Second Ward, C. F. Meyer, Thomas N. Finch; Third Ward, Al-

bert B. Duncan, Thomas R. Bretz; Fourth Ward, F. K. Doniphan, Robert Baker; Fifth Ward, Patrick Martin, George M. Good; Sixth Ward, William L. Buechle, John Combe; Seventh Ward, J. W. Stouffer, William E. Jamieson; Eighth Ward, Charles J. Borden, William M. Rush, Jr.

For 1893-94—First Ward, James Burlington, Horace Wood; Second Ward, C. F. Meyer, John D. Clark; Third Ward, Thomas R. Bretz, Daniel Ransom; Fourth Ward, R. E. Baker, R. M. Abercrombie; Fifth Ward, George M. Good, George L. Jewett; Sixth Ward, William L. Buechle, J. W. Powers; Seventh Ward, J. W. Stouffer, M. M. Duggan; Eighth Ward, Charles J. Borden, Samuel Gosnell.

For 1894-95—First Ward, John Custer, Horace Wood; Second Ward, John D. Clark, Stephen F. Geiger; Third Ward, Daniel Ransom, Andrew J. Smith; Fourth Ward, R. M. Abercrombie, W. J. Browne; Fifth Ward, George M. Good, J. George Geiwitz; Sixth Ward, William L. Buechle, J. W. Powers; Seventh Ward, M. M. Duggan, E. H. Giles; Eighth Ward, Charles J. Borden, Samuel Gosnell.

For 1895-96—First Ward, John E. Custer, Hans Nielson; Second Ward, Stephen F. Geiger, William H. Finch; Third Ward, A. J. Smith, F. M. Lemon; Fourth Ward, R. M. Abercrombie, W. J. Browne; Fifth Ward, J. George Geiwitz, G. D. Berry; Sixth Ward, William L. Buechle, Louis Prawitz; Seventh Ward, E. H. Giles, William E. Jamieson; Eighth Ward, Charles J. Borden, A. S. Long.

For 1896-97—First Ward, John E. Custer, Hans Nielson; Second Ward, James M. Cline, William H. Finch; Third Ward, John W. Bruce, F. M. Lemon; Fourth Ward, R. M. Abercrombie, W. J. Browne; Fifth Ward, C. A. Tygart, G. D. Berry; Sixth Ward, D. H.

Schmidt, Louis Prawitz; Seventh Ward, W. J. Robertson, William E. Jamieson; Eighth Ward, Charles J. Borden, A. S. Long.

For 1897-98—First Ward, John E. Custer, Fred E. Ernst; Second Ward, James M. Cline, William H. Finch; Third Ward, John W. Bruce, F. C. Kuehl; Fourth Ward, G. V. Koch, W. J. Browne; Fifth Ward, C. A. Tygart, George W. Akers; Sixth Ward, Richard Garvey, D. H. Schmidt; Seventh Ward, W. J. Robertson, J. L. Meyer; Eighth Ward, Charles J. Borden, A. M. Twedell.

For 1898-99—First Ward, Fred E. Ernst, Phil Hall; Second Ward, William H. Finch, William H. Smith; Third Ward, F. C. Kuehl, John W. Bruce; Fourth Ward, E. M. Birkes, G. V. Koch; Fifth Ward, George W. Akers, John H. Kelly; Sixth Ward, Richard Garvey, E. G. Chandlee; Seventh Ward, J. L. Meyer, Henry G. Felling; Eighth Ward, A. M. Twedell, Nelson P. Sommer.

For 1899-1900—First Ward, Phil. Hall, W. A. Bodenhausen; Second Ward, William H. Finch, Fred M. Smith; Third Ward, John W. Bruce, Fred Hoefler; Fourth Ward, G. V. Koch, E. M. Birkes; Fifth Ward, George W. Akers, John H. Kelly; Sixth Ward, Richard Garvey, E. G. Chandlee; Seventh Ward, J. L. Meyer, Henry G. Felling; Eighth Ward, Nelson P. Sommer, A. S. Long.

For 1900-01—Early in 1900 the territory to the south, embracing the now populous but unincorporated town of St. George, built up because of the packing industries, was annexed to the city and the Ninth Ward was created. The Stock Yards and packing houses were not included in the annexation. The Council for 1900-01 was as follows: First Ward, W. A. Bodenhausen, William Liebeg; Second Ward, William H. Finch, William F. Bode; Third Ward, John W. Bruce, Fred Hoefler, L. O. Weakley (Hoefler resigned); Fourth Ward,



The First City Hospital
(Now Used for a Pest House)



The House Where Jesse James was Killed
(13th and Lafayette Streets)



Buchanan County Jail



Buchanan County Poor House

G. V. Koch, E. M. Birkes; Fifth Ward, George W. Akers, O. M. Spalsbury; Sixth Ward, J. L. Meyer, William E. Jamieson; Eighth Ward, A. S. Long, C. J. Pohle; Ninth Ward, Louis R. Sack, A. K. Pickle.

For 1901-02—The city charter was amended by the Legislature of 1901 so as to give the city a double house, there being provision for a delegate from each ward constituting the House of Delegates and five members, elected at large, constituting the Council. Each body had its own presiding officer and when there was a joint session the body was known as the Municipal Assembly and was presided over by the president of the Council. For 1901-02 the Council was composed of nine members, this being necessary because several members had yet one year to serve, the membership of the body being William Liebig, William F. Bode, John W. Bruce, E. M. Birkes, O. M. Spalsbury, Charles F. Ogden, William E. Jamieson, C. J. Pohle and Louis R. Sack. The House of Delegates consisted of J. E. Gates, representing the First Ward; Ben B. Turner, Second Ward; L. O. Weakley, Third Ward; F. C. Barrington, Fourth Ward; Joseph Andriano, Fifth Ward; John Wiesniewski, Sixth Ward; J. L. Meyer, Seventh Ward; August W. Horn, Eighth Ward; and J. W. Fleeman, Ninth Ward.

For 1902-03—Council: Joseph Andriano, John O. Barkley, John W. Bruce, Louis R. Sack, Brant C. Thayer. House of Delegates: First Ward, E. O. Hicks; Second Ward, John F. Imel; Third Ward, Edward W. Klos; Fourth Ward, Joseph A. Fullerton; Fifth Ward, Ulysses G. Crandall; Sixth Ward, Thomas Cannon; Seventh Ward, Daniel J. Barrett; Eighth Ward, August W. Horn; Ninth Ward, David C. Reeves.

For 1903-04—The double-house system proved cumbersome and undesirable and at the

request of a number of citizens the Legislature provided a new scheme, formulated by a committee of attorneys and members of the administration. This plan provides for a Council of one member for each ward, elected at large and a president elected at large; also for a Board of Public Works, consisting of three members, appointed by the mayor, the auditor and the comptroller, the party in power to have majority in the board, each member of the board to be appointed for three years, the plan being so arranged that there shall be a vacancy every year. The new scheme did not go into full effect until April 18, 1904, the two legislative bodies, however, being merged in April, 1903. The Council for 1903-04 was composed as follows: Louis R. Sack, E. O. Hicks, Edward W. Klos, Joseph A. Fullerton, John O. Barkley, Brant C. Thayer, John W. Bruce, Ulysses G. Crandall, Thomas Cannon, Daniel J. Barrett, David C. Reeves, Joseph Andriano, John F. Imel and August W. Horn.

For 1904-05—President, David C. Reeves; First Ward, John O. Barkley; Second Ward, J. W. Mitchell; Third Ward, John W. Bruce; Fourth Ward, Brant C. Thayer; Fifth Ward, Joseph Andriano; Sixth Ward, D. W. Henderson; Seventh Ward, Loarn Randall; Eighth Ward, Charles Whalen; Ninth Ward, Louis R. Sack.

Members of the Council and the president are now elected for four years.

* * *

Clerk, Register and Auditor.—The late Gen. Ben. F. Loan was appointed clerk and attorney at the first session of the town trustees, in 1845. Levi T. Clark was clerk in 1846, James B. Gardenhire, afterward Attorney General of Missouri, in 1847; Ben. F. Loan in 1848, A. D. Madeira in 1849. In 1850-51, the late Joseph J. Wyatt held the of-

office. He was the last clerk of the town board.

Under the city charter which went into operation in 1851, the city register's office was created. The register was a combination of secretary to the Council and city accountant. The office was first held by Milton H. Wash, who served 1851-56, and who compiled and published the first city ordinances. William C. Toole succeeded Mr. Wash and served 1856-64, when the late John A. Dolman was elected. Major Dolman served 1864-66 and was succeeded by Thomas H. Ritchie, who served 1866-68. Col. Robert C. Bradshaw, who had distinguished himself in the war, was elected in 1868, and served two years. In 1870 W. W. Brown was elected and served four years, being succeeded by Hardin A. Davis, who served until 1877, when he was succeeded by Enos J. Crowther, who served until 1880. James H. Ringo was elected in 1880 and was succeeded in 1882 by the late Francis M. Tufts. Mr. Tufts was the last register. He was elected in 1884, for two years. When the new charter was adopted, he resigned and was made auditor.

Purd B. Wright was the first city clerk. He was appointed in April, 1885, and served continuously until April, 1896. Mr. Wright created numerous features of this office and brought order out of a wilderness. His work, his indices and his classifications are of immeasurable value to the city. He was succeeded by Charles S. Shepherd, who served four years and was succeeded by Frank W. Beach, the present incumbent. The city clerk is appointed by the mayor and Council. The register was elected by the people.

Mr. Tufts was succeeded as auditor by Harry C. Carter, in 1888. Oswald M. Gilmer was elected in 1890, and served four years. He was succeeded in April, 1894, by Thomas R. Ashbrook, who served until April, 1900,

when he was succeeded by Caleb B. Lucas, the present incumbent.

* * *

Collector and Treasurer.—The constable collected the taxes under the town organization, and the marshal under the city organization, up to 1866. Thomas Henry was the first collector, serving 1866-70. He was succeeded by H. R. W. Hartwig, who served 1870-72. George M. Hauck served 1872-74; Daniel T. Lysaght, 1874-76; James A. Millan, 1876-78; H. N. Turner, 1878-80; Joseph Andriano, 1880-84; Harry C. Carter, 1884-85.

The collector paid the moneys over to the city treasurer, who was generally connected with one of the local banks. Robert I. Boyd and John Curd kept the city's moneys in the town days, and John Curd was city treasurer from 1851 to 1863. George Lyon succeeded Mr. Curd and served three years. In 1866-68 Samuel McGibbens was treasurer, and was succeeded by W. H. Collins, who served one year. Ignatz G. Knapper served 1870-73; H. N. Turner, 1873-74; W. B. Johnson, 1874-77; George C. Hull, 1877-79; George W. Belt, 1879-81; Christian Frenger, 1881-82; Thomas W. Evans, 1882-84; John Colhoun, 1884-85. The collector was elected by the people and the treasurer appointed by the mayor. Under the charter of 1885, these offices were merged. Harry Carter, who had been elected collector in 1884, for two years, resigned and was appointed collector and treasurer for the year 1885-86. The collector received fees under the old system and the treasurer received a salary. The office is now elective and the salary is fixed by the Council. Harry Carter was elected to succeed himself, and served 1886-88, when he was succeeded by George C. Crowther, who served 1888-92. Joseph Albus served 1892-96, and was succeeded by Rice D. Gilkey,

who was succeeded in 1900 by William A. Dolman, the present incumbent.

* * *

Comptroller.—This office is fiscal in its functions. It is a check upon the auditor and treasurer, nor can any money be appropriated by the city unless the comptroller certifies that the amount is in the treasury to the credit of the fund from which it is to be drawn. He also countersigns all warrants upon the treasury, redeems outstanding bonds, pays interest coupons and is the city's fiscal officer.

Gen. James Craig was the first comptroller, the office having been created under the new charter. He was appointed in April of 1885 and served two years. In 1887 he was succeeded by William B. Johnson, who served until 1895, when he was succeeded by John P. Strong, who served two years, and was succeeded in 1897 by M. M. Riggs, who in turn was succeeded in 1899 by John F. Johnson. The Legislature of 1899 made the office elective and Mr. Johnson was elected for a term ending April 18, 1904, when he was succeeded by Thomas R. Ashbrook, elected for a term of four years.

* * *

City Engineer.—In the early days there was a town surveyor. The first man to hold this position was Capt. F. W. Smith, whose plat of the town Robidoux had accepted. He was succeeded in 1846 by Simeon Kemper, who had also made a plat, that was rejected, which is to be deplored, more at this late day than ever, as Mr. Kemper's plat is said to have been provided with wider streets than Captain Smith's plat. Mr. Kemper served until St. Joseph became a city. Charles Schreiber was the first city engineer, serving 1851-54, when he was succeeded by M. Jeff Thompson, who

served 1854-56. Simeon Kemper served in 1856-57 and was succeeded by Charles Hausding, who served 1857-59. P. K. O'Donnell was engineer in 1859-62, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Hausding, who served 1862-66. John Severance served 1866-70, when he was elected mayor. John Quigly succeeded Colonel Severance, serving 1870-76, and was succeeded by Thomas Long, who served 1876-77. M. J. McCabe was engineer 1877-82, and was succeeded by Frank Fanning, who served 1882-85, when he was in turn succeeded by M. J. McCabe, who served until 1891, when Charles W. Campbell, Jr., took the office. Mr. Campbell served until May of 1898, when he was succeeded by J. R. Rackliffe. Mr. Rackliffe served until the spring of 1901, when William H. Floyd was appointed by Mayor Combe. This office is now controlled by the Board of Public Works, and Mr. Floyd continues as its incumbent.

* * *

The Health Department.—During the California emigration days, when St. Joseph was filled with a miscellaneous population that lived principally out-of-doors, waiting for the grass to come, it became necessary to have a health officer to enforce sanitation. Dr. Daniel G. Keady was appointed by the board of town trustees in 1849, and served one year. He was succeeded by Dr. Josiah H. Crane, who held the office for two years, being the first appointee of the mayor and Council when St. Joseph became a city. The place has been held by the following physicians since then: Dr. James Sykes, 1852-55; Dr. John A. Chambers, 1855-56; Dr. Crane, 1856-57; Dr. C. F. Knight, 1857-58; Dr. J. G. Meacher, 1858-60; Dr. Knight, 1860-61; Dr. Hugh Trevor, 1861-62; Dr. W. I. Heddens, 1862-64; Dr. James

F. Bruner, 1864-66; Dr. F. T. Davis, 1866-67; Dr. A. V. Banes, 1867-69; Dr. J. D. Smith, 1870-71; Dr. Knight, 1871-72; Dr. J. A. Gore, 1872-73; Dr. Knight, 1873-74; Dr. J. M. D. France, 1874-75; Dr. D. I. Christopher, 1875-77; Dr. Thomas H. Doyle, 1877-79; Dr. Gore, 1879-80; Dr. P. J. Kirschner, 1880-82; Dr. F. C. Hoyt, 1882-84; Dr. J. A. French, 1884-86; Dr. Charles O'Ferrall, 1886-88; Dr. William H. Geiger, 1888-90; Dr. J. T. Berghoff, 1890-92; Dr. Thomas K. Sawyer, 1892-94; Dr. William H. Geiger, 1894-96; Dr. W. B. Davis, 1896-98. Dr. J. K. Graham served two years and was succeeded by Dr. C. A. Tygart, who served until 1902, when Dr. J. F. Owens was appointed. Dr. Owens was succeeded in April, 1904, by Dr. W. A. Deffenbaugh, the present incumbent.

In 1890-92, Dr. W. T. Elam was assistant health officer to Dr. Berghoff. In 1894-96, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland (colored) was assistant to Dr. Geiger. In 1896-97, Dr. Levi Long was assistant to Dr. Davis, and in 1897-98, Dr. Graham was Dr. Davis' assistant. During the term of Dr. Graham as city physician there was no assistant. Dr. M. F. Hall was Dr. Tygart's assistant and Dr. Spier Richmond was Dr. Owen's assistant. Dr. E. S. Ballard is Dr. Deffenbaugh's assistant.

In 1890, a city dispensary was established and the office of city chemist created. The dispensary was located at the City Hall. The duties of the chemist were to analyze milk and food, to compound charity prescriptions, to act as clerk of the Board of Health, issue burial permits and to keep vital statistics. Logan D. Currin was the first city chemist. He was succeeded by Ed. E. Hunter, who held the place continuously until the office was abolished in the first part of the fiscal year, 1898-99. The office of assistant health officer was also

abolished at the same time and the hospital steward, who was required to be a physician, filled the place and also acted as clerk of the Board of Health. In 1902, the office of clerk of the Board of Health was again established and William H. Hartigan was appointed to the place.

* * *

Assessor.—There has always been an assessor, for where taxes are to be levied there must be a valuation of property. Charles White was the first assessor of the town of St. Joseph, serving in 1845. The office was held in 1846 by George W. Waller, in 1847 by Milton H. Wash, in 1848 by Simeon Kemper, who was also surveyor at the same time; in 1849 by H. S. Smith, and in 1850 by James O'Donoghue. The first assessor under the city charter was Isidore Poulin, who served 1851-52. This office has since been held as follows: F. M. Wright, 1852-53; James A. Owen, 1853-54; Felix Robidoux, 1854-55; William C. Toole, 1855-56; John A. Dolman, 1856-57; James A. Owen, 1857-59; Charles M. Thompson, 1859-60; Preston T. Moss, 1860-61; Joseph McAleer, 1861-62; Cyrus E. Kemp, 1862-63; E. H. Saville, 1863-64; John Angel, 1864-65; John B. Harder, 1865-66; James A. Matney, 1866-67; John E. McGinty, 1867-68; John O'Donoghue, 1868-69; James A. Matney, 1869-70; E. H. Saville, 1870-71; J. B. Hawley, 1871-72; William Drumhiller, 1872-73; James H. Ringo, 1873-75; James A. Millan, 1875-77; John T. Baldwin, 1877-78; Robert C. Bradshaw, 1879-82; Joseph Thompson, 1882-84; Thomas Kelly, 1884-85; Ishmael Davis, 1885-86; D. M. McDonald, 1886-87; Joseph E. Cook, 1887-89; John P. Strong, 1889-95; Caleb B. Lucas, 1895-97; George B. Allee, 1897-1901; Perry Noland, 1901-03; George F. Casey, 1903-05.

Counselor.—Prior to 1877 there was no regularly employed attorney to give advice to the mayor and Council and to defend suits against the city. It was the duty of the city attorney to do this. The first regular counselor, as near as can be ascertained, was Benjamin R. Vineyard, who was appointed by Mayor Beattie in 1877. Mr. Vineyard served until the spring of 1879 and was succeeded by Andrew Royal, who served 1879-80. Mordecai Oliver was counselor to Mayor Piner in the first year of his administration, 1880-81, and Samuel B. Green in the second year, 1881-82. Vinton Pike held the position under Mayor Posegate, 1882-84, and was succeeded by James Limbird, under Mayors Hartwig and Doyle, 1884-87. Under Mayors Doyle and Englehart, Thomas F. Ryan was counselor, and he was succeeded by Morris A. Reed, who served 1889-91, under Mayors Englehart and Shepherd. Samuel P. Huston served 1891-95 and was succeeded by William K. Amick, who served 1895-97 and was succeeded by Benjamin J. Casteel, who resigned in April of 1899 and was succeeded by R. E. Culver. Mr. Culver served two years and was succeeded by Kendall B. Randolph. In 1903, Mr. Randolph was succeeded by James M. Wilson, the present incumbent.

* * *

Street Commissioner.—In 1846, the board of trustees of the town of St. Joseph found it necessary to have the streets looked after and repaired, so they appointed William King, street commissioner. It was a one-year office in those days and was held in 1847 by David J. Heaton, in 1848 by William King, in 1849 by V. Tullar, and in 1850 by William Langston. Johnson Copeland was the first street commissioner under the city charter, serving 1851-52. Then came the following incum-

bents: James Connell, 1852-54; Jesse B. Lowe, 1854-55; A. L. Creal, 1855-56; Robert Dixon, 1856-57; A. L. Creal, 1857-59; Thomas Byrne, 1859-60; Charles Lehman, 1860-61; John Sheehan, 1861-62; John B. Harder, 1862-65; William B. Gilmore, 1865-66; J. L. Bowen, 1866-67; John Sheehan, 1867-68; John Bloomer, 1868-69; G. B. Skinner, 1869-70; William Frick, 1870-72; Nat. Hammond, 1872-74; John Clark, 1874-77; Florence Kiley, 1877-80; Isaac N. Brooks, 1880-81; Henry W. Dunn, 1881-82; H. N. Turner, 1882-84; Patrick McIntyre, 1884-86; Thomas A. Carson, 1886-88; W. G. W. Ritchie, 1888-90; Henry Luchsinger, 1890-91; J. B. Vance, 1891-92; Peter Bowen, 1892-93; Samuel J. Jeffries, 1893-94; Francis M. Posegate, 1894-96; Henry Gibson, 1896-98; Abraham Furst, 1898. Mr. Furst served two years and was succeeded by Charles Zeorlin, the present incumbent. The street commissioner formerly kept the Workhouse, but such has not been the practice since 1885.

Building Inspector.—This office is appointive by the mayor. It was created in 1886, and Seymour Jenkins was the first appointee, serving two years. He was followed by Myron Lytle, 1888-90; Joseph Massard, 1890-92; Thomas Winn, 1892-94; George W. Bulger, 1894-96; Lyman W. Forgrave, 1896-1902; William Fredericks, 1902-04; Thomas W. Stamey, 1904—.

License Inspector.—This office was created in 1885, and James W. Fowler was the first incumbent. He was succeeded in 1889 by Joseph E. Cook, who served until 1893. Edward Burns served 1893-95. John D. Clark served 1895-97, and was succeeded by Louis Herwig, who in turn was succeeded by Charles Craighill. The present incumbent, John P. Remelius, has served since 1899.

Boiler Inspector.—This office was created in 1886 and is appointive by the mayor. Philip Hart served from 1886 to 1892; George Zipf served two years and then Philip Hart was again appointed and served until 1898. Gus-

tave Geis served 1898-99; William Horigan, 1900-01; Joseph Williams is now serving.

Plumbing Inspector.—This office was created in 1901. The present incumbent is R. P. Davidson.

CHAPTER XII.

MUNICIPAL EQUIPMENT.

THE PARKS OF ST. JOSEPH, THEIR HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT—LAKE CONTRARY AS CITY PROPERTY—THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY; ITS ORIGIN AND EXPANSION—STREET LIGHTING; FROM GAS TO ELECTRICITY AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP—THE SEWER SYSTEM; ITS HISTORY AND CONDITION—STREET PAVING; THE VARIOUS PERIODS OF PROGRESS.

THE PARKS.

There are four public parks in the city proper. Krug Park, the largest and most beautiful, is beyond the city limits, though under municipal jurisdiction. All of these parks were donated. Smith Park was the gift of the late Frederick W. Smith; Patee Park the gift of the late John Patee; Mitchell Park, the gift of A. M. Mitchell, and Washington Park, the gift of those who placed St. Joseph Extension Addition on the market.

These were all dedicated when the additions containing them were platted. Krug Park, containing 10 acres, was the gift of Henry and William Krug, made in February of 1889.

Smith and Patee parks were rough ground in the beginning, but the grader made all things even. Up to 1879 Smith Park was occupied by a florist. When the Smith Branch sewer, which cut through the northeastern portion of the park, was completed, the place was graded and filled. In 1882, an iron fence was built. In 1884, Dr. Henry D. Cogswell, of San Fran-

cisco, a noted advocate of temperance, presented the city with his statue, to be placed in the park. Dr. Cogswell was engaged in perpetuating himself by the means of these statues, which were mounted upon drinking fountains. Samuel Westheimer, who was then a member of the Council, and who had been instrumental in having Smith Park opened for public use, heard of Dr. Cogswell. Mr. Westheimer was of the opinion that any kind of a statue would look better than no statue, and if one could be had without cost, the effort should be made. He therefore induced the Council to request Dr. Cogswell for his effigy in metal. The Doctor was a little slow, but finally yielded—conditionally, however. The conditions were that the city should purchase four lamps and should agree to keep the fountains running during the drinking season, and that one fountain should give forth ice water. These conditions were agreed to and the statue arrived. The city built a substantial base, under which provision was made for cooling the water. This feature of the bargain, however, has long been neglected. Much sport was

made of the statue at the time of its arrival and some wag circulated the report that it was the advertisement of a "vinegar bitters." Dr. Cogswell, though vain, was a well-meaning man, and did everything in his power to promote and encourage temperance, even to being a candidate for the presidency in the interest of prohibition.

Patee Park was opened to the public at about the same time as Smith Park. The ground was low, and a fill of five feet was made when Mesanic street was graded. Cottonwood trees grew there in profusion for a time, but these were cut out and other shade provided.

Mitchell Park was used for some years as a potato patch, and then occupied by a florist, who remained until 1891. Since that time it has been respectably maintained by the city.

Washington Park, which was originally dedicated for a market place, was beautified in 1894, and has since been greatly appreciated by the people of the northwestern portion of the city.

Smith, Patee and Mitchell parks each occupy a block of ground. Washington Park is triangular, and not quite as large as the others.

St. Joseph owes much to the energy and perseverance of the park board. Before 1890 there was a council committee on parks. Mayor Shepherd appointed a board of commissioners, naming H. M. Garlich, William E. Jamieson and N. P. Ogden. These commissioners employed a superintendent, Rudolph Rau, a skillful florist and landscape gardener, who is still in his place. The Council provided liberally, and the result is that Krug Park is one of the most picturesque places in the West, and in 10 years will surpass any public park of its size and kind in the country.

There were those who belived, and with good reason, that if the city owned Lake Con-

trary that body of water and the surroundings would be greatly improved and beautified. Congressman R. P. C. Wilson was appealed to, and, in 1890, secured the passage of an act of Congress, granting to the city of St. Joseph Lake Contrary and the shores thereof. Early in 1891, the city ordered a canal cut to unite the upper and lower lakes. The farmers in the neighborhood protested and obtained an injunction. The cause was tried, and it was found that the United States, having previously given to the State of Missouri all of the territory embracing Lake Contrary, had no right to give the property to the city, having in fact, no title.

The park board has been composed as follows since 1890: For 1890-93, H. M. Garlich, William E. Jamieson, N. P. Ogden; for 1893-94, Joseph Hansen, Charles F. Bacon, F. G. Hopkins; for 1894-96, Charles F. Bacon, F. G. Hopkins, John L. Bittinger; for 1896-98, Frank G. Hopkins, Charles F. Bacon, Sol Ehrman; for 1898-99, Frank G. Hopkins, Sol Ehrman, Henry Uhlinger; 1899-1900, Sol Ehrman, Henry Uhlinger, Adolph Schroeder; for 1900-01, Henry Uhlinger, Adolph Schroeder, R. A. McGowan; for 1901-03, R. A. McGowan, Henry Uhlinger, J. R. McKillop, L. D. W. Van Vliet; for 1904, Henry Uhlinger, L. D. W. Van Vliet, J. M. Austin.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Prior to 1887 there were several circulating libraries in St. Joseph. In May of that year Warren Samuels announced through the newspapers that he would give the free use of a room in his building at Sixth and Charles streets for library purposes, provided a certain sum of money could be raised for the purchase of books. Mrs. T. F. Van Natta and Mrs. George C. Hull took the matter in hand, and,

ascertaining from Mr. Samuels that if \$5,000 was raised he would give the use of a room for five years, plans were at once outlined for securing the sum required. These ladies, together with Mrs. John S. Lemon, successfully solicited 75 life memberships at \$50 each, and they had collected a total of \$3,000 by the August following. When the financial work had progressed thus far, Mr. Samuels executed a lease of a large room on the second floor of his building for three years, with the understanding that the lease would be extended to five years when the remainder of the fund should have been collected.

The library was formally opened on the 8th day of November, 1887, Miss Nellie Milan acting as librarian.

The first board of directors and officers consisted of Mrs. John S. Lemon, president; Mrs. Winslow Judson, vice-president; Mrs. T. F. Van Natta, treasurer; Mrs. George C. Hull, secretary, and Mrs. M. A. Reed, Mrs. John D. Richardson, Jr., Mrs. John I. McDonald and Mrs. B. F. Colt.

The library opened with 2,200 volumes of well-selected books, and during the first year of its existence 1,000 additional volumes were added. Under these auspices it did excellent work, but a lack of funds prevented the success desired. The small yearly sum charged for the use of the library, \$2, proved inadequate to its needs, but the library was by no means permitted to languish. The ladies in charge worked hard, and through their efforts alone the institution was kept intact.

In January, 1890, Edward S. Douglas suggested the idea of taking advantage of the State law, which authorized cities to establish free public libraries by a vote of the people, and the suggestion met with hearty support. Purd B. Wright, the present librarian, united with Mr. Douglas in the movement, and these

two pushed the matter. Petitions were prepared asking that the question of voting a tax of three-tenths of a mill be submitted to the voters of the city, as authorized by law. Only 100 names were necessary, but many times this number were secured. When presented to the Mayor and Council for official consideration, the petition contained not only the names of the mayor, George J. Englehart, but those of nine of the 10 aldermen as well, in their capacity as citizens. The question being submitted to the voters, such was the interest that had been aroused that it carried by a vote of more than six to one.

In April, 1890, the then mayor-elect, William M. Shepherd, appointed as the first board of directors: Rev. H. L. Foote, Prof. E. B. Neely, Willard P. Hall, H. G. Getchell, Dr. J. Francis Smith, B. Newburger, G. W. Hendley, Mrs. J. S. Lemon and Mrs. George C. Hull. Rev. Mr. Foote was at the first meeting elected president and Mr. Getchell, secretary; Prof. E. B. Neely at the next meeting being elected vice-president. After a few months' service, Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Lemon and Dr. Smith resigned from the board, Mr. Johnson, George C. Hull and John L. Bittinger succeeding them. Mr. Foote remained the president of the board until he left the city in 1895. Prof. E. B. Neely acted as president during the remainder of the term and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Bullard, who in turn gave way in 1896 to John DeClue, who died October 25, 1899, and was succeeded by J. W. Atwell, who is still president. Others who have served on the board are Charles A. Pfeiffer, J. H. McCord, Elliot Marshall, C. C. Macdonald, John Michel, Dr. Daniel Morton, A. B. Weakley and Charles P. Cargill.

Soon after organizing, Henry J. Carr, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was employed as librarian, and remained with the library until

July, 1891, when he resigned to accept a more lucrative position as head of the Scranton (Pennsylvania) Public Library, just organizing.

Meantime, the old library association, by a vote of a majority of its directors and life members, donated the books owned by it, numbering 3,272 volumes, to the Free Public Library, and went out of existence, having accomplished its real purpose in providing the nucleus of the present successful institution. Mrs. Russell, who had succeeded Miss Millan as librarian, was continued in the employ of the Free Public Library under Mr. Carr. The remainder of the force was Miss C. L. Rathbun, still at the library; Miss L. C. Senter, who was appointed assistant librarian in April, which position she retained until placed in charge of the Carnegie Library in South St. Joseph; and Miss Agnes Van Volkenburg. Miss A. M. Perry was the next employe, and is still a member of the staff.

Large purchases of books were made as soon as a librarian was employed, but the work of classifying and cataloguing required so much time that the library was not opened for the issue of books for home use until March 16, 1891, with 5,510 volumes; the reference and reading rooms, however, were opened two months previously. On the resignation of Mr. Carr, George T. Wright, formerly of this city, but then of California, was offered the position, but declined on account of his health, and William H. Culver was appointed, continuing in charge until the following year in May, when he resigned. Miss L. C. Senter assumed charge of the library and conducted it until July 1st, when H. L. Elmendorf was appointed to the position of librarian. He remained until October 1, 1896, when, he, too, resigned and was succeeded by Purd B. Wright, the present incumbent.

During the administration of Mr. Culver, the library was removed from Sixth and Charles streets to its next location at 10th and Sylvania streets, where it remained until March, 1902, when the present building was occupied.

In March, 1900, the people voted the Board of Education authority to issue \$100,000 bonds for the purpose of erecting a building to be used as offices for the board and a Free Public Library, upon the principle that the library was of great value to the cause of public education. The bonds brought a premium of \$10,700. Ground was purchased at the northwest corner of 10th and Felix streets and the erection of a modern stone building commenced.

The new library was opened to the public March 23, 1902. It is strictly modern in every appointment and built for the future. While the building belongs to the school district, the library is managed by the board appointed by the mayor.

Carnegie Library, South St. Joseph, a branch of the main institution, is the result of efforts with Andrew Carnegie by John Donovan, president of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company. The South St. Joseph Town Company donated a block of ground, Mr. Carnegie gave \$25,000 for the building and the people of St. Joseph agreed by their ballots to provide \$2,500 per annum for maintenance. The building is of stone and was occupied in November of 1902, with Miss L. C. Senter as librarian.

There are now 28,000 volumes for public library use in St. Joseph, 3,900 of which are in the Carnegie branch.

STREET LIGHTING.

As early as 1856 the city aided in the erection of a plant for the manufacture of illuminating gas, but this proved an unprofitable in-



Scene on Lake Contrary



Casino at Lake Contrary



Entrance to Krug Park



Scene in Krug Park



LOVER'S LANE, NEAR ST. JOSEPH

(Immortalized by Eugene Field's Poem,—“Lover's Lane, St. Joe.”)

vestment. In 1861 a second concern secured the contract and the city was lighted, after a fashion, with gas, until 1889. In 1887 gas-line lamps mounted on wooden posts, supplied by a Chicago concern, were added to the system.

In 1889 the city embarked in municipal ownership as to street lighting. A contract was made with the Excelsior Electrical Company of Chicago for a \$60,000 plant, to be paid for in two years. The city built a power house at Fifth and Olive streets. Walter C. Stewart superintended the construction of the plant and managed it for the Excelsior Electrical Company. Frank P. Yenawine was the first city electrician, succeeding Mr. Stewart in 1891. He served until May of 1896 and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Stewart, who is the present superintendent. The near future will see a new plant, as \$75,000 is to be expended for that purpose.

THE SEWER SYSTEM.

There are now (1904) nearly 49,000 lineal feet of main sewers in St. Joseph. In the early days the creeks that coursed through the city from the hills formed the only drainage. Blacksnake, Bush Branch, Smith Branch and Liniment (or Patee Branch) were all creeks of consequence, especially when the rains were heavy. In planning the sewerage system of the city, these natural water courses were followed wherever possible. The first effort at sewerage was made in 1867, when a section was built between Fifth and Sixth streets, covering Bush Branch. In 1870 an extension of 160 feet was added, which brought the sewer to a point on Fifth street about where the side entrance to the Tootle Theatre is. This is a 5-foot sewer and its mouth was then above ground. There was a trap-door, hinged at

the top, which opened automatically when the volume of water was great enough. The street was paved in the shape of a gutter, and during heavy rains was impassable.

The sewer-building era properly began in 1874, when a 9-foot solid limestone sewer was constructed on Charles street, from the river to Seventh street. This was followed by the completion of the Smith Branch sewer, which had been started at an earlier period, and which now extends from 20th street and Frederick avenue to Seventh and Charles streets. The Bush Branch sewer was next continued down Fifth street to Charles. The combined length of these sewers is 16,523 feet.

Messanie street was sewerage from the river to Eighth street in 1879. This is a round brick culvert, five feet in diameter. The total length of the sewer now is 1,856 feet.

The building of the Union Depot at Sixth street and Mitchell avenue made it necessary to sewer Liniment Creek. In 1880 a section reaching from Fifth to Eighth streets was built. In 1886 it was completed to the river. This is called the Mitchell avenue sewer. It is 13 to 15 feet in diameter, and built of brick. The Patee Branch sewer, ranging in diameter from 8½ to 10½ feet, oval, brick, joins the Mitchell avenue sewer at Eighth street. It was built in sections and completed to 22nd street in 1894. The combined length is 8,188 feet. From its terminus there is a pipe sewer to the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2.

The first section of the Blacksnake sewer was built in 1883 across Main street. In 1889 it was carried east to Third street. In 1891 the city and the Chicago Great Western Railway Company jointly built the sewer from the Main street section to the river. In 1894 the sewer was extended from Third street, along the course of Blacksnake Creek, to Pendleton street; and in 1896, to Middleton street. This

is a brick sewer, egg-shaped. The dimensions of the western portion are $14\frac{1}{2}$ by 17. At the time of its building it was the largest brick sewer in the world. The dimensions of the eastern portion are $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The total length of the Blacksnake sewer is 4,797 feet.

Olive street and Patee street have 5-foot brick sewers, tapering to three feet. The length of the Olive street sewer is 2,110 feet, and of the Patee street sewer 2,794 feet. There is an 8-foot brick sewer on Grand avenue, 1,154 feet in length, which will be extended in time to the Blacksnake sewer. There is also a 12-foot sewer on Atchison street, 300 feet long, which will be extended in time.

There are several 4 and 5-foot sewers of considerable length, all of which will be extended. On Middleton, Linn and Chestnut streets there is one of this class, 1,716 feet in length; on Isabelle street, from Blacksnake west, one of 710 feet in length; on Franklin street, from Blacksnake west, one of 2,040 feet; on 16th, 17th and Sacramento streets, one of 1,409 feet; on 19th street, one of 2,623 feet; on 23rd and Olive streets, one of 1,246 feet. In a short time \$250,000 will be expended to extend the main sewer system.

Prior to 1885, property owners who desired sewerage had to build at their own expense. Now, however, the city is divided into sewer districts, and when a sewer is desired in a certain neighborhood, to drain into a main sewer, three or more property owners petition the Council, and an ordinance is passed ordering the sewer. The city engineer advertises for bids, and when the work is completed the cost is assessed against all of the real estate in the district, in proportion to the number of square feet contained in each lot. Special tax bills are issued, which bear 6 per cent, interest after 30 days. The contractor is placed under bond

to keep his work in repair for one year. By this method the burden of sewer building has been lightened, and, as a consequence, the drainage of St. Joseph is excellent.

STREET PAVING.

From 1866 to 1873 the topography of the city underwent a great transformation. The grader opened streets, leveled hills and filled hollows; many miles of macadam were put down in the business and residence portions of the city. There had been street paving in the neighborhood of Market square before the war, but the streets in general were in bad condition. Nor did the enterprising people of St. Joseph stop at home in their zeal for paving, but they went across the river—or at least their money did—and aided in the building of a rock road from Elwood west. Bonds in the sum of \$25,000 were voted for this purpose, and the money was doubtless returned indirectly by the farmers who came to the city over the highway. Portions of the rock road are still in existence, though in bad repair.

The panic of 1873 checked all public improvements, and for the next 13 years little paving was done. By 1885 the business streets were in wretched condition. The macadam was worn in many places beyond repair. Omaha was putting down asphaltum pavements. Dr. Thomas H. Doyle, who had been elected mayor upon the issue of good streets, was a strong advocate of asphaltum, and a committee that visited Omaha brought back satisfactory reports. The real estate boom was on and the prospects seemed brilliant. There was no difficulty in securing signers for street paving, and so the work began, in the summer of 1886. Felix and Edmond streets were paved with asphaltum, and Francis street to Frederick avenue; as were also Fourth street, from Felix

to Olive, and Third street, from Jules street to Messanie. In 1887 Sixth street was paved with asphaltum from Atchison street to Hall, and Frederick avenue from Eighth street to its terminus. In 1888 cedar blocks were put down on 20th and on Faraon streets, and during the same year many miles of macadam were laid in the residence districts. The cedar blocks were taken up in 1900 and replaced by macadam and asphaltum. In 1890 vitrified brick was introduced, and with this material Francis street was paved from Frederick avenue to 13th street, Main street from Felix to Isidore, and Fifth street from Patee to Antoine. In 1891 brick paving was laid on Messanie street from Second street to Eighth, on Lafayette street from 22nd to 28th and on Olive from 26th to

28th. In 1892 Charles street, from Second street to 12th, was paved with brick; in 1893 Jules street, from Main street to Sixth, and Fourth street, from Francis street to Faraon were similarly paved.

For the next four years no paving except macadam was put down, and not much of that. In the fall of 1897 Third street was paved with asphaltum from Jules street to Franklin. Seventh street, from Olive to Robidoux, was paved with asphaltum in 1899.

From 1897 to 1904 some 60,000 lineal feet of brick and asphaltum, including Sixth street from Atchison street south and King Hill avenue, the main thoroughfare, to South St. Joseph, were put down.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

THE SCHOOLS OF BUCHANAN COUNTY AND ST. JOSEPH—PRIMITIVE SCHOOLS OF THE EARLY DAYS—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS; HOW THEY ARE SUPPORTED AND MANAGED—THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF ST. JOSEPH—FINANCIAL STRUGGLES AND VICISSITUDES OF THE SCHOOL BOARD—PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT—MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Primitive Schools.—The first school of any kind in Buchanan County, as near as can be learned at this time, was a private institution kept by Francis Ferguson, in 1839, on the southwest corner of section 16, in what is now Crawford township, near Halleck. It was in a log house, with a puncheon floor.

The Court House at Sparta was also used for school purposes in 1841-44. Various academies were established in the country, all of which were eventually supplanted by the district school.

* * *

The Public Schools.—According to the constitution under which Missouri was admitted into the Union, the 16th section of each congressional township was set aside for school purposes. In Buchanan County about \$100,000 was realized from this source and the money is now loaned out by the County Court to individuals upon real estate security, the interest going to the districts in proportion to the capital to their various credits. This, however, is a small item in the support of the pub-

lic schools, the main source of revenue coming from direct taxation. The requirements of the school districts are certified to the County Court and are considered in the tax levy. Besides, there is support from the State.

Each district elects directors whose province it is to employ teachers and manage the schools; and there is a county superintendent of public instruction, whose duty it is to pass upon the qualification of teachers, and, also, to certify to the State the number of children entitled to school support, the school age being from six years to 20 years.

In 1847, the first year in which Buchanan County participated in the apportionment of State school moneys, there was an enumeration of 547, and the amount apportioned was \$481.36. In 1857 the enumeration was 5,099, and the amount \$3,977.22; in 1867 the enumeration was 12,471, and the amount \$6,584.69; in 1877 the enumeration was 10,736, and the apportionment \$7,983. In 1897—a span of 20 years—the enumeration was 30,827, and the apportionment \$28,767.

Other sources of revenue for school pur-

poses are: An average bridge and right-of-way tax upon railroads, the sale of swamp lands and various penalties.

There are now 75 school districts in Buchanan County outside of the district in which the city of St. Joseph is located. In many of these districts there are substantial and modern brick school houses. The county schools are of a high grade and there is commendable rivalry for excellence among the teachers. One month of each year is devoted to an institute, where lecturers and masters of reputation are heard; where the teacher is taught and brightened for the next season's work.

Until the year 1860, no attempt at any system of public schools had been made in St. Joseph. "Occasionally," to quote the late Professor Neely, "a free school would be taught for a month or two, or for a sufficient length of time to absorb what was not wasted or lost of the city's share of the public school fund." But there was no public school system, and St. Joseph had merely the organization of a country school district. In 1860 a few enterprising citizens obtained from the legislature a charter by which the St. Joseph Board of Public Schools was incorporated. Section 1 of the act provided that "all free white persons residing within the limits of school district No. 1, in township No. 8, in Buchanan County, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of 'the St. Joseph Board of Public Schools.'" It was provided that there should be two members from each ward and a president, to be elected at large, the term of office in each case to be three years. The charter was made perpetual and the corporation given power to sue and be sued, to purchase, hold or sell property, real and personal, etc.

The war having changed the social condition of the negro, his education by the State

was provided for in 1866 by striking out in the St. Joseph charter the words "free white males" and inserting the words "resident taxpayers." Another change in the charter provided that the terms of the directors should be for two years and that one-half of the number should go out of office at the expiration of every school year. The president's term, however, was continued at three years.

When the first board was elected there were but three wards in the city. This board was constituted as follows: Dr. J. H. Crane, president. Directors: First Ward, Louis Hax, John Sheehan; Second Ward, James A. Millan, John J. Abell; Third Ward, William M. Albin, Erasmus Dixon. The First Ward at that time comprised the southern part of the city, the Second Ward the central part and the Third Ward the northern part. James A. Millan was elected secretary and Joseph C. Hull, treasurer. Of the above named gentlemen, Dr. Crane went to California, and the others are deceased except James A. Millan, who still resides in the city.

A small school house was provided for each ward as soon as possible. That in the First Ward was built at the southeast corner of Third and Charles streets. The property was sold to John P. Fink in 1865 for \$12,000 and converted into a shoe factory. It is now used for warehouse purposes. The Second Ward was provided with a school on the east side of 12th street. It was afterward enlarged, and for many years was called the Franklin School, but was abandoned some years ago. The Third Ward School was built at Second and Cherry streets. It was afterward enlarged and called the Madison School. Later it was known as the First Colored School, and now it is the Humboldt. The three houses were built from the same plans. They were of brick, 34 by 25 feet in dimension, two stories

high. Each had two school rooms, one on each floor, with a narrow stairway in front. They were furnished with common double desks of pine, and had a capacity of 120 scholars each. There were no cloak-rooms or other conveniences.

The schools were opened on April 23, 1860. William H. Marmion was principal of the First Ward School and his assistant was Miss Annie Webster. Sidney P. Cunningham had charge of the Second Ward School and had for his assistant Miss Annie Banes (now Mrs. John Townsend). The principal of the Third Ward School was J. W. H. Griffin, and his assistant was Miss Lizzie Brand (afterward Mrs. Carder). Salaries were not high in those days, the principal receiving \$50 per month and the assistants \$25.

In the winter of 1861 it was found that there were in each of the ward schools quite a number of pupils who had mastered more or less thoroughly the branches prescribed, and who were prepared to take up advanced studies. It was accordingly proposed to open a school of a higher order for their accommodation. Prof. Edward B. Neely had been conducting a classical school in St. Joseph for six years, and had recently erected a school building on 10th street, between Felix and Francis streets. The School Board arranged with Professor Neely to take charge of the proposed higher branch, and on the first Monday in March, 1861, Professor Neely opened in his building what afterwards developed into the St. Joseph High School. He had about 40 scholars of both sexes, who had brought certificates of qualification from the ward schools.

In consequence of the disturbed condition of society from the impending Civil war, the School Board at a meeting on May 21, 1861, resolved to summarily close all primary and grammar schools, but continue the advanced

school until the end of June. From this time until 1864 there were no public schools in the city, although the board met occasionally and maintained at least a partial organization. The buildings were sometimes rented for private schools and sometimes occupied by the military.

On August 12, 1864, the Board of Public Schools—then consisting of Louis Hax, president; and David Pinger, William M. Wyeth, R. F. Maxwell, John Colhoun, J. P. Adolph and Bernard Patton, as members—resolved to reopen the schools. Professor Neely was, by unanimous vote, elected superintendent, a position which he filled without interruption until his demise in 1904.

The board offered \$80 per month salary to principals and \$50 per month to assistants, and also decided to establish a high school, with the superintendent as principal, and one assistant at \$80 per month. The schools were not entirely free. A matriculation fee of 50 cents per month was charged each pupil in the primary and intermediate grades, and \$1 per month in the High School. The rate of taxation allowed by the charter was so small that full terms could not have been maintained without the aid of the tuition fee. On February 3, 1872, this practice was abolished, and since that time the schools have been entirely free.

October 3, 1864, the schools were reopened, with Professor Neely as principal of the High School, and Nelson Wilbur, a graduate of Dartmouth College, as his assistant. Nathan Somerville was principal of the First Ward School, with Miss Jennie Parsons as assistant. Benjamin R. Vineyard was principal of the Second Ward School, with Miss Alice Bruner as assistant, her place being afterward filled by Mrs. Annie R. Townsend. H. C. McLaughlin was principal in the Third Ward School and

his assistant was Miss India Cowden (now Mrs. Evan W. Ray).

The schools were immediately crowded and many applicants who applied were unable to gain admission for want of room. This condition continued until the School Board found relief through a charter amendment in 1866, permitting an increase in the rate of taxation, which gave the board the means for building two additional houses. With the proceeds of the sale of the First Ward property and the yield of the additional tax, the Everett School, at 12th and Olive streets, and the old High School building at 10th and Edmond streets, were erected. The buildings were identical in plan, and the cost of each, exclusive of ground, was about \$36,000. Labor and material in those days were both extremely high, as the older people will remember.

The High School at 10th and Edmond streets, was opened in 1866, with John S. Crosby as principal, and was used as such until 1896. The building was damaged by fire in 1889, after which it was rebuilt and enlarged. In 1895 it was remodeled for grammar schools and offices of the Board of Education, and is now known as Robidoux School. The Everett has also been enlarged and is still in service.

In 1867 a house was provided for colored school children at Fourth and Michel streets. It was a one-story frame building, of which no trace remains.

In 1868 the School Board found it necessary to issue bonds to provide additional buildings, and the sum of \$40,000 was obtained from this source. As a result, the Washington School, at Fifth and Poulaine, and the Webster, at 19th and Beattie streets, were built in 1869, the former costing \$11,658 and the latter \$9,928. Both have since been enlarged to meet the demands. Outstanding indebtedness was

liquidated with the balance of the sum realized from the bond sale.

Still the provisions were inadequate, and buildings were rented where possible, to relieve the congested conditions. More school houses were necessary, and in 1872 the board found itself compelled to again issue bonds to erect buildings and make necessary improvements upon property already owned.

At this time the board purchased for \$8,500 the property now known as the German-English School. This school had been founded and maintained for some years by an association of German-English citizens, formed for the purpose of perpetuating their language in their children. In the conveyance of the property to the School Board, it was expressly provided that instruction in the "German as well as English language shall be given in equal proportions in all departments of instruction to meet the demands of the pupils from the whole city for such instruction, according to the capacity thereof."

The sum of \$36,000 was realized from the bond issue of \$40,000. With this money the board paid debts, built the Neely School at 12th and Scott streets, at a cost of about \$10,000, erected an addition to the Everett School at a cost of \$6,000, repaired the Webster, which had been unroofed by a tornado, and made other substantial and necessary improvements.

In April of 1877 the people voted, by a large majority, to increase the rate of taxation for general school purposes from three to five mills, and the County Court ordered a 5-mill levy for that year. But in 1878, when the board asked again for a 5-mill levy, the County Court refused to make it, contending that the people had voted for the 5-mill levy for the year 1877 only. The board applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the court to make the 5-mill levy, and a judgment was rendered in

the Circuit Court in favor of the board. Through some neglect the judgment was not recorded and it became necessary to go to trial again. The second trial resulted unfavorably to the schools, and the 5-mill levy was not again made, it being the judgment of the court that the people must vote for such a levy each year. In 1878 the County Court also questioned the legality of the School Board's bonds by refusing to levy a sinking fund and interest tax. The question was tested in the United States Court and the legality of the bonds fully sustained.

In 1879 a school was built at Sixth and Jackson streets and named the Floyd. This was sold in 1888 to the Holy Rosary congregation and is now used as a Catholic Church. The Crosby School, at Savannah avenue and Richardson streets, was built in 1880, at a cost of \$7,400. The Steinacker School, at Second and Louis streets, was built in 1883, and the present estimated value of the building is \$16,500. The other schools were built in the following order, and the amount represents the present estimated value of the buildings: Hall, 26th and Duncan streets, 1887, \$5,450; South Park, 1888, \$7,600; Colored High, 18th and Angelique, 1888, \$17,690; Young, Ninth and Mary, 1889, \$25,725; new Floyd, Third and Hickory, 1889, \$18,920; Bliss, 30th and Olive, 1890, \$7,500; Ernst, Walker's Addition, 1891, \$7,500; Grant, North 11th street, 1894, \$7,550; Lincoln (colored), St. Joseph avenue and Pendleton street, 1894, \$10,600; Jackson, 24th street, near Clay, 1894, \$7,500; Musser, 24th and Olive streets, 1894, \$6,550. The Avenue School, at Frederick avenue and 13th street, was formerly a store building. It was rented for some years by the board and purchased for \$10,000 in 1892.

After various unsuccessful efforts, the

School Board secured the consent of the taxpayers to erect an adequate and substantial High School building. The funds having been provided, the question of a site for the prospective new structure at once became paramount, and a lively rivalry ensued. The people in general would have been satisfied with an accessible and central location. However, the School Board seems to have been actuated by high motives, so far as location and price went, for it purchased for \$23,500 a piece of ground 125 by 200, on the highest point of Carpenter's hill, fronting on 13th and 14th streets, about 200 feet north of Olive street. There was much popular indignation at this deal, for the location was considered out of range and inaccessible, and the price exceedingly high.

Plans, prepared by Edmond J. Eckel, were adopted by the board during the winter of 1894-95, and the corner-stone of the present building was laid with Masonic ceremony and a popular demonstration, together with oratory and music. The building was occupied in the spring of 1896, the term being finished there. The contractors were Bernard Feeney and William Rupert and John DeClue, and the cost about \$90,000.

In 1900 the Eugene Field School was built at 16th and Sacramento streets, at a cost of \$32,500; and the Free Public Library and school office building was erected at a cost of \$121,000.

In 1901 three substantial houses were built on the south side: The Hosea School, at a cost of \$26,700; the Hyde School, at a cost of \$17,000 and the Florence School in Florence addition at a cost of \$4,800. The Wyatt School, at 11th and Henry streets, was also built in 1901, at a cost of \$36,500.

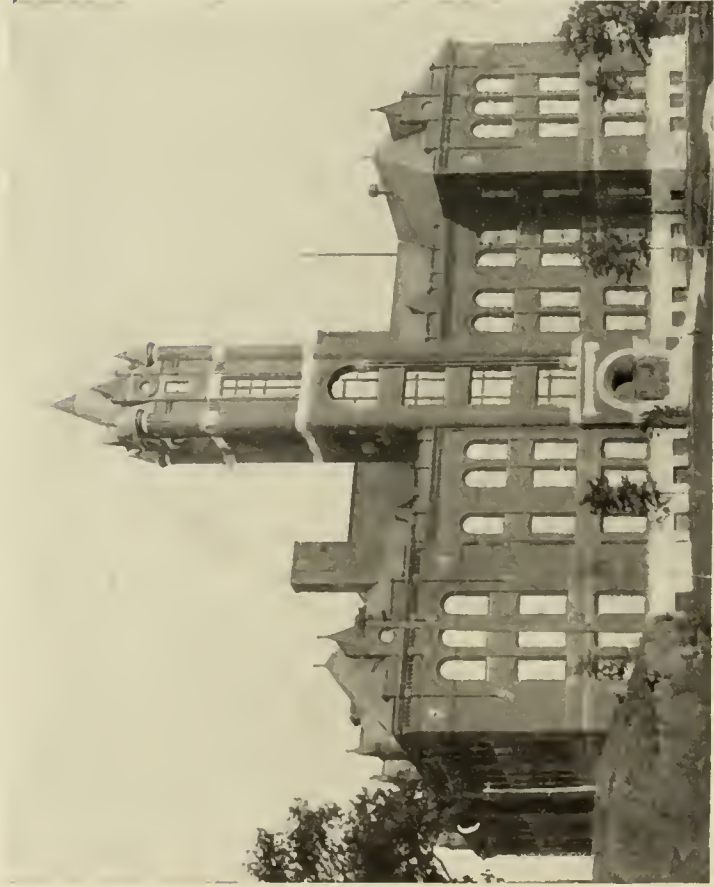
In 1902 the Noyes School, at 26th and Delaware streets, Saxton Heights, was built at a cost of \$16,700, and the Krug School, at the



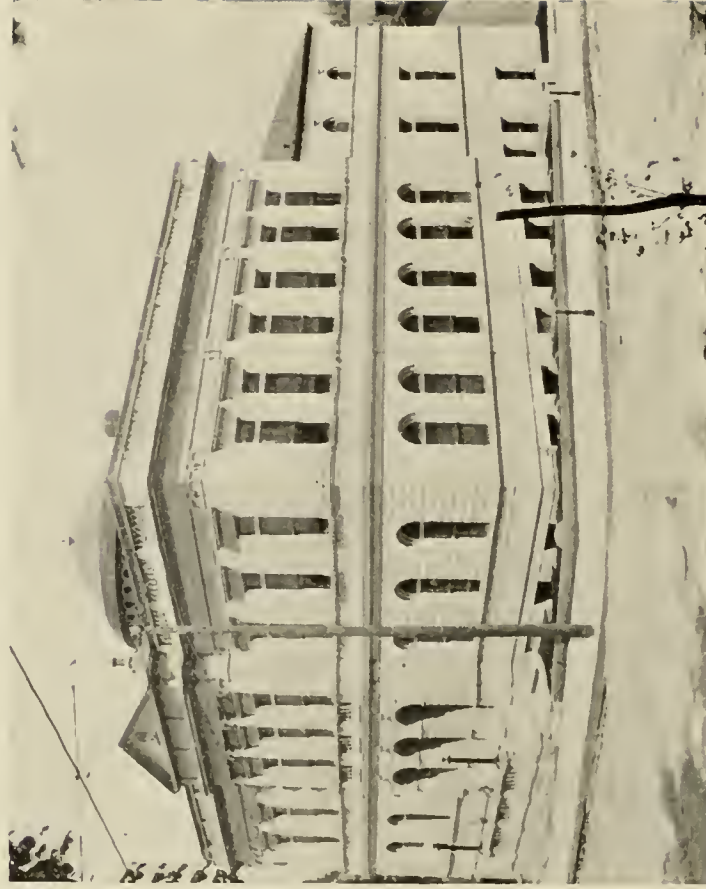
Live Stock Exchange Building, South St. Joseph



Wyatt School



St. Joseph High School



Free Public Library

entrance to Krug Park, was built at a cost of \$17,000.

As the number of wards increased in the city, so the number of school directors increased. Up to 1864 there were six members, in 1865 there were 10, and from 1890 to October, 1895, there were 16. The members of the School Board have always served without pay, but there was frequently spirited rivalry at the elections, which were held in June. And the sessions of the board were often so animated that the reports of the proceedings made spicy reading in the newspapers.

The conviction that the board was unwieldy had been growing upon the people for some time and a movement to have the charter amended by the Legislature met with hearty popular support. This was done at the session of 1895. Under the provisions of the new charter the School Board is composed of six members, two of whom are chosen at each general city election and each of whom serves six years. It is customary for each of the political parties to select a candidate, who is endorsed by the opposing party, thus taking the School Board practically out of politics. At the April election of 1895, according to the emergency clause of the bill, six members were chosen—Messrs. B. R. Vineyard, I. T. Hosea, Dr. E. A. Donelan, B. Newberger, K. M. Mitchell and David Marshall. The board did not, however take charge of affairs until October 1, 1895.

When the new board took charge of the schools, the members elected Dr. Donelan as president and drew lots for terms. Directors Hosea and Mitchell were placed for six-year terms, Dr. Donelan and Mr. Newberger for three years and Messrs. Vineyard and Marshall for one year. In April of 1896, Mr. Vineyard was elected to succeed himself and A. C. Hinckley was elected to succeed Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Hinckley resigned November 1, 1901, and was succeeded by James M. Wilson. In April of 1898, Dr. Donelan was elected to succeed himself and Charles J. Borden was elected to succeed Mr. Newberger. Mr. Borden served until he was elected mayor, in April, 1902, when he was succeeded by Elijah M. Birkes, who served until April, 1904. Dr. Donelan was succeeded in April, 1904, by John P. Strong and James E. McEvoy, was elected to succeed Mr. Birkes. In July, 1899, J. C. Wyatt was elected to succeed Mr. Hosea and in 1900 Henry W. Burke was elected to fill out the unexpired term of B. R. Vineyard. Dr. Donelan served as president continuously during his term. In April, 1904, the board was reorganized with K. M. Mitchell as president, the other members being J. C. Wyatt, H. W. Burke, J. M. Wilson, J. E. McEvoy and John P. Strong.

On August 7, 1883, Frederick C. Parker was appointed secretary and superintendent of buildings. This gentleman held the position until March 1, 1897, when he was succeeded by Harry H. Smith, the present incumbent.

For many years the board officed and met in the Kirschner Building, corner of Felix street and Market square. In 1892 quarters were secured in the Burnes Estate Building at Third and Felix, and these were occupied until August of 1896, when permanent quarters were established in the Robidoux School building. These were maintained until the completion of the Free Public Library building.

Prof. Edward B. Neely was superintendent up to the time of his death on April 29, 1904. He was succeeded by Prof. J. A. Whiteford, of Moberly, Missouri.

The following are the names of the various presidents of the school board: Dr. J. H. Crane served 1860-63; John Colhoun, 1863-67; Samuel Hays, 1867-70; William H. Floyd, 1870-

79; Adolph Steinacker, 1879-85; Waller Young, 1885-94; C. A. Mosman, 1894-95; Dr. E. A. Donelan, 1895-1904.

The following is a list of the members of the old School Board, from 1860 to 1895: John Sheehan, Louis Hax, John J. Abell, James A. Millan, E. F. Dixon, William M. Albin, Thomas Harbine, A. Andriano, David Pinger, W. M. Wyeth, James Tracy, Robert F. Maxwell, J. B. Adolph, Bernard Patton, J. M. Hawley, H. Nash, P. Bliss, Joseph Steinacker, E. Whiting, H. N. Turner, E. Sleppy, L. M. Lawson, J. J. Wyatt, D. C. Anderson, Otto Behr, George Lyon, Elias Eppstein, Charles F. Ernst, John T. Ransom, James B. Johnson, Samuel Reynolds, William Drumheller, W. B. Johnson, John C. Evans, John B. Albrecht, F. T. Davis, D. H. Winton, Isaac Wilkins, J. H. Lewis, R. L. McDonald, W. A. P. McDonald, Samuel Russell, Louis Fuelling, John A. Dolman, J. B. Bernard, John Broder, W. Z. Ransom, John S. Crosby, R. R. Calkins, George C. Hull, F. G. Hopkins, Joseph Hansen, J. M. Armstrong, Robert Musser, Christ. Mast, C. H. Foote, D. F. Bombeck, A. J. Redding, George P. Dixon, John Townsend, Waller Young, Alex. D. Vories, O. E. Vandeventer, U. Schneider, C. C. McDonald, J. H. Bulling, C. B. Claggett, George M. Good, C. L. Groscup, Frederick Neudorff, John S. Andrews, A. E. La Brunerie, H. G. Getchell, H. W. Burke, Samuel Hilpp, Joseph Albus, C. B. Lucas, William H. Floyd, Jr., Thomas Winston, W. E. Sullivan, John Jester, H. C. Twedell, John Albus, Jr., W. L. Reynolds, C. C. Crowley, M. M. Crandall, F. M. Atkinson, I. T. Dyer, H. B. Shale, Dr. J. B. Riley, C. J. Pohl, John D. Preston, George E. Acklam, Oscar M. Spalsbury, George Voltz, and B. C. Thayer.

As the directors were generally reelected, many of them having retained their seats 10

and 12 years, the roster is not larger considering the number of elections and members. Among those who served longest are the following: H. N. Turner, 20 years; John Broder, 16 years; George C. Hull, 16 years; Charles F. Ernst, 12 years; H. Nash, 11 years. Quite a number served nine years and from that on down to four years.

* * *

Private and Denommmational Schools.—Reference was made to the first school in the county in the opening lines of this chapter. Others of perhaps equal importance existed in different parts of the county from that time to the permanent establishment of the public school system. In 1845 Mrs. Israel Landis opened a female seminary in St. Joseph, which prospered for several years. Contemporaneous with this, Mrs. Mary Stone, a Roman Catholic lady of culture, taught a private school in the city. In 1850 Rev. T. S. Reeve, a minister of the New School Presbyterian Church, opened a female seminary in the basement of a church that stood on a hill upon the site of the First National Bank, at Fourth and Francis streets. Rev. Mr. Reeve taught successfully for four years and then withdrew from the profession.

The St. Joseph Female High School opened at Fifth and Faraon streets in September of 1854. It was conducted by three ladies named Lesneur.

F. X. Stuppy, William O'Toole, James Hart, William M. Albin, Prof. Charles C. Byrne and Mrs. Burr also taught private and subscription schools. In the fall of 1854 Edward B. Neely, the late superintendent of the St. Joseph public schools, arrived from Virginia, accompanied by Robert F. Maxwell. They established a school in the rooms vacated by Rev. Mr. Reeve. Mr. Maxwell soon re-

tired and the school was successfully conducted by Professor Neely until that gentleman closed it.

In 1855 Professors Davis and Rogers opened a female academy in what was afterwards the Saunders House, at Third and Faraon streets. Professor Davis retired in 1858 and Professor Rogers in the following year. Rev. A. V. C. Schenck conducted the school for a brief period and sold out to William Cameron of Lexington, Missouri, who remained until the building was converted into a hotel.

In 1858, Alonzo W. Slayback, who afterwards figured prominently in the history of St. Joseph and of Missouri, taught a private school in what was the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Sixth and Edmond streets, and which was afterward used as a synagogue. In 1859, J. P. Caldwell taught a school in the same building.

Miss India Cowden (Mrs. E. W. Ray) and Miss Sarah Bell (Mrs. Tiernan) also conducted schools before and during the Civil War.

At DeKalb, before the war, Prof. Charles S. Raffington conducted the Bloomington Academy, a school of high reputation. During the war Professor Raffington removed to St. Joseph and opened the St. Joseph Classical Institute in the Franklin School building. It ceased to exist when that house was required by the public schools.

The Patee House (now McDonald's shirt factory) was twice used for school purposes. Rev. James H. Robinson, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, opened a female academy there in September, 1865, which continued to January 1, 1869. In 1877, Rev. E. S. Dulin, D. D., LL. D., a prominent minister of the Baptist Church, opened the St.

Joseph Female College in the building. This institution had a high reputation and was successfully conducted for four years.

A prominent factor in education in the early days was the German School Society (Deutscher Schul-Verein), a chartered organization of German-American citizens of St. Joseph. This association was founded in 1855 and is still in existence. Up to 1869, the late Joseph Dreis taught in a building on North Sixth street. The society, by means of entertainments, accumulated a considerable fund. With this money ground was purchased at 10th and Felix streets and a building erected. The corner-stone was laid with great ceremony on July 4, 1868. Professor Dreis was succeeded by William Beneke and Ernst Kuehl. Instruction was given in both German and English. In 1872, the St. Joseph School Board purchased the property for \$8,500 and agreed to perpetually give instruction in equal proportion in both English and German in all branches taught.

Bryant's Business College, which was established in November of 1864 by Prof. Thomas J. Bryant and continued up to the date of Professor Bryant's death, several years ago, was a commercial school of reputation and had pupils from almost every point in the West. Professor Chapman and Professor Ritner were also successful for many years during the "seventies" and "eighties" with commercial schools.

In 1868 the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul (Sisters of Charity) opened a school for girls on the south side of Felix street, between Seventh and Eighth, in a building owned by Dr. Long. This continued until 1883, when the Sisters moved to 10th and Powell streets, where a hospital building had been erected upon a block of ground donated by Joseph Corby.

A school was maintained here until 1891, when it gave way to the present hospital.

Of the schools other than public which are still in existence, the Academy of the Sacred Heart is the oldest. In June of 1853 four members of this order came to St. Joseph from St. Louis. They at once established a school, and during the first month enrolled about 100 pupils. In 1856 the foundations of the present convent were laid, and in the following year the academy was opened. As the establishment flourished, the building was enlarged and equipped until to-day it is one of the best owned by the Order of the Sacred Heart in the West.

The Christian Brothers College is another of the older institutions. In 1858 Father James Powers, a pioneer priest, erected a three-story building at 13th and Henry streets and placed it in charge of the Christian Brothers. The school was discontinued during the war and the building used as barracks by Federal soldiers, for which the government, through the mediation of Congressman James N. Burnes, made an adequate allowance some years ago. In 1867 the school was reopened by Brother Noah. In 1886 the old building was made part of the present commodious modern structure.

In 1865 Dr. Charles Martin established a female academy at Fifth and Antoine streets, which he conducted until 1893. Since then it has been under various managements. Doctor Martin died March 7, 1896. His daughters are conducting a preparatory school in the building at this time.

A parochial school has been maintained at the Church of the Immaculate Conception since the creation of the parish. German and English are taught here by the Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph. At St. Patrick's Church a school for boys has been in existence for many

years under the direction of the Christian Brothers and one for girls under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph. In 1902 the Sisterhood of the Sacred Heart completed the largest and best equipped parochial school in the city, at a cost of \$65,000. It is located at 11th and Isidore streets and serves the Cathedral Parish. Holy Rosary, St. Mary's, SS. Peter and Paul and Wyatt Park Catholic parishes all have schools attached. A parish school is also maintained in connection with the German-Evangelical Church, on South 10th street.

* * *

Medical Colleges.—At one time there were three medical colleges in St. Joseph.

The St. Joseph Hospital Medical College was founded in 1876. It was located on Second street, north of Francis. Among the faculty were Drs. C. F. Knight, Joseph D. Smith, J. M. D. France, Thomas H. Doyle, J. M. Richmond, C. J. Siemens and A. V. Banes.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded in 1879, and was located in the old Christian Church building at Third and Robidoux streets. Among the faculty were Drs. W. I. Heddens, Jacob Geiger, E. A. Donegan, J. W. Heddens and P. J. Kirschner.

These two colleges were merged and the name was changed to Ensworth Hospital Medical College, in honor of Samuel Ensworth, deceased, who left \$100,000 for this purpose. The Ensworth Building, at Seventh and Jules streets, was erected in 1888. The hospital is now in charge of the Order of Deaconesses.

The Northwestern Medical College was founded in January, 1881, by Drs. F. A. Simmons, S. F. Carpenter, J. P. Chesney and J. T. Berghoff. Until the burning of the Court House, the college was quartered in the second

story of that building. Subsequently it was located at Eighth and Sylvania streets. In 1895 Dr. T. E. Potter, Dr. O. B. Campbell and others of the faculty withdrew and formed the Central Medical College, which is located

at Ninth and Felix streets. The Northwestern continued for a short time and was subsequently converted into a school for the training of nurses, under the direction of Dr. J. A. French, owner of the property.

CHAPTER XIV.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

THE FIRST PREACHERS AND THE FIRST CHURCHES—A REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN ST. JOSEPH—HISTORY OF THE CONGREGATIONS AND THEIR CHURCH BUILDINGS.

During the first 10 years of the county's history but few churches were erected. Public religious services were generally held in private houses, until school houses were built, after which these buildings were used for religious purposes on Sundays. The log Court House at Sparta was also used. One of the first sermons preached in the county was by the late Bishop Marvin of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a log structure called "Wood's School House," located in what is now Agency township. This was early in 1838. "Mount Moriah" was the name of a log church located near Frazer. The "Witt Meeting House" was on the farm of Judge Nelson Witt in Platte township, and was used by the Calvinistic Baptists. The Missionary Baptists subsequently erected in the same township a frame edifice which was called "Hebron."

The Christians were also among the earliest denominations that organized in the Platte Purchase. Archibald Stewart formed a congregation three miles south of DeKalb in 1839, and preached his first sermon under a buckeye tree. This denomination was known at that time as the "New Light." The Christians also established a church in Crawford township, in

1842, which was called "Antioch." The Presbyterians organized a church called "Walnut Grove," and also built a church at Easton when that town was platted. The first camp meeting in the county was held in 1842 near Valley Chapel school house.

* * *

Roman Catholic.—In 1838, a wandering Jesuit priest visited the obscure and lonely trading post at Blacksnake Hills. Here, in a rude log house of Joseph Robidoux, a primitive altar was extemporized from a common table, and, in the presence of the wondering red man and the scarcely more cultivated pioneer, mass was celebrated. This was the small beginning of the march of Christianity in our midst.

In 1840, another transient priest made his appearance at the settlement, who elicited no small degree of comment, from the singular mark of a cross on the back of his coat. This was Rev. Father Vogel. On the 17th of June, 1847, the foundation of the brick church on the corner of Felix and Fifth streets was laid. Services were held in this building before its completion, and in the same year, in Septem-

ber, the house was dedicated by Bishop Kenrick of St. Louis. In 1848, the two-story parsonage, built of brick, was erected and in 1853 an addition of 22 feet was made to the church. The lot was donated by Joseph Robidoux.

At the organization of the church, there were about 20 families, two of whom were Irish and the others Canadian French. The first permanent pastor in the church was Rev. Thomas Scanlan, who began his labors in 1847. His first service was in a frame building, belonging to Joseph Robidoux, on Jules street, beyond Blacksnake Creek. He was succeeded by Rev. D. F. Healy. Rev. Francis Russie succeeded Father Healy, and, he, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. S. A. Grugan.

In 1859, Rev. James Powers assumed the duties of assistant pastor, which position he filled until the removal of Father Scanlan, in 1860. In 1860, Rev. John Hennessey took charge and continued the same until he was promoted to the see of Dubuque. He is now an archbishop. His successor in St. Joseph was Rev. James Power. The church at Fifth and Felix streets was abandoned in 1871.

In 1868, the Diocese of St. Joseph, comprising all of the territory north of the Missouri River and west of the Chariton River, was erected, and Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan consecrated as its bishop. In 1882 Bishop Hogan took charge of the Diocese of Kansas City, but continued as administrator of the Diocese of St. Joseph. In the fall of 1893 Bishop Maurice F. Burke, who had been stationed at Cheyenne, took charge of this diocese.

There are seven Catholic churches in St. Joseph. The Cathedral was erected in 1868 by Bishop Hogan. Father Ignatius Conrad, O. S. B., was in charge of the parish after Bishop Hogan's departure, until he was made abbot of Subiaco Monastery in Arkansas, in 1890.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, 10th and Angelique streets, was built in 1868, the first priest being Father Hartman, who was succeeded by the present pastor, Father Linnencamp. This parish is German.

St. Patrick's Church, 12th street and Doniphan avenue, was built in 1873 by Father Eugene Kenny, who remained as pastor until the close of the year 1879, when he died. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Walsh, who served about two years and died also. Rev. Francis F. Graham, the present pastor, then took charge.

The Polish Catholics organized a congregation in 1883, and purchased the old home of Gen. Willard P. Hall, at Messanie street, which was converted into a church called SS. Peter and Paul. Father Wenzeslaus Krzywonos was the first pastor. He was succeeded in 1894 by Father Moron, who served two years and was succeeded by Father Rejnert. A modern church to cost \$25,000 is now in course of construction under the direction of Rev. W. Rakowski.

Holy Rosary congregation, at Sixth and Scott streets, was formed in 1888 by Rev. James Sheehan. The Floyd School was purchased from the School Board and converted into a church. Father Sheehan died in 1892, and was succeeded by Rev. Richard J. Cullen. Rev. Andrew Newman is now in charge.

St. Francis Navier's Church, on Seneca street, near 27th, in Wyatt Park, was built in the summer of 1891 by the confraternity of the Precious Blood. Rev. Seraphim Kunkler was placed in charge. He was succeeded by Rev. Louis Hefele, the present pastor.

St. Mary's Church, at Main and Cherry streets, was built in the summer of 1891 by the Benedictine monks of Conception, Missouri. The property passed into the hands of the bishop, however, in 1895. Rev. Adolph Schae-

fer was the pastor until March, 1904, when he was succeeded by Rev. James P. Brady.

St. James' Church in South St. Joseph was completed in 1902 under the direction of Father James O'Reilly, the present pastor.

There are several Catholic churches in the county—at Easton, at New Hirlingen, and at Saxton. Corby Chapel (St. John the Baptist Church), north of the city, is seldom used for services and no congregation is attached to it. The remains of the late John Corby and his wife repose therein.

There was at one time a Catholic Church in the French Bottom, known at St. Roche, but this has not been in existence since 1880.

* * *

Presbyterian.—The first Protestant minister to preach the Gospel in St. Joseph was Rev. T. S. Reeve, a New School Presbyterian. He held services at the tavern of Josiah Beattie, which stood on Main street, above Francis. In the spring of 1844 Rev. Reeve built the first church in St. Joseph. It was a log structure, 20 by 30 feet in dimensions, and stood near the corner of Third and Francis streets. Parson Reeve assisted in cutting the timber and erecting the building.

The log church was used by the Presbyterians until 1847, when a brick church was built at the northeast corner of Fourth and Francis streets. This structure stood on a hill, which was cut down when the Saxton Bank building was erected. The log church was purchased by the First Missionary Baptist Society. It gave way many years ago to business houses.

In February of 1854, 22 people met in the old Market House and, under the sanction of the Presbytery of Upper Missouri, organized what they called the First Presbyterian Church. They were of the old school. Here they worshiped for some time, and various halls were

occupied until 1858, when they commenced the erection of the Sixth street church. They built the first story, covered it and worshiped there until after the war. Then there was division in the church. One part of the membership built, in 1867, the present Seventh street church for their use, and the others remained in the Sixth street church. The first minister was Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, who remained with the church until 1858, when the Rev. J. G. Fackler became pastor. In 1864 Rev. Mr. Fackler resigned on account of ill health and Rev. A. P. Foreman was called to the charge. He remained with the church six years, doing much good, and ministering well to the spiritual wants of his flock. In 1870, Rev. J. G. Fackler was again called to the charge and occupied the pulpit until 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. R. S. Campbell, who held the pastorate for 15 years. Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl occupied the pulpit as temporary supply minister after Rev. Mr. Campbell, vacated it until Rev. George A. Trenholm, took charge, in November, 1891. Rev. Mr. Trenholm died in 1899, and on December 1st. of that year Rev. William R. Dobyus, the present pastor, took charge.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized on May 9, 1863, with 20 members. In May, 1864, Rev. B. B. Parsons of Illinois was installed as pastor. In October, 1866, the stone chapel, directly west of the Hughes Building, on Felix street, was completed. This was intended as the wing of a greater church in contemplation. The chapel is a small but massive stone structure of the Gothic type, and had the edifice been completed as originally planned it would have been one of the most attractive architectural features of the city. In February, 1868, Rev. Henry Bullard, then pastor in Wayland, Massachusetts, supplied the pulpit for two Sundays, and

upon the 1st of May following assumed full charge as pastor. In 1872, the plan of completing the stone church was abandoned and the property of the Old School Presbyterians, at Sixth and Faraon streets, was purchased and completed. In 1892, a new church was erected at 20th and Faraon streets. The Sixth street property was sold and the site of the church is now occupied by modern dwellings.

The Third Street Presbyterian Church grew out of a Sabbath school organized in 1869. The church, located on Third street, at the junction of Savannah avenue, was built in 1889. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church had a congregation in the early "fifties." They had a church at Sixth and Edmond streets, where the Hotel Donovan now stands. This was afterward used as a Jewish synagogue and was destroyed by fire. The church edifice on the corner of 16th and Edmond streets was erected in 1882 by the members and friends of the Platte Presbytery. Rev. W. B. Farr, D. D., was the first pastor, and the first congregation was organized November 16, 1883, with 19 charter members, nine being of one family and three of the pastor's family. The church was recently rebuilt.

The United Presbyterians built a substantial church and a parsonage in 1902 at the southeast corner of 12th and Felix streets under the direction of Rev. W. R. Leeper, the present pastor.

On June 28, 29, 30 and July 1 and 2, 1904, the national convention of the Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church was held in St. Joseph, bringing some 3,500 visitors and delegates from all parts of the United States.

* * *

Methodist.—In the year 1843-44, Rev. Edwin Robinson, preacher in charge of the St.

Joseph (Savannah) circuit, Western district, Missouri Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized the first class in the town of St. Joseph. The leader of this class was John F. Carter; the other members were Rufus Patchen, Clara Patchen, Mrs. Jane Kemper and Mrs. Sarah Jeffries. At the time of the organization W. W. Redman was presiding elder of the district, which included St. Joseph. The first permanent organization of the church was effected during the early part of the year 1844, Edwin Robinson being preacher in charge. The building in which the congregation worshipped at that time was a small frame on Main street, used once by David J. Heaton as a furniture store and cabinet shop; and for nearly two years they worshiped in this humble and primitive structure. The old log church was afterward occupied one Sunday each month by courtesy of the Presbyterians.

This may be the proper place to state that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the city of New York in May, 1844, failing to harmonize the Northern and Southern sections of the country in regard to the disciplinary legislation concerning slavery, provided a plan of peaceable separation, the important details of which need not be mentioned here; but under its provisions the charges and conferences within the territory of the slave-holding States proceeded with great unanimity to adjust themselves and were by the delegated convention, held at Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1845, organized into the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. So that after this transition period we are speaking of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in St. Joseph.

In 1846, when Rev. John A. Tutt was in charge, a brick church, 40 by 60 feet in dimensions, was erected at Third and Felix streets,

where the National Bank of St. Joseph building now stands. In 1857 this property was sold, and a new church built at Seventh and Francis streets, known as the Francis Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It is interesting to note that there was great objection to the new location because it was considered too far out. Rev. Edwin Robinson was in charge in 1847-48, and was succeeded by Rev. William M. Rush, who served until 1852 and was succeeded by Rev. William Holmes. Rev. Mr. Holmes did not remain long, giving place to Rev. C. J. Vandeventer, who served two years. In 1854-55 the pulpit was filled by Rev. B. A. Spencer, who was succeeded by Rev. Samuel W. Cape. From 1856 to 1858 Rev. E. R. Miller was pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. John Bull, and he in turn by Rev. E. G. Nicholson. Rev. George T. Hoagland supplied the pulpit also until the return of Rev. Mr. Rush. In 1862, Rev. Mr. Rush was prohibited from preaching to his congregation by the military order of General Loan. From 1864 to 1865 Rev. William H. Leftwich was pastor. In 1868, Rev. C. J. Vandeventer was again placed in charge, remaining until 1872, when he was succeeded by Rev. Eugene R. Hendrix, now bishop. Rev. Mr. Hendrix remained until 1876. Since then the following ministers have been in charge: 1876-78, Rev. G. T. Gooch; 1878-82, Rev. E. K. Miller; 1882-86, Rev. W. G. Miller; 1886-88, Rev. J. C. Brown; 1888-90, Rev. A. G. Dinwiddie; 1892-94, Rev. J. A. Beagle; 1894-97, Rev. Frank Siler; September, 1897, Rev. W. T. Packard, who was succeeded by Rev. Charles M. Bishop, the present pastor. The church property was recently sold and ground purchased at the southwest corner of 12th and Francis streets, where a fine new edifice will soon be erected.

The Tenth Street Methodist Episcopal

Church, South, was completed in 1870. The building is at the northwest corner of 10th and Patee streets. It has for some years been used by the Swedish Lutherans. The congregation now owns a commodious edifice at 15th and Olive streets, built in 1894, known as the Olive street Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Hundley Methodist Church, South, at 22nd and Colhoun streets, grew out of a mission commenced by Rev. C. I. Vandeventer in 1872. A frame chapel stood on Union street until 1892, when the present building was erected.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, dates back to 1883. The building is located on 10th street, between Pacific and Sycamore streets.

Gooding Chapel, South, St. Joseph, named in honor of John Gooding, its principal benefactor, is also a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The following relates to the Methodist Episcopal, or, as it is commonly called, the North Methodist Church: In 1849 Rufus Patchen, John Brady, N. B. McCart and the Rev. A. J. Armstrong, local preacher, withdrew from the parent congregation and organized the "Methodist Episcopal Church," without any geographical distinction. They held meetings, sometimes at the house of Mr. McCart and sometimes at the log church. In 1852 a brick church was erected on Fifth street, below Sylvania. In 1863 this property was sold for debt. Up to that time the following pastors were consecutively in charge: Revs. J. W. Taylor, J. M. Chivington, Walter Perry, M. T. Kleffer, D. H. May, A. C. Clemens, J. H. Hopkins, J. V. Caughlin, William Hanley, Richard Haney and Alpha Wright. A reorganization took place after the loss of the property. Quarters were fitted up in the Odd Fellows' Building, then at Fifth and Felix streets, and Rev. T. H. Hagerly became pas-

tor, remaining until 1865, when Rev. J. T. Boyle took charge. In 1866 their present house of worship, on Fifth street, between Jules and Francis streets, was built. Rev. W. G. Mattison succeeded Rev. Mr. Boyle, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. J. W. Flowers, who served until March of 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Barwick. In 1870 Rev. C. H. Stocking took the pastorate, served three years and was succeeded by Rev. D. J. Holmes. In 1875 Rev. S. W. Thornton took charge, served two years and was succeeded by Rev. John Wayman, who also served two years and was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. J. M. Greene, who was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Bentley. Following Rev. Mr. Bentley came Rev. Eli S. Brumbaugh, who remained until 1894, and was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Stocking, who remained until May of 1898, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. B. Campbell. Rev. B. F. Crissman is the present pastor.

The other Methodist Episcopal churches in the city are: Huffman Memorial Church, at 28th and Seneca streets; Oakland Park Church, corner of 20th and High streets; St. Paul's Church, No. 419 Dolman street, and the South Park Church.

The congregation of the First German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in March of 1849. The communicants numbered 10 and the first pastor was Rev. William Eliers. At a quarterly conference held January 13, 1851, a committee was selected to secure a lot on which to build. The site selected was on Edmond street, west of Sixth, on which a church was soon thereafter erected, which was wrecked in 1857 in an attempt to raise it. The old site was sold and a location purchased at Third and Robidoux, on which a brick structure was built, under the supervision of Jacob Hauck, Peter Hammer and John Fink, which served the wants of the congregation for about

20 years. In 1867 a parsonage was built at the rear of the church at an expense of about \$2,500, which is still the home of the pastor. For many years the congregation sought to build a new edifice more suited to the times, but it was not until 1887 that the old church was taken down, and the present handsome structure completed, the lot adjoining the old church on the south, having been purchased in 1885. The new church was dedicated in the spring of 1888 by Dr. Liebhart of Cincinnati. The pastor is Rev. Gustave Becker.

Of the African Methodist Episcopal Church there are two parishes. Ebenezer Chapel, corner of Third and Antoine streets, is the principal edifice. Holsy's Chapel, 18th and Beattie streets, is a modest frame structure.

* * *

Baptist.—The first records that can be found bearing upon the Baptist Church in St. Joseph are dated September 28, 1844, and refer to an "arm of the Dillon Creek Baptist Church." On March 22, 1845, a sermon was preached by Elder William Woreley. Thereupon the first Baptist congregation was organized. Elder Woreley was succeeded in July, 1847, by Elder James I. Robinson, who at first received \$50 per annum and his board, and subsequently received \$100 per annum and paid his own expenses. During all of this period there was no permanent place of worship. Meetings were held in private houses and rented halls. In 1848 the old log church was purchased from the Presbyterians for \$100. This purchase did not include the ground. In January of 1852 the log church was sold at auction for \$16.25. From this time until 1856 the Baptists worshiped in various places. A movement for a church building was begun in 1850, when the church was incorporated under the laws of the State. Real

estate was acquired at the southeast corner of Sixth and Francis streets and, in 1856, a commodious brick structure was erected. In 1895 work was begun upon the present massive structure at 13th and Francis streets, and in the spring of 1897 the basement of this building was occupied, the church at Sixth and Francis streets being abandoned.

Rev. Isaiah T. Williams was chosen pastor in 1848. In 1851 Rev. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, was called, and in March of 1853 Rev. W. F. Boyakin of Illinois assumed the pastorate. When the church at Sixth and Francis streets was completed, Rev. William Price was pastor. In November, 1859, Rev. William I. Gill accepted a call and served until June, 1860, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. S. Dulin, who served until March, 1864. Rev. T. W. Barrett, of Leavenworth, served one year after Dr. Dulin, and in July, 1865, was succeeded by Rev. Joseph R. Manton, of Providence, Rhode Island, who remained until April, 1868. Rev. James Dixon, of Milwaukee, followed and served until November, 1868; Rev. J. M. C. Breaker then took charge and remained until May, 1877, being succeeded by Rev. William Harris, of Louisville, Kentucky. Rev. J. L. Lawless succeeded Rev. Mr. Harris in March, 1884, and served until January 1, 1891, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Coulston, who remained until March 15, 1893. The pastorate remained vacant until September, 1893, when Rev. R. P. Johnston, of Chilesburg, Kentucky, accepted a call. Rev. Mr. Johnston remained until 1898, when he went to St. Louis. He was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Cook.

In 1890 the First Baptist Church built a fine edifice in Wyatt Park at 28th and Seneca streets, and presented it, paid for in full, to the Wyatt Park congregation.

The Savannah Avenue Baptist Church, sit-

uated at the corner of Savannah avenue and Woodson street, was the direct outgrowth of the Young People's Mission Society of the First Baptist Church, which caused the erection of a neat brick chapel in the fall of 1885. Two years later this building was enlarged to twice its seating capacity, it having been found entirely inadequate to the accommodation of the congregation.

The Patee Park Baptist Church was built in 1889-90. As early as 1871 a congregation worshiped in a building at 12th and Penn streets. Under the pastorate of Rev. N. R. Pittman the present substantial and modern edifice was erected on 10th street, opposite Patee Park.

In 1901 the King Hill Baptist Church was organized.

The negro Baptists have two churches. The Francis Street Baptist Church was organized in 1865 by Rev. B. F. Marshall, with seventeen members. For seven years they worshiped in a frame building on their present location, Francis street, between 10th and 11th streets. In 1873 Rev. W. W. Stewart was called to the pastorate, in which he remained until 1889 during which time the present building was erected and the church increased in membership to 350. In the fall of 1889 Rev. J. J. Lyons was settled as pastor. He remained nine months. Rev. A. M. Lewis was then settled as pastor supply. In August, 1891, Rev. E. M. Cohron was called to the pastorate, since which time the present building has been completed. Rev. Mr. Cohron is still the pastor.

New Hope Chapel, on 16th street, a frame building, was erected in 1884.

* * *

Disciples of Christ (Christian).—The Christian Church, organized in St. Joseph in



First Baptist Church



Christ Protestant Episcopal Church



Tabernacle Congregational Church



First Presbyterian Church

July, 1850, has been a flourishing society from the first and now is among the strong religious forces of the city with a membership of nearly 2,000 and church property valued at more than \$50,000.

The organization was effected under the leadership of Elder Duke Young of Savannah, Andrew County, a pioneer preacher long since gone to his final reward. In the early months of 1850 meetings were held in the village school house and in private residences, and when a church organization was effected there was a membership of 18. Elder Young, under whose direction the society began its history as an organized body, continued at times to preach to the congregation here. Other ministers came at intervals, but for many years the congregation was in charge of Elder J. J. Wyatt, a pastor who devoted his time and talent to the church without compensation.

Few religious societies in any community, perhaps, which have lived for more than a half century, can designate, as can the Christian church here, a living chronicler who was a charter member and who before organization, attended the very first Christian service in the community, observing the sacrament when there were but three communicants, Rev. John Shackelford, Mrs. Susan H. Moss and Mrs. Katherine T. Edwards, the aged member who has missed attending but few of the regular Sunday services of the church during a period of 54 years.

Mrs. Edwards organized the first Christian Sunday-school in August, 1850, personally soliciting funds, \$16, with which testaments and other necessary equipment were purchased. She was a teacher in this pioneer school and now, at the age of 93 years, retains the zeal and interest in church affairs which inspired her in those early days.

Among the early ministers of the church

in St. Joseph were Moses E. Lard, T. P. Haley, John Duncan and J. B. Corwine. Rev. M. M. Goode, now pastor of the Wyatt Park Christian Church, came to St. Joseph 23 years ago as pastor of the First Christian Church. He has ever since been engaged continuously in the church work here, as pastor of the First Church for a period of 17 years and has taken a part in the organization of all the churches of the denomination which have been founded since the original organization. The first of these was the Wyatt Park Christian Church, organized in 1888 and followed in order by the Mitchell Park Christian Church, Hyde Park Christian Church, Woodson Chapel and the Frederick Avenue Christian Church.

Rev. C. M. Chilton is the present pastor of the First Christian Church, which has a membership of 1,000 and property valued at \$30,000, situated in the downtown district. A proposed new and more modern and commodious house of worship is an object of interest to the membership at this time.

Other Christian churches in the city with membership and value of property are as follows: The Wyatt Park Christian Church, M. M. Goode, pastor; membership, 300; property, \$10,000. The Mitchell Park Christian Church, E. E. Denny, pastor; membership 275; property, \$8,000. The Hyde Park Christian Church, N. R. Davis, pastor; membership, 80; property, \$1,500. The Woodson Chapel Christian Church, W. E. Woodson, pastor; membership, 90; property, \$1,500. The Frederick Avenue Christian Church, membership, 60.

Total membership, 1,805; property, \$51,000.

* * *

Protestant Episcopal.—The first missionary service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in

St. Joseph was held in September of 1851. In the following year a parish was organized by Rev. M. M. McNamara. A small building, at the northwest corner of Third and Jules streets, was purchased and equipped. In 1856 the site of Christ Church, at Seventh and Francis streets, was purchased and in August of 1857 the erection of a frame building, which fronted on Francis street, was begun. This structure was destroyed by fire on Christmas eve, 1876. The present church was erected as soon as possible.

Rev. Mr. McNamara remained in charge until March of 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. N. Irish, who served until 1858, when Rev. W. R. Pickman took charge. In October of 1860, Rev. R. H. Weller succeeded Rev. Mr. Pickman and served until October 13, 1866, being succeeded by Rev. W. C. Hopkins, who served one year. In November, 1867, Rev. Mr. Pickman again took charge and served until April, 1869, being succeeded by Rev. William Phillips, who served until January, 1871. The parish was vacant until June of 1871, when Rev. Dr. James Runcie was installed as pastor. Dr. Runcie served until his death, May 12, 1889. In the fall of 1889 Rev. H. L. Foote took charge and served six years. He was succeeded by Rev. John Henry Hopkins, who served until the spring of 1899, and was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Hills. Rev. Mr. Hills was succeeded in January, 1904, by Rev. John D. La Mothe.

There are two missions connected with Christ Church. Holy Trinity, the larger, is located at 11th and Monterey streets, and St. Mathias (colored) is located at No. 419 South 17th street.

* * *

Evangelical and Lutheran.—Zion's German Evangelical Church was organized in

1865, with Rev. A. H. Kirchoff as pastor. The old brick church at the northeast corner of Fourth and Francis streets, was purchased and services were held there until October, 1881, when the present church, at Ninth and Jules streets, was completed. Rev. Mr. Kirchoff was succeeded by Rev. Carl Nestel in 1874. In 1898 Rev. Mr. Nestel gave way to Rev. Max Habeker of St. Louis. Rev. Mr. Habeker died in 1899 and was succeeded by Rev. William Hackman, the present pastor.

The German Evangelical Lutherans organized a church in August, 1881, and erected St. Paul's Church at No. 1019 South 10th street. Rev. M. Groese, the first pastor, is still in charge. In 1902 a substantial brick structure was erected at the southeast corner of 14th and Lafayette streets.

St. Peter's German Lutheran Church is located at No. 2104 North Fourth street and Emmanuel Church, German, of the Evangelical Association, is located at 12th and Lafayette streets. The congregation of the Second German Evangelical Church was organized in 1874 by Rev. Mr. Kremer, at 13th and Monterey streets. During 1893 the church built a substantial brick structure at 15th and Lafayette streets, under the direction of Rev. William Bauer.

The First English Lutheran Church was organized in August of 1894 by Rev. Edward F. Treffz. Until the erection of a building, east of the Custom House in 1895, services were held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Rev. Mr. Treffz was succeeded in 1900 by Rev. Millard F. Troxell.

* * *

Congregational.—On May 12, 1867, the Congregational Church of St. Joseph came into existence with only 10 members. In October

of that year Rev. W. L. Bray was called to the pastorate. He remained three years and was succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Crane, who served only a short time, however, being succeeded in the same year by Rev. F. L. Kenyon, who remained eight years. From 1878 until 1882 no permanent pastor was maintained. Rev. Frederick S. Hayden served from 1882 until 1888, being succeeded by Rev. Albert Bushnell, who began his work February 1, 1889. Rev. Mr. Bushnell was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Bolt.

In 1870 a frame chapel was erected on the south side of Edmond street, between Ninth and 10th streets. This was abandoned in 1891, the present substantial edifice at 13th and Jules streets (known as Tabernacle Congregational Church) having meanwhile been erected.

There is also a Swedish Congregational Church, located on Messanie street, between 15th and 16th streets.

* * *

Unitarian.—In November of 1867 those who were inclined to the Unitarian belief held their first meeting. The service was read by John S. Crosby. For several years various clergymen came and preached to the society. Rev. Mr. Finney served one year as pastor and Rev. E. H. Danforth served two years. Rev. Joseph A. Chase, Rev. A. F. Abbott, Rev. Charles B. Roberts, Rev. J. F. C. Grumbine served successively until 1891. The pulpit has been supplied since that time by Rev. J. E. Roberts of Kansas City, Rev. Charles Ferguson and others. Services were held in various halls and churches until 1888, when a modern building was erected on Ninth street, between Felix and Edmond streets, which is known as Unity Chapel.

* * *

Young Men's Christian Association.—On

May 2, 1882, at a meeting in the Baptist church, the St. Joseph branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was formed with 40 members. Quarters were rented in the building at the northwest corner of Fifth and Edmond streets, and John W. Hansel of Peoria, Illinois, was installed as general secretary. In October of 1885 Rev. Sam Jones and Rev. Sam Small held a revival in the city. Sunday, October 11th, was set apart as Y. M. C. A. day. A movement for a building had been in progress for a year or more. Upon this occasion Rev. Mr. Jones made an especial plea for a permanent home for the association, and before the meeting adjourned \$39,000 had been subscribed. Later the sum was increased to about \$60,000. As a result the Y. M. C. A. Building at Seventh and Felix streets was occupied in 1887.

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Young Women's Christian Association.—In the summer of 1887 the Young Women's Christian Association was formed. The object of this association is to unite all young women interested in physical, social, business, intellectual and spiritual development. The physical department includes a gymnasium, where proper instructions are imparted by a thorough teacher. A reading room, with a rapidly increasing library, is a feature. The business department seeks the advancement of young women in the business world, and an employment bureau, for the benefit of the employer and employee, is established and successfully conducted. The special features are the Gospel meetings, participated in by members of the association. Since 1891 the organization has occupied quarters in the Carbry Block at Seventh and Edmond streets.

* * *

Jewish.—In 1859 the Congregation Adath

Joseph erected the synagogue at Sixth and Jules streets. In the beginning, services were held in a hall on Felix street. In 1857 a church building, which stood upon the site of the Hotel Donovan at Sixth and Edmond streets, was purchased and fitted up. This building was destroyed by fire. Rev. S. Kauffman was rabbi in charge of the synagogue until 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. Gerstman, who served until 1879, when he gave way to Rev. Isaac Schwab, the present rabbi.

There is also an orthodox congregation known as Shaare Sholem, with a synagogue at Seventh and Patee streets, built in 1900 at a cost of \$17,000.

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Other Religious Societies.—The St. Joseph branch of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints was organized in 1870. Services were held in public halls and at the Court House until the erection of the church building on 17th street, north of Faraon street, in 1890.

In 1892 Rev. H. S. Gekeler formed a congregation of the Reformed Church. Meetings were held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium for some time, until the church formerly used by the Congregationalists, on Edmond street, was secured. A modern brick structure was erected at the southeast corner of 10th and Lincoln streets in 1903 by Rev. A. O. Reiter, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Gekeler.

The First Church of Christ (Scientist) was formed in 1892. Rev. Charles M. Howe now conducts meetings at the Unity Chapel. A substantial church building is now in process of construction at 12th and Felix streets. The second church of the Christian Scientists was organized in 1902 and worships in the old Congregational Church situated on Edmond street.

The Salvation Army has maintained barracks in St. Joseph since the summer of 1885. During 1898 a detachment of Volunteers of America was also quartered in the city.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITIES.

HISTORY OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, NO. 2—THE COUNTY PAUPERS AND HOW THEY HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED SINCE THE EARLIEST DAYS — CITY HOSPITAL — ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM—MEMORIAL HOME AND THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS—HOME FOR EX-SLAVES—THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, THE CHARITY BOARD AND THE FREE KINDERGARTEN.

State Hospital for Insane, No. 2.—The most important public charity in Buchanan County, and one of the most important in the entire West, is the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, located a short distance beyond the eastern limits of St. Joseph. Up to March, 1872, Missouri had but one insane asylum, that located at Fulton. The necessity for additional accommodations for the afflicted had long been felt, and the Legislature, on March 19, 1872, appropriated \$200,000 for a "Northwestern or Southwestern Lunatic Asylum," at the same time providing for a board of commissioners to carry the act into effect. These commissioners were William H. McHenry, St. Louis; Zach J. Mitchell, Lafayette County; Joseph K. Rickey, Calloway; Louis Hax, St. Joseph, and William Gilmore, Springfield. On June 14th of the same year, the commissioners, after a tour of inspection, located the asylum in Buchanan County, purchasing 120 acres of land from H. R. W. Hartwig and O. M. Loomis for \$28,800. Thomas Walsh, of St. Louis, was appointed architect, and in the following September N. H. Fitzgibbons, of St. Louis, was

awarded the contract for building the asylum at \$188,897.

There were two north and south wings, of 115½ feet each, and the entire edifice was four stories in height, with a mansard roof, and there was a bell tower in the center 115 feet high. The building was of stock brick, trimmed with Milwaukee brick and cut stone.

About September 1, 1874, the asylum was opened with 60 patients. The first board of managers was: Allen H. Vories, R. L. McDonald, J. C. Roberts, Dr. E. A. Donelan, Elijah H. Norton, Dr. J. M. Malin and John C. Evans, who were appointed by the Governor for four years. Mr. Vories was the first president of the board and Dr. Malin the first secretary. Dr. George C. Catlett, of St. Joseph, was the first superintendent and his assistant was Dr. A. P. Busey, who is now the first assistant.

This building, which stood for over five years, was destroyed by fire January 25, 1879, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The alarm was given, but the flames spread so rapidly that the attendants had a difficult task in res-

cuing the inmates. The building was improperly and inconveniently designed as to stairways, and the managers had vainly besought the Legislature to remedy this important defect. The loss was total, there being not a cent of insurance. Luckily there was no loss of life. The patients were brought to the city and quartered at the Court House, where the males remained for three months, while the females were taken to a building on Louis street used as a railroad hospital. Afterward the males were removed to temporary quarters on the asylum grounds and the females were placed in a house nearby.

The people of St. Joseph took immediate steps looking to the rebuilding of the asylum, and also for the relief of the distressed. It so happened that the Legislature was in session at the time of the disaster, and every energy was bent toward securing the necessary appropriation. A commission of architects and builders examined the walls and reported that these could be used to the extent of three-fourths of the entire building and estimated that the sum of \$75,000 would cover the expense of rebuilding. There were other claimants, however, for the institution. Legislative committees visited different localities, with much waste of time and money, but the result was favorable to St. Joseph, and, in May of 1879, the Legislature appropriated \$75,000. The work of rebuilding began at once, the architect being S. V. Shipman, of Chicago, and the contractors Lehman & Olson, also of Chicago. The work was superintended by Louis S. Stigers, of St. Joseph.

April 1, 1880, the patients were removed to the new building. Since then many improvements have been made. Several wings have been added to the main house, and hospitals, a laundry and other buildings have been erected.

The latest improvement is an electric lighting plant.

Dr. Catlett was the superintendent until his death, which occurred in May of 1886. He was succeeded by Dr. R. E. Smith, who served four years and was succeeded August 11, 1890, by Dr. C. R. Woodson, the present superintendent.

* * *

County Poor Farm.—Buchanan County provides better for its paupers than for its prisoners. The county farm, situated north-east of the city, about two miles from the corporate limits, is quite a modern institution, there being quarters for indigent sane, indigent insane, a hospital, proper separation of sexes, medical attention and other comforts.

The first pauper mentioned in the history of Buchanan County was Henry Fulks, who petitioned the County Court for relief in October of 1840, stating that rheumatism had deprived him of the use of his hands. At that time there was no county farm and the court made an order granting him \$15 per month for three months. This method of providing for the indigent, of whom there were few in those days, was pursued until 1850, when Elias Richardson, a farmer, residing near One Hundred and Two River, was authorized to maintain the paupers at the rate of \$5 per month each, the county providing clothing and medical attendance. Richardson kept the paupers for two years. Judge Cornelius Roberts, of Bloomington township, then kept the paupers until 1857, receiving \$80 per annum for each. The county then purchased from Leroy Bean a tract of 140 acres, two miles southwest of Sparta, for \$3,500. This farm was maintained until 1868. John Peter was superintendent until 1861, when he was succeeded by

Henry Utz, who served three years and was succeeded by George Peter, who served until December, 1865. He in turn was succeeded by Isham Wood, who held the place until January, 1868, when he purchased the farm for \$4,200. The superintendents received as compensation the use of the farm and from \$75 to \$80 per annum for each pauper, the county providing clothing and medical attendance.

The paupers were next brought to the city and kept for three years by Dr. William Bertram, who had been appointed superintendent of the poor and county physician, by the County Court. Dr. Bertram was succeeded in January, 1871, by Dr. A. S. Long, who held the place until September, 1871. The County Court purchased, August 16, 1871, a quarter section from Matilda S. and Martin Hughes, paying \$11,000 for the same, and, as soon as possible, had the paupers removed. Dr. Bertram and Dr. Long received as compensation 50 cents per day for each pauper, the county furnishing everything but the food.

In September of 1871, the new institution was opened, with seven male and six female inmates. John Spellman was appointed superintendent at a salary of \$100 per month, the county providing for the inmates, and Dr. A. S. Long was retained as physician. There was a good, roomy frame house on the farm, which had been erected by Kit Todd before the war and intended for use as a summer resort, a railroad from St. Joseph to Savannah having been built through the farm.

In 1873, a frame building was erected for the insane. These unfortunates had been kept at the State Insane Asylum at Fulton, but were returned owing to the crowded condition of that institution. They were cared for in the temporary quarters until the completion of Asylum No. 2. When that institution

burned, January, 1879, they were again placed in the temporary quarters. The necessity of a permanent institution for the county insane was so pressing that, in August, 1880, the judges appropriated \$10,000 for this purpose. A building with modern equipments and with a capacity of 150 patients was completed in February of 1881. In this building the incurably insane are kept. The county still maintains a number of patients at Asylum No. 2 considered curable.

Improvements were made at various times as the necessities arose until to-day the county has an asylum for indigent and insane that is both adequate and comfortable.

* * *

City Hospital.—While St. Joseph has cared for her charity patients ever since she has been a city of prominence, her City Hospital, like the Buchanan County jail, is not a thing to be proud of. It answers the purpose and that is about all. Located on the high bluffs, on West Robidoux street, there is but little to commend it, save the air, of which there is an abundance, such as it is.

There is no record of a City Hospital prior to 1861. In that year the city acquired the site of the present hospital, upon which stood an old-fashioned building, which had been used during the pioneer days as a combination storehouse and dwelling. This building is still in existence.

The main hospital building is 40 feet square, two stories high, built of brick. This building marks the struggles for an adequate City Hospital that has been going on during the past 30 years. In 1875 the Council set aside the dog tax for hospital improvement and extension purposes. With the proceeds of this revenue a one-story brick building, 20 by 40 feet, was erected in 1878. In 1880 a second section, of

similar dimensions, was joined to the first. In 1890-91 a second story was placed over the ground work and other improvements, such as water, lighting, etc., were added. This building served as a hospital until early in 1902, when it was converted into a pest house during an epidemic of smallpox. The city made a contract with the St. Joseph Hospital (in charge of the Sisters of Charity) for the maintenance of charity patients, which is still in force. The indigent sick who have resided in the city more than one year are by law put upon the county, and the County Court also has a contract with the city for the care of such patients as are not chronic, the chronics being sent to the county farm.

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St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.—This was an asylum for orphaned boys only, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and which depended entirely upon charity for its existence. It was established by Mother Clements, a lady of great energy and business tact, in 1879, at Corby Chapel, northwest of the city. In 1880, the late Francis Browne donated a substantial house and 40 acres of ground, desirably located, about three miles from the eastern city limits. The institution was abandoned in the fall of 1900, for lack of support. The property is still in the possession of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph and there is a lingering hope that some day the orphanage may be reopened.

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Memorial Home. —The Ladies' Union Benevolent Association is a charitable organization that has accomplished a world of good in a practical Christian manner since its organization in 1874. Twenty-four years ago this society was organized in a quiet, unostentatious way, by the Protestant Evangelical

churches of St. Joseph. The society at the time of its organization had no funds nor a home in which to shelter the unfortunates, but it was composed of a band of earnest women who were willing to work. By soliciting contributions, by giving entertainments and by various other means, a little money was secured, a frame house at the corner of Antoine and Levee streets was rented, and the work begun. From that time to this the association has performed a charitable work that has commanded the respect and aid of the Christian and business elements of the city.

In 1880 money was raised by private subscription to purchase what was then known as the Armstrong Beattie homestead, at Main and Poulaine streets, which property has ever since remained in the possession of the association. The sum of \$3,985 was raised by subscription to purchase the Beattie place, and since that time until the new building was erected, in 1895, it was twice remodeled and enlarged, at considerable expense, to accommodate the homeless and distressed.

This institution was for many years known as the Home for the Friendless, but October 1, 1895, it was converted into the Memorial Home for Aged People, both male and female. Since the property was purchased, 18 years ago, the old family residence has been supplanted by an entirely new structure, no part of the original building remaining.

In 1896 the new building was remodeled and enlarged just before it was converted into a home for aged people. It is a solid, substantial brick building, heated by steam, supplied with gas and water and other modern conveniences, and is comfortable in every respect. This institution is supported largely by "The Hoagland Endowment Fund," created by the late George T. Hoagland in honor of his wife, and consisting of \$25,000. This endowment

is, however, not sufficient to entirely support the institution, and the public contributes the remainder. In April of 1904, Mr. Hoagland's widow added \$5,000 to the endowment.

* * *

Home for Little Wanderers.—The Home for Little Wanderers, located at 28th and Colhoun streets, in the extreme eastern portion of the city, is also controlled by the Ladies' Union Benevolent Association. This home was erected at a cost of \$25,000, including the site. The home was a gift to the association from Charles W. Noyes, of the local shoe manufacturing firm of Noyes, Norman & Company. Mr. Noyes spent most of his life in St. Joseph and this section, but now resides in Boston. The Home for Little Wanderers is a love tribute to the memory of his daughter, who died in early womanhood.

The gift was made in 1892, accompanied by an endowment of real estate on North Third street valued at \$65,000. The building is of pressed brick, three stories, steam-heated, modern in every respect, and has a capacity of 100 inmates. The ground consists of eight and one-half acres and the site is commanding and healthful. From the income of the endowment made by Mr. Noyes the home is supported entirely. Children of both sexes, from two years up to nine, are taken here and well cared for.

* * *

Home for Ex-Slaves.—The idea of a home for dependent ex-slaves originated in Charles S. Baker, an intelligent young negro. By persistent solicitation both at home and abroad he and those of his race who were interested with him in the work secured enough money to build a structure at 17 street and Highland avenue. This was under roof, but was destroyed by a hurricane in September of 1894. For a time the future of the project seemed gloomy, but

Dr. P. J. Kirschner came generously to the rescue. In December of 1887 he donated one-half of the purchase price of a tract of two acres, with a substantial brick house, at 24th street and Mitchell avenue, and gave the promoters long and easy terms on the balance, which amounted to \$1,500. The project failed after an experiment covering a period of two years.

* * *

Other Charities.—The poor were always well cared for in St. Joseph. Up to the fall of 1897 distress was relieved by the County Court and by the mayor. At various times organizations have existed for the purpose of systematizing the charity work and preventing impositions. For several years there has existed the Associated Charities, representing a consolidation of the various societies. The Associated Charities kept a list of needy and relieved those found worthy.

In 1897 a State law was passed authorizing the formation of a Charity Board. This board is composed of members appointed by the County Court and by the mayor, and its business is the distribution of funds supplied by the city and county for charity. A secretary is employed, whose duty it is to investigate all applications and prevent imposition. Simon Stern has filled the place of secretary since the board came into existence.

The Associated Charities maintain a sewing room, where needy women are furnished employment. Besides these there are charitable organizations in nearly every church parish in the city, and there is also a free kindergarten, maintained by the Mother's Association. This is a day nursery where working women can leave little children while they go out to employment.

There is also a rescue home for erring women, conducted under the direction of a board of ministers.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

THE WATERWORKS—ELECTRIC LIGHTING—GAS COMPANIES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT
—TELEPHONE COMPANIES—STREET RAILWAYS—OMNIBUS AND HERDIC COACH LINES
—HISTORICAL FACTS CONCERNING THE ABOVE MENTIONED INSTITUTIONS.

The Water-Works.—In 1875 an unsuccessful effort was made to secure a public water system for St. Joseph. The matter was not permitted to slumber, however, and the close of 1879 saw the project well under way to success. On December 1, 1879, the Council passed an ordinance agreeing to contract with W. Scott Fitz, John W. Rutherford and their associates for water-works, when these men had formed a corporation to build such works. The sum of \$5,000 was deposited with the city treasurer as a guarantee that this company would be formed and incorporated within 10 days.

On December 10, 1879, the Council passed an ordinance granting the St. Joseph Water Company the right to construct works on the reservoir gravitation plan, to lay mains, etc. The city reserved the right, at its option, at the expiration of 10 years from the date of the approval of the ordinance, to purchase the water-works, including all pipes, attachments, extensions, franchises, etc., upon giving six months' previous notice in writing; the city and water company each to appoint a person and the two to select a third to appraise the property. The

city contracted for 160 hydrants for a period of 20 years, the company agreeing to place 10 additional hydrants for every mile of pipe to be laid in the future extension of the service. This contract was, as provided for in the ordinance, ratified by the people at a special election, held on December 23, 1879, and only four votes were cast in the negative.

The water company was organized as follows: W. Scott Fitz, president; Thomas J. Chew, Jr., secretary; John W. Rutherford, chief engineer. The company agreed to have 16 miles of pipe laid and the system in operation in one year. One hundred acres of land, some miles north of the city, were purchased and work was begun on January 4, 1880. There was but one reservoir at first, located on a hill 320 feet above the river at low-water mark, and 112 feet higher than any point in St. Joseph. The pumping station was located at the river. The original cost of the works was estimated at \$300,000, but before they were offered for acceptance the company had expended \$700,000.

On January 12, 1881, the works were accepted by the mayor and Council, and placed

in active service Theodore W. Davis was the first superintendent and was succeeded by Louis C. Burnes, who served until the spring of 1897, when he was succeeded by Charles H. Taylor, the present superintendent. In October of 1889 the stock and franchise of the company were sold to the American Water-Works & Guarantee Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a combination of capitalists owning and controlling the water systems of 31 other cities. The stockholders at the time of the sale were Col. James N. Burnes, Calvin F. Burnes, Thomas J. Chew, Jr., and William M. Wyeth.

The system has grown and expanded materially since the beginning. The water is pumped from the river, through filters, to the reservoir on the hill, and thence it flows to the city through pipes. South St. Joseph is supplied from a large standpipe on King Hill.

The period of the city's contract with the water company expired in December of 1899, and there was a spirited contest incidental to the renewal. Another company bid for the business, but the old company finally conceded to terms asked by a joint committee of councilmen and citizens.

* * *

Electric Lighting.—In 1883 the St. Joseph Electric Light Company, composed of J. F. Bernard, L. D. Tuttle, Joseph A. Corby, A. N. Schuster and Richard E. Turner, secured a franchise for stringing wires through the streets, and erected a plant at Fourth street and Mitchell avenue for the production of electric light. Walter C. Stewart, the present city electrician, was the superintendent. Only arc lights were furnished, and no attempt was made at street lighting. This plant was absorbed by the People's Street Railway, Electric Light & Power Company, in 1887, which company had

a contract to furnish a small number of arc lights to the city. This company introduced the incandescent light. It is now known as the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company (see street railways in this chapter), and its plant is located near the river, between Francis and Felix streets.

* * *

Gas Companies.—In 1856 the city went into partnership with J. B. Ranney and others for the purpose of manufacturing illuminating gas. The capital stock of the concern was \$50,000, one-half of which was owned by the city. A plant was erected at Fifth and Angelique streets, in a building now used as a stable. Gas came high in those days, at least to private consumers, who were charged \$5 per thousand cubic feet.

The people were soon sick of the city's bargain. The treasury being empty, the city's stock in the company was sold to James M. Wilson for 20 per cent. of its face value. In 1861 the interest of Ranney & Company was sold under execution to Thomas B. Weakly, who, with James M. Wilson, operated the works until 1864, when Weakly purchased the interest of Wilson, paying therefor \$8,000. Previous to this the works were burned to the ground, but had been rebuilt. At this time Weakly advanced the price of gas to \$6 per thousand feet to private consumers, at which price it was held until the purchase of the works in 1871 by James Clements and associates of Detroit, Michigan, under the name of Citizens' Gas Light Company, at the sum of \$50,000. This company at once enlarged and improved the works and secured the contract for lighting the street lamps, which had remained unlighted for several years. They supplied private consumers at \$4.50 per thousand feet, and afterwards reduced the price to

\$4. For street lamps the city paid \$30 per year for each light.

In 1878 the Mutual Gas Light Company came before the city authorities and, through their president, Charles H. Nash, offered to supply private consumers at \$2.50 per thousand feet and the street lamps at \$25 per annum. They were awarded the contract and granted franchises in the streets equal to the other company. The beginning of work was but the commencement of hostilities between the rival companies, which finally resulted in the sale of the entire works and franchises of the Citizens' to the Mutual Gas Light Company. This company was reorganized some years ago and called the St. Joseph Gas & Manufacturing Company up to the summer of 1897.

In 1890 a franchise to lay gas mains in the streets was granted to the late Charles McGuire of St. Joseph, his heirs and assigns. Upon this was founded the St. Joseph Light & Fuel Company, with Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago as president and L. C. Burnes of St. Joseph as vice-president and general manager. This company manufactured what was called "water gas." It was used for illuminating purposes also, but required a magnesium burner, shaped like a comb, to produce the desired result. The gas burned against the teeth of the burner, heating them to an incandescent point and producing a brilliant light. The process was afterward changed, and the gas was used for illumination as the ordinary coal product. The works of this company were located at Fourth and Cedar streets. There was lively competition, rates went down, and previously unheard-of concessions were made to consumers.

In the summer of 1897 both of the existing companies were absorbed by the St. Joseph Gas Company, of which Emerson McMillan of New York is president; W. A. P. McDonald

of St. Joseph, vice-president; Kerr M. Mitchell, general manager, and Ferdinand Labrunerie, secretary and treasurer. This organization has continued to the present time.

In February of 1904 the gas company occupied a commodious pressed-brick building of its own, recently completed, at the corner of Eighth and Francis streets.

Since the consolidation of the two companies, the price of gas has been \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet, with a discount of 25 per cent. on bills paid before the 10th day of each month.

* * *

Telephone Companies.—Within a year after the first general public exhibition of the telephone at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, this invention was practically applied in this city. John Kenmuir, a jeweler, who is generally remembered, first used the telephor^s in St. Joseph. His place of business was at No. 509 Felix street, where the Tootle-Lemon Bank Building now stands, and he connected this with his residence at No. 1211 Frederick avenue. In the same year a line was strung that connected the two Fire Department houses—one at the foot of Edmond street, and the other east of the Tootle Theatre—with the residence of W. B. McNutt, who was then chief of the department. In February of 1878, another fire alarm line was built from the engine house to the International Hotel, at Eighth and Olive streets.

The St. Joseph Telephone Company, a partnership consisting of John Kenmuir, P. Lebu Coombes and Joseph A. Corby, was formed in April of 1879. Work was begun soon thereafter, and on August 12th of the same year an exchange, with 150 subscribers, was opened, the central office being in the rear of Kenmuir's jewelry establishment. At about

the same time the Western Union Telegraph Company opened an exchange with about the same number of subscribers; the central office of which was located in the third floor of what was then known as the Board of Trade Building, and which is now part of the Hotel Truckenmiller, on Third street. A lively fight ensued, and rates ranged from nothing up to \$2 per month. This continued until 1879, when both rivals were absorbed by the National Bell Telephone Company under the name of St. Joseph Telephone Company. The exchange was moved to the third floor of the Fairleigh Building, at the southeast corner of Third and Felix streets. In 1882 the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company purchased the system and maintained its exchange in the Fairleigh Building until December 12, 1896, when it was moved into a fireproof building erected by the company on Seventh street, between Felix and Edmond streets.

The Citizens' Telephone Company was organized in 1893, the incorporators being C. M. Shultz, E. J. Peckham, A. B. Sowden and M. M. Riggs. A franchise was secured from the Council, and in 1894 an exchange was opened in the Hughes Building.

Judging from the lists, the patronage of the two companies seems to be about equal.

* * *

Street Railways.—St. Joseph has over 44 miles of street railway, operated by electricity. Like all other public conveniences of this kind that existed prior to 1885, the St. Joseph street railways were first equipped with horses and mules.

The first street railway line in St. Joseph was built in 1866 by Richard E. Turner, Thomas J. Chew, Jr., Arthur Kirkpatrick, John S. Lemon and others, and extended from 11th street and Mitchell avenue to Third and Felix

streets. The barns were located on Eighth street near Seneca. In 1881 the line was extended down 11th street to Atchison street.

In 1876 Adolph Steinacker, the Krugs, Seymour Jenkins, Louis Streckebein and others built a line from Market square to New Ulm Park. In 1880 this line was extended to Sixth street and down Sixth to Atchison street. This was the best street railway in the city, its horses being of a high quality and its cars being equipped with stoves.

At about the same time that the Sprague electric motor was being placed into practical operation at Richmond, Virginia, the late Adolph Steinacker was experimenting upon the Union line with the same machine. Electric cars were run between the power house at Highland and St. Joseph avenues, and New Ulm Park, in the fall of 1887. In the spring of 1888 they were run to Market square. The Union was the first electric line in the West. It was a horse line from its southern terminus to Market square, where passengers changed to motor cars. The southern line formerly ran down Second street to Charles, and thence east to Fifth street.

The Frederick avenue line was built in 1878, when a charter was granted to the St. Joseph & Lake Railway Company. The road was narrow guage, and the iron and rolling stock had been brought by August Kuhn and Charles A. Perry from Leavenworth, where it had been the equipment of an unsuccessful venture between the city and the State Penitentiary. The line began at Eighth and Edmond streets and ran to the end of Frederick avenue, where the barns were located. The company went into bankruptcy shortly after the line opened, and was acquired by Thomas E. Tootle, Joseph A. Corby and others. In 1887 a franchise was secured to run down Ed-

mond street to Market Square. In the same year both this line and the Citizens' line were acquired by the People's Street Railway, Electric Light & Power Company (a corporation composed of Eastern capitalists) and were at once equipped with electricity.

In 1888 Charles W. Hobson, Dr. J. M. Huffman and others built the Wyatt Park line, which began at Seventh and Edmond streets and ran south on Seventh street to Olive street and thence, as now, to the power house on 36th street. At the same time the People's company built the Jules street line, which began at Seventh and Felix streets, ran north to Jules, and thence east. In 1889 the People's company built the Messanie street line. In that year the Wyatt Park, the Messanie and the Jules street lines were extended to the New Era Exposition grounds.

In 1890 the People's company absorbed the Union line, which was now fully equipped with electricity, and also the Wyatt Park line, gaining control of the entire street car system of St. Joseph. The gap on Seventh street between the Wyatt Park and the Jules street lines was at once filled, and a delightful trip could be made around what was called the belt. People could start, say at Seventh and Felix streets, and go north and east on the Jules street line, pass through the eastern suburbs and the ruined New Era Park, and return through Wyatt Park to the starting point. A line was also extended to Vineyard Heights, located on eastern Mitchell avenue; but neither the belt line nor this spur proved remunerative and were discontinued.

The Citizens' line was extended to South Park and Gladstone Heights in 1890, but runs only to South Park now. A spur was run from Frederick avenue north on 22nd street to Highland Park at about the same time, and is still in operation. In January of 1898 the Union

line was extended to the Stock Yards, over a track leased from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. In the following year, upon the completion of the viaduct connecting lower Sixth street with King Hill avenue, the line was built from Atchison street south on Sixth street and King Hill avenue through South St. Joseph to the Stock Yards, and thence one branch was built to Lake Contrary and another to Hyde Valley. In 1900 a line was built from Francis street north on Sixth, east to 11th and north to Grand avenue. In 1904 a line was built south from Messanie street through Wyatt Park to Jackson street.

The People's company was reorganized in 1895 as the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, being part of the Harriman interests. It furnishes electric light, electric power and heats a number of buildings in the business portion of the city with steam. W. T. Van Brunt was manager for 14 years, until early in 1903, when he resigned to broaden his field of activity in New York. The company acquired the pleasure grounds at Lake Contrary and developed them, building a casino, swimming beach, park, fair grounds and making the place a desirable summer resort. In the summer of 1901 the Harriman holding was acquired by Clark Brothers of Philadelphia. John Donovan of St. Joseph was made president, and John H. Van Brunt, who had been superintendent for 10 years, succeeded his brother, W. T. Van Brunt, as general manager. The company has recently completed a modern power house on the river front, and an immense car barn at St. Joseph and Highland avenues.

* * *

Omnibus Line.—In February, 1859, upon the opening of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Rail-

road, Major Holman and Samuel Jerome started the St. Joseph Omnibus Line. In the spring following Col. John L. Motter and C. D. Smith bought out the line and built omnibus stables near the Patee House. They continued to operate this line until George W. McAleer bought out the interest of J. L. Motter. The business was conducted by these gentlemen for some time, when Col. John L. Motter bought out C. D. Smith. Motter and McAleer ran the business in partnership for some time, when Colonel Motter sold his interest to McAleer. The line subsequently became the property of William Medaugh, by whom it was sold, in 1867, to Maj. Thomas Christopher. The stock then consisted of five omnibuses, one carriage, four buggies and 36 horses. Smith Adams afterwards became a partner in the omnibus line with Major Christopher. Maj. Joseph A. Piner purchased the line in 1871 and associated with him Thomas A. Massey. Upon the death of Massey, Col. Elijah Gates became Major Piner's associate, and this firm continued until 1894, when the

stock and equipment were purchased by the Brown Transfer Company.

* * *

Herdic Coaches.—The Herdic coaches were intended for service upon streets that had no tramways. They were a sort of carry-all, with seats along the sides, and were quite successfully operated in Eastern cities. In July of 1881 a company was established in St. Joseph with Dr. John T. Berghoff as president; Joseph A. Corby as secretary, and E. F. Mitchell as superintendent. There were eight coaches and 56 horses. There were two lines. The first ran from Market Square east on Felix street to Ninth street, north to Frederick avenue, east to 13th street, south to Sylvania street, east to 15th street, north to Edmond street, east to 17th street, and north to Francis street, returning by the same route. The second line ran from Felix street north on Sixth street to Hall street, east to Ninth street, north to Powell street, and thence to Mount Mora Cemetery. The venture proved unsuccessful and was abandoned after a year's efforts.

CHAPTER XVII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FEDERAL SERVICE.

BUCHANAN COUNTY'S THREE COURT HOUSES—THE COURT HOUSE FIRE IN MARCH OF 1885—FIRST MARKET HOUSE AND CITY HALL AND THE PRESENT STRUCTURE—PATEE AND OTHER MARKETS—CITY WORKHOUSE AND CENTRAL POLICE STATION—COUNTY JAILS OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT INSTITUTION—FEDERAL BUILDING—POST OFFICE—RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE—INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE—PORT OF ENTRY—FEDERAL COURT.

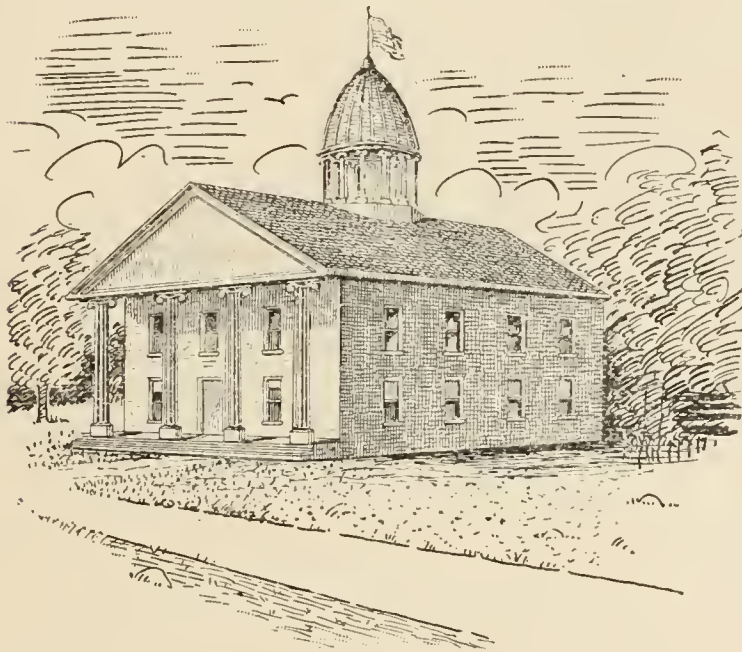
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Three Court Houses.—The first Court House of Buchanan County was made of logs and stood at Sparta. It is yet in existence, being used as a granary upon the McCauley farm, which embraces the site of Sparta. The courts, County and Circuit, met at the house of Richard Hill and at the house of Joseph Robidoux, as related before, up to the summer of 1841. In January of that year the County Court ordered that a building be erected on lot 1, block 1, in the town of Sparta. This was a log house, containing two rooms—one 18 by 20, the other 16 by 18. The contract was let to Guilford Moultray, and the building was finished by the following July. This house served more than one purpose, for, aside from being the "palace of justice," it was also the academy of learning, the temple of worship, the forum of the people, and the opera house. It was lighted by day through two 12-light windows in each room below, while the second floor, a half-story, was lighted by a 6-light window in

each gable. When it became necessary to use the building by night, as for worship or entertainment, tallow candles were used.

On November 9, 1842, the County Court appropriated the sum of \$6,000 to erect such a Court House and Jail, to be built at Sparta, as the necessities of the community demanded. But Sparta never saw this pretentious structure. When the new court house was provided for, the question of moving the county seat to Blacksnake Hills then took formidable shape. As a result of the agitation, Sparta lost and the \$6,000 was invested in St. Joseph. The block occupied by the present Court House was the original site. It was a high hill that had been donated by Robidoux, and its apex was fully 50 feet above the present grade of Jules street. A brick house, of which Louis S. Stigers and N. J. Taylor were the architects and builders, was erected on this hill fronting south. It was a two-story building, the dimensions being 50 by 74 feet, including a portico, and the people were quite proud of it. In 1871 this structure was condemned as unsafe, after

25 years of service, and in October of that year it was vacated. The county offices were for a time located in the parsonage of what had been the first Catholic Church in the city, on the east side of Fifth street, between Felix and Francis streets. In the summer of 1873 the Circuit



THE SECOND COURT HOUSE

(which stood on a hill on the site occupied by the present Court House.)

Court, circuit clerk's and sheriff's offices were moved to Brady's Hall, on Felix, near Fourth street.

The next Court House, of which the present one forms a part, was begun in 1873. Its architect was P. F. Meagher and its builder was John DeClue. The cost was \$173,000. The corner-stone was laid August 25, 1873, the Masonic rite being performed by Capt. Joseph S. Browne, acting grand master of the State. It was a momentous event and the people entered into the spirit thereof with pride and enthusiasm; and well they might, for they were laying the corner-stone of the grandest county building in the West at that time. The plan, so far as external appearances go, is preserved in the present Court House. It had a frontage of 235 feet on Jules street, with a

depth of 205 feet. It was of brick with cut-stone foundation and trimmings. The building was completed in August, 1876, though some of the county officers occupied rooms as they were finished, as early as January of that year.

On the morning of March 28, 1885, this magnificent building was severely damaged by fire, and much valuable public property was destroyed. The origin of the conflagration is enshrouded in mystery. The building was heated by stoves at that time, and it is a generally accepted theory that from some neglect or accident the fire was transferred from either a stove or an ash receptacle to the floor. Shortly after 3 o'clock on the morning in question, William H. Mitchell, a compositor on the *Gazette*, was going north on Fourth street, home from his work. When near Robidoux street he looked back toward the Court House, his attention having been attracted by a crackling noise, and he saw smoke and flames issuing from a window on the north side of the first floor of the west wing. He gave the cry, which was taken up by persons within hearing distance. An effort to reach the Fire Department by telephone failed and there was an unusual delay in getting the alarm to all of the stations. So fierce was the fire, and such tremendous progress did it make, that before the first apparatus arrived the dome had collapsed and crashed into the burning mass. The only thing left for the department to do was the salvation of the main walls, and this was accomplished by hard and heroic work.

Aside from the county offices, the building was occupied for various other purposes. On the first floor were the offices of the recorder of deeds, the county collector, the prosecuting attorney, the county clerk, the County Court, the Probate Court, assessor and public administrator. There were also the law offices of B. R. Vineyard, Ryan & Stewart, M. G. Moran,

A. D. Kirke, Vories & Vories, Moss & Shortridge, Judge Sutherland and Pitts & Porter. The Latter Day Saints occupied a large room for purposes of worship and several rooms were used for sleeping purposes. On the second floor was the Circuit Court room and judge's office, circuit clerk's office, sheriff's office, Col. John Doniphan's law office, jury rooms, etc. What is now the Criminal Court room was used as a lecture room by the Northwestern Medical College, and where the grand jury room and assembly room now are was a large concert hall, used by the Mendelsohn Society.

The losses sustained by the lawyers and roomers were severe, many valuable books and manuscripts being consumed. The county lost nearly all the property that was not in vaults. The recorder's office, which is a vault in itself, was unharmed, and those records of the county clerk, circuit clerk, Probate Court and collector, which were in the vaults, were left intact.

Twenty-eight prisoners were incarcerated in the County Jail, and these were escorted without delay by Sheriff Carey and a posse of citizens to the City Hall, where they were guarded until the following day, when they were returned to their old quarters, the Jail not having been damaged.

There was an insurance of \$95,500 on the Court House, the adjustment of which began as soon as possible. Quarters for the county officers were provided at once. The Circuit Court, circuit clerk, sheriff and prosecuting attorney were located in the Tootle Building at Sixth and Francis streets, and the others, except the recorder, occupied a building at the corner of Second and Charles streets that had been used as general offices by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company.

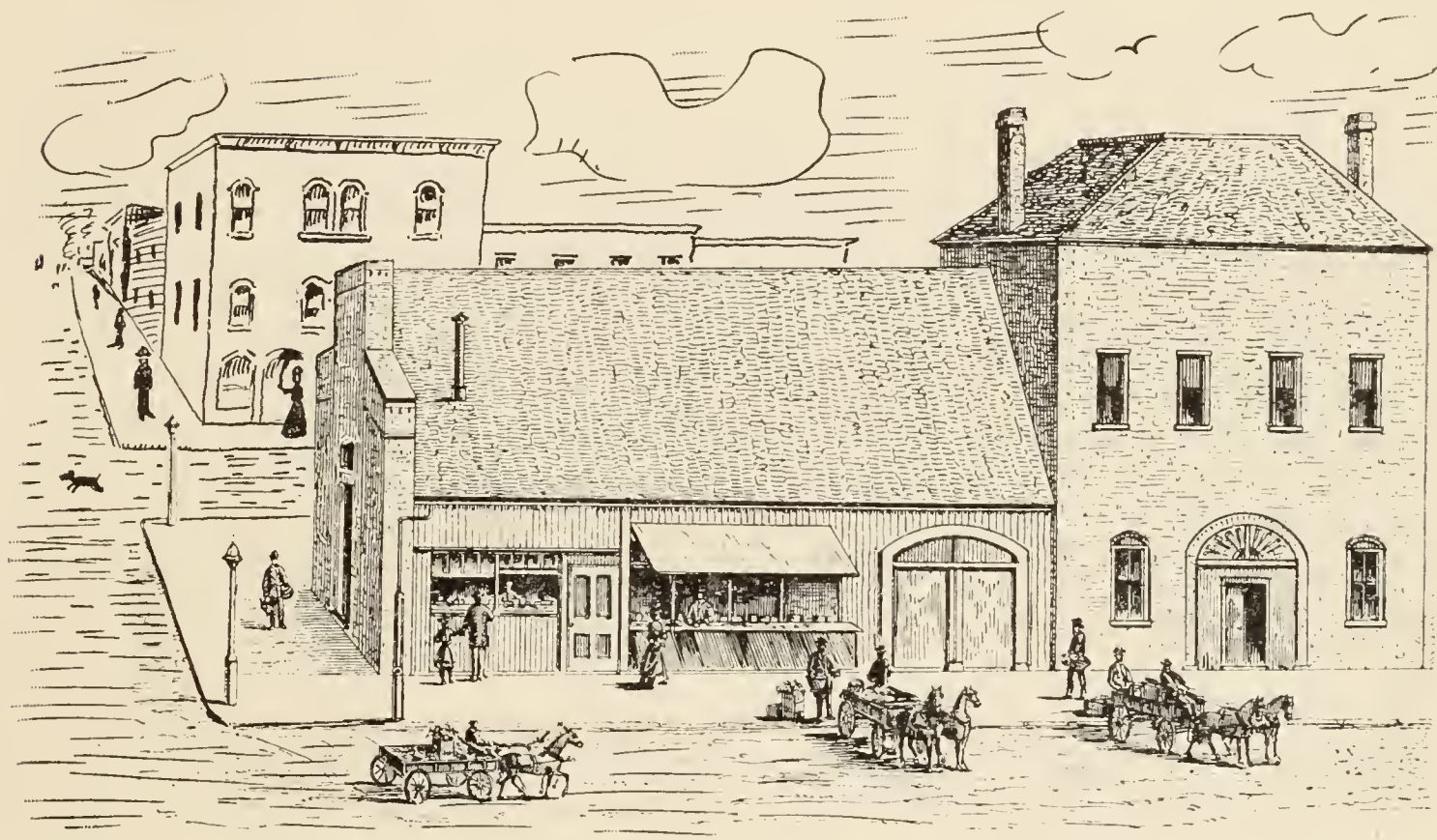
After considerable parleying with the insur-

ance adjusters, an agreement was reached whereby the companies restored the structure. R. K. Allen was awarded the contract, and Judge Bernard Patton was employed by the County Court to superintend the work. The end of the year 1885 saw the Court House restored and better equipped, so far as heat, lighting and other conveniences go, than before the fire.

* * *

Market Houses and City Hall.—When Joseph Robidoux platted the original town he dedicated half a block, bounded by Second, Francis and Edmond streets, for a Market House. The space was occupied by sheds and shanties until 1853, when the first Market house was built. This was a brick structure, about 50 by 50 feet in dimension. The lower floor was occupied as a market, and all vendors of fresh meat were compelled to locate therein. Grocers were prohibited from dealing in vegetables and huckstering was forbidden until after market hours. This made the market a busy place, and the merchants located on the square enjoyed the best patronage. The upper floor of the original building, at the south end, was occupied by city officials. It was first reached by an outside stairway on the south side, but when an addition was built on the north a covered stairway was provided.

Early in the "seventies" the building showed signs of decay and the owners of property on the square began to agitate a new Market House. However, there was no money in the treasury for such purpose. Finally, in 1873, a plan was developed which brought about the desired result. The sum of \$50,000 was subscribed, for which the city issued certificates of indebtedness bearing 6 per cent. interest. These were redeemable for city taxes at the rate of one-fifth of the face per year.



THE FIRST MARKET HOUSE AND CITY HALL.

The present City Hall and Market House is the result of this subscription. The building was begun in the fall of 1873 and finished in July of 1874. The plans were by Boettner & Stigers and the work by R. K. Allen, at a cost of \$50,000. It was the most pretentious building of its kind in the West at that time. The upper floor was a public hall and was formally opened by St. Patrick's Benevolent Society with a grand ball on July 18, 1874. It served as such until 1888. The two upper floors were then remodeled and the engineer, city clerk and boiler inspector were quartered on the third floor, where a commodious council chamber was also provided.

Patee Market House was built in 1859 upon a square dedicated in Patee's Addition. There was never much of a market there, except for hay, wood and country produce. At

different times the building has been occupied by butchers and produce dealers. The city scales are located there.

There was formerly a live stock market located at Seventh and Messanie streets, where the Central Police Station now stands, where there was also a public weighmaster. This was abandoned in 1890.

In 1874 an effort was made to establish a public market on North Sixth street, and the city erected a frame building in the center of the street, south of the City Brewery. This was not a success, however, and the building was torn down in 1884.

* * *

Workhouse.—Prior to August, 1855, the city's prisoners were kept in a room in the old County Jail, which stood on the hill with the

old Court House. They were in charge of the street commissioner and were generally worked on the highways by him. In 1855 the first Workhouse was established in a two-story stone building upon the site of the present institution. In 1884 the stone building was torn down and the Workhouse of today erected.

Up to 1855 the street commissioner fed and cared for the prisoners. The first superintendent of the Workhouse was Anton H. Dalhoff, who served 1885-88. He was succeeded by Peter Reiplinger, 1890; the next superintendent was Charles Johnson, who served 1890-94, and was succeeded by William H. Dersch, 1894-96. In 1896-98, Bert Martin was superintendent, and he was succeeded by Andrew Arnell, who was succeeded by Henry Raidt, who served until April, 1904, when he was succeeded by Gottlieb Bandel.

The prisoners were worked upon the streets up to 1891, when this practice was abolished. There are sheds in the enclosure about the workhouse where the prisoners are employed at breaking rock, which is used by the engineer's department in the repair of streets. The superintendent of the Workhouse receives a salary of \$600 per annum and 15 cents per meal for feeding prisoners.

* * *

Central Police Station.—A holdover cell was provided in the Workhouse for city prisoners held for trial, during the early days and up to 1891. It was necessary to walk or cart them to police headquarters at the City Hall, where they were searched and booked; thence they were marched or carted through the streets to the Workhouse to be detained until the following morning, when they were marched back to the City Hall for trial. Those who were sentenced to the Workhouse were returned to that institution after court. One of the first steps of the Board of Police Commis-

sioners, when the department had been reorganized under the metropolitan system, was in the direction of a Central Police Station. In 1890 the Council appropriated \$10,000 for the present central station, located on the site of the old hay scales at Seventh and Messanie streets. With this money the walls and roof was built. In the following year the Council appropriated \$10,000 additional, and the building was completed and occupied in November, 1891. It is one of the most substantial and best appointed buildings of its kind in the West.

* * *

County Jail.—The people of Buchanan County have no cause to be either proud or satisfied with the County Jail. It is an antiquated, unsafe, unsanitary pile, that would be considered about the "proper thing" in Spain, where they are retrogressive and cruel.

The first Jail was at Sparta, and was built of logs. It was a small affair and stood in the public square of the first county seat. The structure survived the town, but was afterwards destroyed by fire. It was used as a hold-over. Prisoners of importance were taken to Liberty jail pending trial. When the first Court House was built in St. Joseph, a brick Jail and residence for the jailor was also constructed. This did service until the night of January 21, 1850, when it was destroyed by fire. Another was built, which was replaced by the present institution in 1859. At that time the new Jail was considered strictly modern; but the architect who designed it had fearful and wonderful ideas of ventilation and sanitation. It is a house within a house, the inner structure being of brick and cement, and the outer of brick and stone. The inner room contains two tiers of cells, ventilated only through grated doors, each having a capacity of four prisoners, though six have been crowded



Central Police Station



Corby's Mill

(On One Hundred and Two River. Built in 1852 by the late John Corby)



Y. M. C. A. Building



U. S. Post Office and Custom House

in. Until a few years ago the building was heated by stoves, each cell having a small box stove, wood being the fuel: Around the cell house there is a corridor, now heated by steam and lighted and ventilated by windows. Formerly there were no sanitary arrangements, but now there is sewerage, with water, etc., in the corridor. Quarters for female prisoners were, up to a year ago, in the upper tier of cells, and there was a woeful absence of humanity and decency in the arrangement. At the present time the female prisoners are kept on the second floor, in quarters formerly occupied by the sheriff for a residence.

The Jail has long been a farce and grand juries have condemned it regularly for 35 years. Escapes have been so numerous that they are no longer regarded as news by the reporters. Criminals ridicule it and hold it in contempt. Humanity protests and appeals to the people, but the people do not respond with sufficient force to be of effect. Such was the case in November of 1896, and upon three occasions since then, when a proposition for a new Jail was voted down at the general election; and the grim old pile remains, notwithstanding the condemnation of grand juries, building inspectors and humanitarians. And it were idle to speculate upon its future.

* * *

Federal Building.—The first appropriation made for a Federal Building in St. Joseph was made by Congress August 5, 1882, while the late Nicholas Ford was our Representative. Of the original appropriation, \$50,000 was set aside to purchase a site and inaugurate the work of construction. After a long delay the lots at Eighth and Edmond streets were purchased for \$11,750. There was more or less objection by down-

town merchants, who argued that the proposed location was too far removed from the business district of the city. The growth of business since that time, however, has been in the direction of the Federal Building until now it is conceded that excellent judgment was displayed in selecting the site.

When the late James N. Burnes entered Congress, he took up the work of pushing the completion of the Custom House where his predecessor in office had left off. Congressman Burnes secured a second appropriation of \$40,000 July 7, 1884, and, on March 3, 1885, another appropriation of \$50,000. August 4, 1886, Congressman Burnes succeeded in getting \$50,000 additional, and March 3, 1887, the last appropriation of \$127,000 for the building proper was made. August 29, 1890, Congressman R. P. C. Wilson obtained an appropriation of \$3,600 for the purchase of a clock for the tower of the building, making the total appropriations \$345,000.

Seven years were occupied in building the Custom House, there being much vexatious delay, as is usual in cases of this kind. The principle loss of time was caused, however, by the sinking of the building at the northwest corner. Much of the masonry had to be taken down and rebuilt after the foundation had been properly strengthened. The latter part of 1890 saw the building completed, and it was occupied in January of 1891.

Since then it has become too small and Congress has appropriated \$125,000, through Representative C. F. Cochran, for an extension to the south as far as Charles street and east to the alley.

* * *

The public libraries, City Hospital and other public buildings are treated under different headings.

FEDERAL SERVICE.

Three branches of the United States government are represented in St. Joseph—the Postoffice Department, the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department. All of these are quartered in the Federal Building at Eighth and Edmond streets, which is the most imposing public edifice in the city.

Postoffice.—In 1840 a postoffice was established at Blacksnake Hills, with Jules C. Robidoux in charge. The office continued under this name until 1843, when it was changed to St. Joseph, the town having meanwhile been platted and christened. Robidoux, George Brubaker and Capt. Frederick W. Smith were the postmasters under the old name, and Captain Smith was the first postmaster under the new name. The mails were not very heavy in those days, coming mostly by boat from the outer world and by pony and stage from neighboring points. Captain Smith wore an old-style, bell-crowned beaver hat, which he used as the repository of postal matter. He was personally acquainted with every inhabitant of the village and it was his custom to deliver mail to parties as he met them. Thus it will be seen that St. Joseph had free postal delivery long before many of the now populous cities of the West were even thought of.

William B. Almond succeeded Captain Smith in November of 1844 and served until September, 1845, when he was succeeded by William Irvin, who served until September, 1848. Joseph Wyatt then filled the office for one year, and was succeeded by Jesse Holladay, who served until September, 1849, when he was succeeded by Henry S. Creal in January of 1852. Charles Dutschky was appointed April, 1853. Henry Clark was appointed April, 1854, but did not take the office. Henry Slack was appointed in the same

month and held the office until October, 1855, when William A. Davis was appointed. Mr. Davis invented the railway postal car. The office was made presidential in March of 1858 and Mr. Davis continued as postmaster until April of 1861. He was succeeded by John L. Bittinger, who served until March, 1865, and was succeeded by William Fowler.

In March of 1866 George H. Hall was appointed. This appointment was rescinded and James M. Graham was appointed October 31, 1866. However, the friends of Colonel Hall prevailed at Washington and he was given the office in the following month, holding it until April of 1867, when he was succeeded by Joseph J. Wyatt, who served until April of 1869. James M. Hunter served from that time until March of 1871 and was succeeded by Philip Arnholdt, who served until February of 1875. John Severance held the office until May of 1876, and was succeeded by Dr. Robert P. Richardson, who served only a few months, however. He was succeeded in the following August by James T. Beach, who served until December of 1877, and was succeeded by Capt. Francis M. Posegate, who served until June of 1881. Frank M. Tracy succeeded Captain Posegate and served until April of 1885, when he was succeeded by John S. Evans, who served four years and was succeeded by Charles F. Ernst. Captain Ernst died August 2, 1892. From that time until September 30th, the office was in charge of Deputy Postmaster Joseph S. Browne, when Frank M. Atkinson took charge, served four years, and was reappointed for another four-year term in April of 1897. He was succeeded by Arthur W. Brewster, the present incumbent.

As long as the business of the city centered in the neighborhood of Market square, the Post Office was located in close proximity to

that point. For many years it was in the Beattie Bank Building, on the east side of Second street, north of Francis. Under Hunter and Arnholdt it was located in the Constable Building, on Fourth street, south of Edmond. Under Severance, Richardson, Beach, Posegate and Tracy it was located at the southeast corner of Second and Francis streets. Under Tracy, in 1881, the office was moved to a room under Tootle's Opera House, the theater at that time occupying the upper floors only. The business of the office soon outgrew the accommodations here, and under Tracy, also, the first floor of the new Tootle Building, east of the Opera House, was taken. The office remained there until January 26, 1891, when, under Postmaster Ernst, it was removed to its present permanent quarters in the Federal Building. There is also a postoffice in South St. Joseph; one at Inza, near South St. Joseph; one in South Park; and three sub-stations in the city proper.

* * *

Railway Mail Service.—The St. Joseph division of the railway mail service, which is embraced in the Seventh Division of the service, has headquarters in the Federal Building. There are 65 clerks employed under the direction of the chief clerk of the St. Joseph office, 27 of whom live in this city. The lines under the jurisdiction of the St. Joseph office extend into Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and many of the clerks employed under the office here live in Quincy, Council Bluffs, Grand Island, Atchison, Leavenworth and other towns.

* * *

Internal Revenue Office.—A branch of the Sixth Internal Revenue District of Missouri has been located in the Federal Building since its completion. A deputy, appointed by the

collector at Kansas City, is in charge, and his jurisdiction extends over 17 counties: Buchanan, Atchison, Holt, Nodaway, Andrew, Clinton, DeKalb, Gentry, Worth, Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Putnam and Sullivan. There are in this division 700 retail liquor dealers, including druggists who have permits to sell whisky and alcohol. In addition there are 32 wholesale liquor dealers, three breweries, seven fruit distilleries, five grain distilleries and 52 cigar manufactories. The business of all these concerns with the Internal Revenue Department is transacted through the St. Joseph office and consequently it makes a vast amount of work. The deputy has a stamp clerk, a gauger and a storekeeper to assist him.

In 1862 St. Joseph was the headquarters of the Third Revenue District of Missouri, embracing all of the State lying north of the Missouri River, and including 44 counties. The taxes collected amounted to about \$1,000,000 per annum. Charles B. Wilkinson was the first collector. In 1865 W. A. Price of Savannah was collector and A. N. Schuster was his deputy. In 1869 Mr. Schuster was appointed collector, the district then embracing 25 counties. Schuster served until 1871. The boundaries of the district were subsequently changed and it was called the Sixth. Schuster was succeeded by Gen. James Craig, and he by W. Z. Ransom. In 1875, when Charles B. Wilkinson was collector a second time, irregularities and complications were discovered in the office. Wilkinson went to Australia and was brought back, tried and convicted of embezzlement on a technicality, the irregularities having been traced to some of his employees. Such was the nature of the case, however, that after a careful examination of the same by the United States Attorney General and the President, a full pardon was granted Wilkinson.

R. T. Van Horn of Kansas City having meanwhile been appointed collector, the principal office was moved to Kansas City, and Christ. Mast, deceased, was made deputy at St. Joseph. John G. Walker of Savannah followed Mast, and then came Charles Groscup, H. G. Getchell, John Harnois and John B. Rodgers. The latter was succeeded in November, 1898, by William M. Shepherd, who in turn was succeeded by George L. Jewett, whose successor, George C. Toel, is still in charge.

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Port of Entry.—St. Joseph was made a port of entry January of 1883, through the efforts of Congressman James N. Burnes. Maj. James Hunter was the first surveyor and he had for his deputy James T. Beach. John Vanderlinde was appointed surveyor January 30, 1887, and was succeeded by James M. Limbird, who was appointed March 21, 1890. It was during his term, in January, 1891, that the customs office, which had previously been quartered in store buildings, moved to the Fed-

eral Building. President Cleveland appointed Clay C. Macdonald surveyor of the port in 1893, and Captain Macdonald was succeeded March 2, 1898, by William L. Buechle, who served until 1901, when he was succeeded by John Albus, the present incumbent.

* * *

Federal Court.—Through the efforts of Congressman James N. Burnes a branch of the Western Division of the United States Circuit Court was established at St. Joseph. The first session of this court was held at the Court House on April 4, 1887, with the late Arnold S. Krekel as judge. Charming M. Dunham was appointed clerk. Judge Krekel and Mr. Dunham both died in the summer of 1888. Judge John F. Phillips, the present judge, was appointed to succeed Judge Krekel and appointed Charles M. Thompson as clerk. Mr. Thompson served until October of 1891, when he was succeeded by Charles S. Pollock, who remained until his death, and was succeeded by C. C. Colt, the present incumbent.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

BUCHANAN COUNTY AND ST. JOSEPH IN WAR—THE WAR WITH MEXICO — DONIPHAN'S EXPEDITION—THE OREGON BATTALION — THE CIVIL WAR—A MOB DESTROYS THE UNITED STATES FLAG—SOME OF THE MEN WHO WENT SOUTH AND DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES AS SOLDIERS—THE UNION REGIMENTS THAT WERE ORGANIZED IN ST. JOSEPH, THEIR OFFICERS AND WHERE THEY FOUGHT—THE "PAW-PAW" MILITIA, ITS HISTORY AND HOW IT CAME INTO EXISTENCE—THE MISSOURI MILITIA AFTER THE WAR—THE NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI—THE WAR WITH SPAIN AND THE COMPANIES THAT WENT FROM ST. JOSEPH TO THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

Having reviewed the political history of Buchanan County and St. Joseph, and touched incidentally upon commercial and social progress, it is deemed proper, at this point, to make a digression and to consider the various war periods. The War with Mexico, the Civil War and the late struggle with Spain will be touched upon as far as they are related to the people of this county.

During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards called for volunteers to join the Army of the West in an expedition to Santa Fe under command of Gen. Stephen W. Kearny. General Kearny was the father of the late Charles W. Kearny, of St. Joseph, and the uncle of Gen. Phil Kearny. A number went from here, among them Willard P. Hall, who was then a candidate for Congress. Mr. Hall left a law practice and the campaign to take care of itself and joined the First Regiment of Missouri Cavalry as a private. This regiment assem-

bled at Fort Leavenworth and elected as its colonel Alexander W. Doniphan of Liberty, who had also enlisted as a private. The regiment went with Colonel Kearny as far as Santa Fe. From that point its operations became known as "Doniphan's Expedition," an achievement that is famous in history, and that is frequently compared with the military feats of Xenophon, Hannibal and the first Napoleon.

The entire Army of the West, at the beginning of the campaign, numbered 1,658 men. The army, composed of dragoons and cavalry, marched across the plains in detachments, the first leaving Fort Leavenworth on June 29th, and the last on July 6, 1846. They rendezvoused at a famous trading post on the Arkansas River, in Colorado, the present site of Fort Lyon, known then as Bent's Fort. After resting several days the reunited forces proceeded south across the Raton mountains through the Raton pass and entered the city of Las

Vegas without opposition on August 15th. The alcalde and all other citizens of the place took the oath of allegiance to the United States. Here Colonel Kearny received his commission as general, forwarded by messenger from Washington.

Learning that Armijo, the Governor of New Mexico, had fortified Apache Pass, through which led the road to Santa Fe, and was occupying it with a considerable force, General Kearny marched to meet him, in the expectation of battle. But at his approach the Mexicans retired without offering resistance, and the army went through the pass and on to Santa Fe, which was occupied unopposed on August 18, 1846.

General Kearny at once proceeded to organize a provisional government for the Mexican State, the capital of which he held. To Colonel Doniphan and to Willard P. Hall was assigned the duty of constructing and formulating laws for the newly acquired territory. They were given quarters in the "palace," as the residence of the Governor of New Mexico has always been called, and went to work, each with four clerks and interpreters, in the room in which Gen. Lew Wallace wrote "Ben Hur" a third of a century afterward. The result of their labors is known as the "Kearny Code," which forms an important constituent of the territorial laws of New Mexico to-day.

It was while thus engaged that Willard P. Hall was notified by Colonel Doniphan, who had received dispatches, that he had been elected to Congress over Judge Birch of Plattsburg.

On September 26th, General Kearny started with his column of regulars for California, leaving Colonel Doniphan in command of Santa Fe. On September 28th Gen. Sterling Price arrived in Santa Fe, followed by a force of 1,700 volunteers from Missouri. Colonel

Doniphan, who, at his own request, had been ordered to join General Wool in Chihuahua, was preparing to move south, when an order reached him, sent back by General Kearny, to make a campaign against the Navajo Indians, who had been attacking Mexican villages on the Rio Grande. Turning his authority as Governor of New Mexico over to General Price, Colonel Doniphan at once proceeded to execute General Kearny's order.

The Navajos were at that time a powerful tribe, numbering some 17,000, and inhabited what is now Northeastern Arizona. They had long been the terror and scourge of the civilized inhabitants of New Mexico. Colonel Doniphan divided his forces, dispatching Major Gilpin with 200 men northwest into San Juan country, while he himself, with the remainder of his regiment marched to Albuquerque and thence west up the Rio Puerco to its headwaters. The Navajos were encompassed and surrounded by this movement and made a treaty in which they bound themselves to cease their depredations and become friends of the United States.

On December 14, 1846, Colonel Doniphan commenced his march to Chihuahua. His route lay through a barren desert of ninety miles, known as the *Jornata del Muerto* (Journey of the dead). No water is to be found the entire distance. Over this plain Colonel Doniphan successfully marched his troops in detachments, each requiring about 30 hours in the passage, and occupied the town of Dona Ana without resistance.

Leaving half his regiment here to guard the river crossing, Colonel Doniphan pushed south, and at Brazito met a Mexican force from Chihuahua that had advanced to oppose him. A sharp skirmish followed in which the Mexicans were routed and followed to El Paso, which was captured with its military supplies.

In the enemy's baggage here taken were found dispatches imparting the information that General Wool, instead of proceeding west to Chihuahua, had gone south to join General Taylor at Monterey. Colonel Doniphan was therefore confronted with the alternative of returning to Santa Fe or marching 1,200 miles through a hostile country to Monterey to effect a junction with Wool. He decided to go on and sent back for artillery. In response he was joined by a Missouri battalion of artillery and by the Laclede Rangers of St. Louis, increasing his force to about 1,000 men with six pieces of artillery.

Before him lay the city of Chihuahua, rich, populous and protected by a strong garrison. Colonel Doniphan marched south without serious opposition to the pass of Sacramento, 16 miles north of the city of Chihuahua, which the Mexicans had fortified and where they were then awaiting his coming with 4,200 men, cavalry and artillery. The Mexican flank was protected by a deep precipitous ravine difficult of passage.

The following incident was related by the late Francis Carroll Hughes, of Agency township, who was Colonel Doniphan's quartermaster sergeant. Doniphan had not slept during the night before the battle of the pass and was seated in front of his tent early in the morning of February 28, 1847. The men had not slept much either and were seated about the camp fires talking. When Sergeant Hughes approached his commander, Colonel Doniphan requested him to go about among the men and ascertain what they were talking about. Doniphan had serious doubts of the result of the impending engagement: in fact he expected the worst, for the odds were overwhelmingly against him.

"What are they talking about, sergeant?" he asked eagerly when Hughes returned.

"Why, colonel," said Sergeant Hughes, "they are talking about the massacre of the Alamo and cursing the Mexicans."

Doniphan's face lit up at this, and slapping his hands upon his knees, he jumped up and exclaimed prophetically, "By heaven, sergeant, we are going to win!"

Thus inspired, Colonel Doniphan gave the order to advance as soon as possible. He crossed the ravine above mentioned, under the fire, with his mounted troops, and on the other side was met by the Mexican cavalry, which was repulsed. Then he ordered a counter charge, which was successfully made, and drove the Mexicans from the field. He captured 11 pieces of artillery, 40 prisoners and the enemy's baggage, and entered the city of Chihuahua in triumph. The Mexican loss was 300 killed and wounded, while Doniphan's loss was one killed and eight wounded.

Reports were sent to Generals Taylor and Wood and the march to join the former at Monterey began. This expedition, in a hostile country, far from any base of supplies, had to rely wholly upon its own resources for existence, exposed equally to the attacks of the Mexicans, whose country they were invading, and of the predatory bands of Indians which roamed over Northern Mexico. Over arid plains, through mountain passes, in which Mexican guerrillas lay in ambush, and through fertile valleys as well, the expedition continued its triumphal march, defeating and dispersing all who opposed it, until on the first of May, 1847, it moved into Saltillo with banners flying, and joined Taylor.

But General Taylor was not prepared to utilize these reinforcements. There were reports of a change of commanders in Mexico

and all operations were at a standstill. Colonel Doniphan's troops remained with Taylor about one month, when, their terms of enlistment having expired, and there being no prospect of active operations at an early date, he marched his command to Brazos de Santiago and embarked for New Orleans, where the men were mustered out.

From the beginning to the end of the campaign the forces under Colonel Doniphan had lived wholly upon their own resources. Until they reached New Orleans they had not seen a paymaster, quartermaster or commissary, save as these posts were discharged by the regimental officers. As may be imagined, the men after such a campaign were a motley crowd as to raiment. They were in rags, except so far as they had supplemented their original uniforms with articles of Mexican costume acquired on the march.

From New Orleans to their homes in Missouri the progress of Colonel Doniphan's command was a continuous ovation. The expedition indeed had been a wonderful one. In 13 months the command had marched, mainly in a hostile country, 3,600 miles by land and traveled 2,500 miles by water. On his arrival in Missouri Colonel Doniphan received the well-earned brevet of brigadier-general.

Willard P. Hall did not participate in the campaign beyond Santa Fe. The late Charles A. Perry, whose name is prominently identified with the history of St. Joseph, was the sutler of Colonel Doniphan's regiment, but did not get beyond Santa Fe. Francis Carroll Hughes, Colonel Doniphan's quartermaster-sergeant, recently died at an advanced age in Agency township. Andrew Tracy, who is still a resident of St. Joseph, was with Doniphan through the entire campaign. Aside from General Hall there were only two others from Buchanan County with Doniphan. These

were Joel Ryan, who died in Doniphan County, and Vernell Thompson, who afterward went to California. Hughes went from Clinton County and Perry and Tracy from Platte. Ryan and Vernell enlisted under Sterling Price and were transferred to Doniphan at Santa Fe.

Buchanan County also sent a contingent to join Gen. Sterling Price, whose expedition to New Mexico followed that of General Kearny and relieved Colonel Doniphan at Santa Fe, as related above. Many also went as teamsters. Among those now residing in St. Joseph who went under Price is Samuel D. Gann, who, however, enlisted from Platte County. The late Isaac N. Brooks and his brothers Bride and Virgil were with Price, too, as were also Dr. Gray and his son, of the lower part of the county.

In the spring of 1847 Governor Edwards called for a battalion of five companies for service on the Indian frontier, and the routes to Santa Fe and Oregon, to protect traders and emigrants. Lieut.-Col. L. E. Powell, of St. Charles, organized the battalion, among the companies being one formed at St. Joseph. Our company was officered by Robert M. Stewart, captain; Henry Smith, 1st lieutenant; Howell Thomas, 2nd lieutenant; John Searcy, 3rd lieutenant. The battalion was formed at Fort Leavenworth. Beside Colonel Powell there were the following officers: Dr. S. Todd, St. Joseph, adjutant; James McDowell, St. Joseph, sergeant-major; Capt. Stewart Van Vliet, quartermaster; Frank Warmcastle, Atchison County, commissary of subsistence. The late Gen. James Craig commanded a company raised in Holt County. Captain Stewart was stricken with rheumatism at Fort Leavenworth and returned home. After faithfully performing the mission upon which it was sent, doing business over a vast region of

country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, the battalion returned home and the men were mustered out late in the fall of 1848.

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After the War with Mexico, interest in military matters lagged. In 1853, the Robidoux Grays existed, under command of Capt. Bela M. Hughes. In 1860 the Fourth Military District, in which St. Joseph was located, was commanded by Col. M. Jeff Thompson, and the First Battalion, consisting of three companies, under Maj. F. W. Smith, was organized in St. Joseph. Company A, "Jackson Guards," was commanded by Capt. Reuben Kay. Company B, "Emmett Guards," was commanded by Capt. T. J. Rafferty. Company C, German Rifles," was commanded by George Landry.

* * *

The Civil War period was in some respects the most momentous in the history of the community. Buchanan County was settled largely by people who had come from the Southern States and the fact that over 2,000 slaves, valued at \$1,500,000, were owned here will readily explain why there was a strong feeling against abolition on the part of a considerable portion of the community. In the election of 1860, Bell and Everett, the Presidential candidates representing the remnants of the old Whig and Know-Nothing parties, under the name of the Constitution-Union party received 1,287 votes; Stephen A. Douglas, representing that wing of the Democratic party which opposed secession and the interference of the National government with the local affairs and institutions of any State, received 1,226 votes; John C. Breckinridge, representing that wing of the Democratic party known

as strict State's Rights men, received 614 votes, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, received 452 votes, of which number 410 were cast in the city of St. Joseph.

On February 18, 1861, an election was held to choose three delegates to the convention which was to decide the course of Missouri upon the question of secession or loyalty. Ex-Governor Robert M. Stewart, Willard P. Hall and Robert W. Donnell were elected. The first two were strong, outspoken Union men, while the latter sympathized with the South. Public sentiment was fairly reflected in the vote for these delegates.

Prominent among the local followers of Governor Jackson, who had declared that the destiny of all slave-holding States was alike, were M. Jeff. Thompson, Alonzo W. Slayback, J. H. R. Cundiff, then editor of the *Gazette*, and others. A delegation from St. Joseph assisted in the sacking of Liberty arsenal and a portion of the arms and military equipments there taken were brought here and secreted in cellars. The "Emmett Guards" and the "Jackson Guards" were disbanded, there being a strong division of sentiment. Capt. John C. Thornton and Capt. Reuben Kay then formed companies of Jackson sympathizers and went into camp near the Patee House.

Excitement now ran high in St. Joseph and there was great uneasiness, as threats had been uttered against the loyalists, those who had voted for Lincoln being especially unpopular with the Southern sympathizers. At this time an incident occurred which hastened the impending crisis. John L. Bittinger, a prominent Republican, who had been appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, raised the United States flag over the Post Office, which was then located in a building on the east side of Second street, just north of Francis. This incensed the Southern sympathizers and was

construed by the military companies as a direct affront to them. One morning in May, 1861, several days after the flag had been raised, a mob collected at Market square and an angry discussion of the affair took place. Colonel Thompson, who was then engaged in the real estate business with Thomas Harbine, opposite the Post Office, went down and addressed the mob, denouncing the postmaster's course, but counseling moderation. Then, as if seized by a sudden impulse, he did the exact opposite. Proceeding to the rear of the Post Office building, he ascended the roof by a shed, and when his associates saw him again he had torn the flag from its pole and was waving it to the mob on Market square and excitedly blowing a tin horn. The mob charged up Second street and swarmed upon the roof to join Colonel Thompson. The flag was torn to shreds, the pole was broken off and carried in triumphant procession by the mob to the river, where it was demolished and cast into the water. No resistance was offered to this piece of violence and the frenzied rabble had clear field.

A contingent, headed by Alonzo W. Slayback, proceeded to Turner Hall, where the United States colors were also displayed. Several members of the Turn-Verein, guarded by Robert Bradshaw, saved the flag there by taking it down in the face of danger. Rebel flags were raised in various parts of the city.

As a result of this outburst, a company of United States dragoons, under command of Captain Sully, was sent here to protect loyal citizens. The dragoons broke up the camp near the Patee House and the State troops scattered.

Colonel Thompson joined the Confederacy and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He was known as the "Swamp Fox," and his career in the great struggle is now a part of the nation's history.

Capt. John C. Landis had secretly formed a company for the South. In July of 1861, he had the Liberty arsenal arms and ammunition secretly loaded into wagons, covered with hay, and taken through the Federal camp in the daytime to avert suspicion. Outside of the city Captain Landis' company received them and carried them successfully to Price's army, then encamped near Springfield. This was the only company that went to the South from St. Joseph. The others who fought on that side went singly or in small, unorganized squads. Among these was A. W. Slayback, mentioned above, who, after the battle of Lexington, was elected colonel of a cavalry regiment and served under Kirby Smith. He was killed some years ago by John A. Cockrell, then the editor of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Captain Landis fought at Corinth, Champion Hills and Vicksburg, where he surrendered and was exchanged. Subsequently he commanded a battery and surrendered at the close of the war with the Army of the Gulf.

Elijah Gates went out as a private in a company formed at Easton and joined Governor Jackson in the summer of 1861. He served with distinction at Lexington and Elkhorn, also at Corinth, was promoted step by step for bravery and retired only after the guns had been silenced. He came out a brigadier-general, but left an arm upon the battlefield.

A regiment to join Price at Lexington was organized from Buchanan, Andrew, Nodaway and Atchison counties, in August of 1861. John Saunders was colonel, J. H. R. Cundiff, lieutenant-colonel, and J. C. C. Thornton, major. These troops fought heroically under Colonel Green at Lexington. Thornton's men rolled a bale of hemp before them as they ascended the hill to attack the Union breastworks. The bullets did not penetrate the hemp

bales and the cannon balls only bounced from them to the ground. Thus they reached and took the entrenchments.

It is estimated that between 1,600 and 2,000 men "went South" from Buchanan County during the war. As there are no records to refer to, it is impossible to give details of their achievements in the field. Reuben Kay, of St. Joseph, was in command of a company in the Confederate service, as was also Thomas R. Penick, a brother of Col. William R. Penick, who was an extreme Union man. The late John S. Tutt, county assessor, lost a leg at the battle of Corinth. John Kemper, son of Simeon Kemper, also a captain, was killed in battle, as was also George Baxter, an attorney, who went from St. Joseph and joined "Stonewall" Jackson. John R. Boyd, another attorney of St. Joseph, was killed at Independence. Sidney Cunningham, who had taught in the public schools of St. Joseph, joined John Morgan, was with that leader throughout his career and escaped capture by swimming the Ohio River. Ephraim Kelly, of the county, commanded a battery under General Price and also distinguished himself. It will be impossible to state more in this brief work concerning the sons of Buchanan County who fought and suffered and gave their lives for the cause that was lost. But there is no doubt about the valor and the heroism of these men, nor of the loyalty and patriotism of those who lived to see the nation reunited and prosperous.

Matters grew worse instead of better in St. Joseph after the arrival of the dragoons. These were supplanted by the Second Iowa Infantry under Colonel Curtis. This regiment remained from June until August, 1861. In September, the 16th Illinois, under Colonel Smith, was here for a short time. This regiment and the 52nd Illinois returned and spent the winter of 1861-62 in camp on Prospect

Hill. Some of the breastworks erected there are still in existence.

Early in September of 1861, St. Joseph was visited by a Confederate regiment, under Boyd and Patton. These troops were on their way South from the upper counties and remained in the city several days, levying tribute and helping themselves to whatever they fancied. There was a reign of terror during their stay, beside which the ordinary run of local dissension was mild and welcome.

Following them, and before the arrival of the Illinois troops, came Major Cranor and a battalion of raw militiamen from the Grand River country. These remained only a short time and created much amusement by their grotesque awkwardness. They soon learned how to fight, however.

In the spring of 1862 Benjamin F. Loan of St. Joseph was appointed brigadier-general and placed in command of Northwestern Missouri with headquarters at St. Joseph. In the fall of that year he was put into active service in an effort to run the bushwhackers from the central part of the State, and finally took command of the Jefferson City district, where he remained until after he was elected to Congress. On his staff were the following from Buchanan County: John Severance, major and aide-de-camp; Joseph Penny, major and quartermaster; James M. Wilson, major and aide-de-camp; Nicholas J. Schlupp, lieutenant and aide; Dr. R. P. Richardson, brigade surgeon.

General Loan was succeeded by Brig.-Gen. Willard P. Hall in the fall of 1862, as commander of the Seventh Military District, which embraced Buchanan and Platte counties. He remained until February, 1864, when, as Lieutenant-Governor, he succeeded Governor Gamble, who had died. On General Hall's staff were: Silas Woodson, colonel and inspector-

general; Jonathan M. Bassett, colonel and inspector; Allen P. Richardson, colonel and aide-de-camp; Mordecai Oliver, colonel and aide-de-camp; Thomas J. Chew, Jr., major and quartermaster; Dr. William Bertram, major and brigade surgeon; John L. Bittinger, major and aide-de-camp; James Hunter, major and aide-de-camp; Peter W. Fredericks, lieutenant and inspector.

Col. John F. Williams of the Ninth Cavalry was in charge of the district after General Hall. In the spring of 1864, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk was in command of the forces in this county and remained until he was succeeded by Col. Chester Harding, in the fall.

In the winter of 1864-65 Gen. James Craig was in command. On General Craig's staff were these from the neighborhood: Isaac B. Halsey, major and aide-de-camp; E. S. Castle, major and aide-de-camp.

Col. John Pinger was in command in the spring of 1865, and when the year closed William R. Penick was in command of the Missouri militia in this section as brigadier-general.

Among other citizens of St. Joseph and the county who held general staff positions are the following: John F. Tyler, colonel and aide-de-camp to General Scofield; James Rainsford, major and assistant aide-de-camp on the staff of General Guitar. William Kemper, major and quartermaster on the staff of General Guitar. George H. Hall, brother to Governor Hall and afterward mayor of St. Joseph, also rose to the rank of brigadier-general, as did also Col. Chester Harding and Robert Bradshaw.

Maj. William M. Albin was provost marshal under General Loan, Jonathan M. Bassett and Silas Woodson under Generals Willard P. Hall and Guitar. General Bassett was also under General Fisk, and was followed by

Captain Hardin, Captain Walser and Armstrong Beattie.

St. Joseph was a prominent base of military operations during the Civil War and a number of regiments were organized here. In June, of 1861, the 13th Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, was formed, of home guard battalions, under Major Everett Peabody, Maj. Robert T. Van Horn and Major Berry. The regiment was employed in guarding a portion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and upon garrison duty, until ordered to Lexington, in September. Colonel Mulligan, who commanded at Lexington, surrendered to Sterling Price on September 16, 1861, who paroled the officers of the 13th and released the men upon their oaths. Exchanges were subsequently effected and the regiment was reorganized as the 25th Regiment, Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, with Everett Peabody as colonel, R. T. Van Horn as lieutenant-colonel, James E. Powell and Fred C. Nichols as majors, and Dr. J. T. Berghoff as surgeon. There were 10 companies and the aggregate strength of the regiment was about 600. Among those from St. Joseph who held commissions were Capt. Joseph Schmitz, Capt. B. F. Buzard, Capt. Robert C. Bradshaw, Capt. Joseph Thompson, Lieut. Litt R. Lancaster and Lieut. Augustus Salzman. In 1862 the regiment was sent to General Grant at Pittsburg Landing and was brigaded in McKean's brigade, Prentiss' division. It participated in the battle of Shiloh, losing very heavily in killed and wounded, among the former Colonel Peabody and Major Powell. Chester Harding, Jr., was appointed colonel. In the advance upon Corinth the regiment was constantly on picket duty or engaged in the construction of earthworks. During the summer of 1862 the regiment constructed a chain of forts south and west of Corinth. It was ordered to Mis-

souri in 1862, for the purpose of recruiting, but on its arrival at St. Louis was sent to Pilot Knob, Missouri. Subsequently it was assigned to General Patterson and became a part of the Army of Southeast Missouri. Upon returning to Iron Mountain in 1863, it was ordered to St. Joseph and actively employed in clearing the district of Northwest Missouri from bushwhackers until June, when it was sent to New Madrid, where it reconstructed the fortifications and constituted the garrison of the post. In November, of 1863, it was consolidated with the Engineer Regiment of the West.

Under Governor Gamble's call for 42,000 volunteers for six months' service, August 24, 1861, William M. Albin directed the formation of three companies of infantry at St. Joseph. These were mustered into service on September 19, 1861, as the First Battalion, under Major Albin, and assigned to guard duty and scouting in Gentry, Worth, Andrew, Buchanan and DeKalb counties; also attached to General Prentiss' river expedition. The battalion was never in any general engagement, but had many skirmishes with the enemy, killing a number and taking over 200 prisoners. The officers were: William M. Albin, major; John M. Sullivan, adjutant; Thomas Evans, commissary. Company A had 48 men. James Stockton was captain, Philip Huggins 1st lieutenant and Alex. R. Stockton 2nd lieutenant. Company B had 54 men, under Capt. Horace Hunter, with Jackson Dye and Isaac Phillips as lieutenants. Company C had 43 men, under Capt. Henry B. Rust, with Edwin N. Storms and John Ray as lieutenants.

Joseph's battalion of six months' militia was also organized in St. Joseph in September of 1861. It was commonly known as the "Third" and was also engaged in scout duty. It was mustered out February 11, 1862. Peter

A. Joseph was major, R. B. Linville adjutant, George W. H. Landon surgeon, Willis M. Sherwood quartermaster and Samuel Rosenblatt commissary. There were four companies. Capt. John Pinger commanded Company A, 64 men, with John Watson and Henry Kelling as lieutenants. Company B, Capt. William Drumhiller and Lieuts. Elezior S. Castle and Aaron Widdle, had 84 men. Company C, 64 men, was under Alex. McLaren and Frederick Downey. Company D, 54 men, was under Capt. D. H. David and Lieuts. Christian Cook and Thurston Chase.

The Fourth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was organized in St. Joseph, April 28, 1862, with eight companies, and two companies were afterwards added. George H. Hall commanded as colonel, William M. Albin as lieutenant-colonel, George W. Kelly as senior major, Douglass Dale as junior major and Lieuts. Joseph K. Robinson and David Bonham, Jr., as battalion adjutants. In 1863 Lieutenant-Colonel Albin was succeeded by Lient.-Col. Walter King. The regiment did service in Southwestern Missouri and was attached to General Brown's brigade, taking part in the battles of Springfield, Marshall, Huntsville, Arkansas, and in many skirmishes. Colonel Hall was made brigadier-general. The regiment remained in service until 1865.

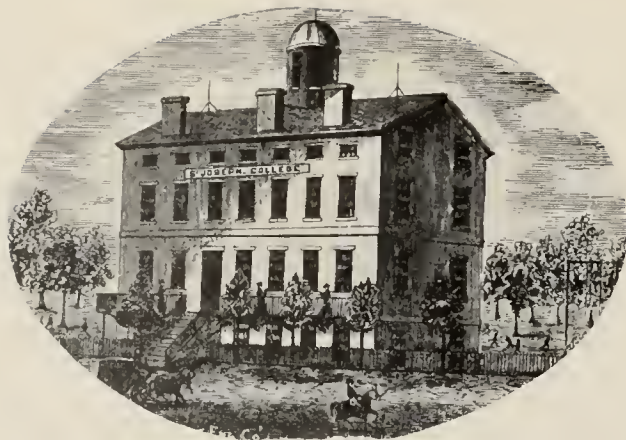
The Fifth Cavalry Regiment, Missouri State Militia, was also organized in April of 1862. There were 10 companies. The regimental organization was as follows: William R. Penick, colonel; Philip A. Thompson, lieutenant-colonel; William Drumhiller and Thomas B. Biggers, majors; Lyman W. Densmore, adjutant; Josiah C. Spring, commissary; Joel H. Warren, Henry Douglass and Henry Frasse, surgeons; Joseph H. Hopkins, chaplain. The companies were officered, during the life of the regiment as follows: A, William Drum-

hiller, captain, promoted to major; John G. Woods and David E. Shannon, captains, successively; Morgan Jerman, Charles W. Leach, William Castle and Washington Bennett, lieutenants. B, Daniel H. David, captain; Benjamin T. Henry and William H. Bixby, lieutenants. C, Joseph H. Richards, captain; Don Alfonzo Colvin and John W. Enoch, lieutenants. D, George W. Fitzpatrick and John S. Minick, captains; Henry S. Hill and George W. Fairbrother, lieutenants. E, George Wakerle, captain; Nicholas Schlupp and Herman Springer, lieutenants. F, John B. Van Zant, captain; Edward N. Roberts and Theron W. Crandall, lieutenants. G, Robert G. Hubbard, captain; William F. Miller, Henry Ogle, Joseph Penney and John B. Magers, lieutenants. H, John Pinger, captain; Peter Lanenger and George Weber, lieutenants. I, William McCarthy and Luther Tillotson, captains; John W. Coughlin, Peter Simpson, Thomas Wilson, lieutenants. K, J. D. M. Thompson, captain; Frederick Dony, George D. Tolle, L. Densmore and William Fowler, lieutenants. Lieutenant Densmore was made adjutant and Lieutenant Fowler quartermaster. This regiment was employed in fighting the bushwhackers and guerrillas in Northwest Missouri. In July of 1862 the regiment was ordered broken up and the companies attached to the First and Ninth Cavalry regiments of the Missouri State Militia.

In 1862 Buchanan and Platte counties formed the Seventh Military District of Missouri, and three independent companies were organized for duty at home. One of these, commanded by Capt. William Randall, with Benjamin F. Larkin and Jonas D. Butts as lieutenants, was organized August 9, 1862. Another, commanded by Capt. G. E. Landry, with Henry Harding and William Backer as lieutenants, was organized August 21, 1862.

These were afterwards merged into the militia. A third company organized among railroad employees for the protection of railroad property was officered by John S. Kellogg as captain and John Broder and Horatio N. Turner as lieutenants.

The 25th Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia was organized in St. Joseph, in July, of 1862, with John Severance as colonel, Thomas Harbine as lieutenant-colonel, Peter Walter and John T. Ross as majors, Gustave H. Koch as adjutant, C. W. Davenport as quartermaster, Alfred H. Starr as surgeon and Rev. A. H. Wright as chaplain. Colonel Severance resigned April 22, 1863, and was succeeded by Col. John Scott, who was transferred to the 81st Regiment shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by Col. Thomas Harbine. James Hunter commanded Company A, with Thomas Young and Ed. Freeman as lieutenants. John R. Snyder commanded Company B, with James S. Barnes and E. E. Cramer as lieutenants. James Brierly commanded C, with Peter Davis and William Simmons as lieutenants. Louis Hax commanded D, with John Kieffer and Fred Riesenny as lieutenants. Charles Mast commanded E, with Charles F. Ernst and Philip Arnholdt as lieutenants. Jonathan M. Bassett commanded F, with John A. Dolman and G. W. Davenport as lieutenants. He was succeeded by Captain Dolman, with Robert S. Gunn and Henry T. Gore as lieutenants. G, was commanded by Capt. George Lyon, with William C. Toole and R. J. S. Wise as lieutenants. H was commanded by William Loving, with Joseph S. Browne, J. T. Ross and Anthony Volls as lieutenants. I was commanded by Ephraim Perry, with Peter A. Jones and Hamilton Wilson as lieutenants. K was commanded by James H. Davis, with Francis M. Hall, William S. Tyler and H. B. Goss as lieutenants. There were also three battalions



The First Christian Brothers' College (1880)



Southwest Corner of Third and Edmond Streets in 1880
(The One-Story Building is the Site of the Chamber of Commerce)



VIEW OF ST. JOSEPH IN 1850



THE FIRST STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, No. 2

companies, one under Capt. O. G. McDonald, another under Capt. Elias Parrott and a third under Capt. G. M. Brown. This regiment was stationed in Buchanan County. In consequence of an extraordinary reduction in numbers, the regiment was disbanded November 1, 1863, and the commissions of the officers revoked, with the exception of those in charge of Companies F and K. Colonel Scott was instructed by the same order to reorganize the militia of Buchanan County, which had become demoralized. He organized the 81st Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia, and used companies F and K as the nucleus. This regiment formed a component part of what was called the "Paw-Paw Brigade."

* * *

The "Paw-Paws."—The border was overrun with outlaws of all sorts—bushwhackers, Southern recruiting officers, thieves and robbers, without regard to politics. In addition to local troubles of that sort, great excitement prevailed in Kansas on account of the Lawrence massacre, and an invasion of Missouri was threatened by Jim Lane and Jemison's "Red-Legs." The militia service hereabouts was in a very demoralized condition, and the protection of life and property was a serious problem. Feuds that had been engendered between the border residents of Kansas and Missouri in 1854-57 were reopened or made pretexts by marauders and freebooters. A number of citizens of the county had returned from Price's army and were, of course, classed as disloyal. They were, however, fully as anxious to protect life and property from the marauders as were the loyal men. It was proposed by Gen-Williard P. Hall that all of these be organized into militia companies, and President Lincoln, who sanctioned the proposition, saw in it the possibility of keeping many from re-enlistment in the Confederate service. A knowledge of

the conditions that existed at that time can be gathered from the testimony of Col. John F. Williams, who was in command of the district, with headquarters at St. Joseph, before a committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the militia. Colonel Williams testified as follows:

"When I took command (in July of 1863) I found portions of the district in a lawless condition; mobs and riots were common in a number of counties in my district; I found also that a number of the troops then in service in the district were disobedient, and rather mutinous; were under no discipline or control. I urged upon the officers to subject their men to the observance of the rules and articles of war; some succeeded, others failed. The condition of the troops was improving until Quantrell made his raid on Lawrence; that created great excitement in the country, both among the troops and citizens; numbers of them openly declared they would not resist an invasion by General Lane, or anybody else, made in retaliation from Kansas.

"Both before and after the Lawrence raid, raids from Leavenworth city and other portions of the Kansas border were daily and nightly made into Missouri, the troops stationed at Weston failing or refusing to prevent them. Those raids were made by armed negroes, assisted by white outlaws, called 'Red-Legs'; they were not in the military service, with the exception, perhaps, of some negroes. Just after Lane's speech at Leavenworth city, immediately after the Lawrence massacre, an expedition was gotten up at Leavenworth city, of some magnitude, to invade Platte County, composed of 'Red-Legs,' outlaws, runaway negroes, etc. They took the ferryboat to start across. General Ewing telegraphed to the commander of the post at Fort Leavenworth to take the boat and prevent the raid, which he did.

“When I took command in St. Joseph and the district there, there were refugees in the city from several counties in the district, having been ordered to leave the State by a band calling themselves ‘Midnight Rangers.’ Their mode of operations was about this: They would leave a written notice, three or four matches enclosed in it, at a party’s house, notifying him that if he did not leave in five days, with his whole family, he would be hanged and his house burned. Then some other members of the gang, who were on friendly terms with the victim, would call and condole with him, and advise him to stay. But the victim had already made up his mind to go, which they knew, and they would take advantage of his fear and buy his property at nominal figures. Thus a system of wholesale robbery was carried on. The reorganization of the militia, or the arming of the ‘Paw-Paws,’ has entirely stopped this species of lawlessness.

“When I first took command at St. Joseph, countrymen who came in to trade were pulled off their horses, sometimes by soldiers and sometimes by citizens, and threatened with death if they ever came back. An old man from the country was knocked down by a soldier. The fact was reported to me and I had the soldier placed under arrest. The next day the old man came to me and begged that I do not compel him to testify against the soldier before the provost marshal, as he was afraid of being killed by the companions of the soldier. There were hundreds of such instances.

* * * Most of the troops in the district are now concentrated on the border along the river to prevent raids into Missouri from the thieves and outlaws of Kansas, assisted by their friends in Missouri. * * * I sent a squad of ten men over the river at St. Joseph to recover two mules stolen from a citizen of Buchanan County, having learned that they were

secreted in a cornfield just back of Elwood. The squad recovered the mules, but were fired upon by citizens of Kansas on their return to the river. At another time I ordered Major Garth of the Ninth Cavalry with forty-two men across the river to recapture some horses, guns and money that were stolen from Judge Woodson and another citizen of Buchanan County. The military and civil authorities of Kansas drew up their forces—some hundred and fifty strong, composed of negroes and whites together—in line of battle, and resisted the crossing of my men. I then sent the major across with one man; he had a conference with the commander of the post at Elwood, who promised to recapture the property, but who failed to do so. These raids were frequent.”

The 81st Regiment was organized by Col. John Scott and there were many remonstrances to the arming of men who were known or suspected to have been at one time in sympathy with the South. Col. William R. Penick, who was an intense and uncompromising Unionist, in his statement to the legislative committee, said of a portion of the “Paw-Paws:”

“The two companies I saw were notoriously disloyal. They were in our city last election to guard the polls. I placed myself in a position to look every man in the face as they marched up the street. These were the first Secessionists I ever saw carrying arms under the authority of the government, and I gave them a close inspection. I am almost confident that there was not a loyal man in either company. I saw men who had belonged to Price’s army—some were there in the Rebel ranks at Lexington and Blue Mills who never joined the army. Some who had assisted in raising Rebel flags. Some who had often cheered for Jeff Davis. Some who had acted as recruiting officers for Price’s army, but who were too old to go themselves. Nearly all of them are notoriously dis-

loyal and are enrolled as sympathizers on the provost marshal's book."

This, of course, was an extreme view, particularly so in the light of what the late Judge Henry M. Vories said to the committee, among other things being the following:

"Those called 'Paw-Paws,' in my part of the State, have behaved themselves very well; in fact, exceedingly well—as far as I either know or have been informed, and the county has been more quiet and seemed to be more secure since about the time of their organization. But I do not attribute this change for the better so much to the change of the militia organization as to the fact that an election took place about the same time as their organization. My judgment is that a great deal of the trouble we had in our county last summer was caused by the excitement produced by politicians who were running for office, who were haranguing the soldiers and others, by which they were kept in a constant state of excitement, and that out of these excitements quarrels arose, and that persons were embittered against each other so as to induce them to commit lawless acts. I think that after the election these acts of violence would, in a great measure, have ceased without any change of the militia. Yet I think that the late militia called the 'Paw-Paws' have exerted themselves to keep the peace of the county. I think they have been anxious to make a good character, knowing that they were charged with disloyalty; at least, they have done well, and we have during this winter had more peace and quiet than we have had since the rebellion."

It is not the purpose of this history to sit in judgment upon the merits or demerits of the militia system, but as there is little known of the "Paw-Paws" it is thought proper to present the matter as gathered from official sources. The organization of the 81st was as

follows: John Scott, colonel; Charles West, adjutant. Company A, George J. Lucas, captain; D. L. Irvine, 1st lieutenant; Thomas L. Crumpacker, 2nd lieutenant. B. F. J. Stratton, captain; U. L. Hyatt, 1st lieutenant; T. J. Bracken, 2nd lieutenant. C. Jacob B. Cox, captain; Cornelius Day, 1st lieutenant; Robert B. Thomas, 2d lieutenant; D. Milton M. Claggett, captain; Jacob T. Child, 1st lieutenant; Thomas C. Roberts, 2d lieutenant. E. Harrison W. Davis, captain; James Dye, 1st lieutenant; Joseph H. Dicken, 2d lieutenant. F. John A. Dolman, captain; Robert S. Gumm, 1st lieutenant; Henry T. Gore, 2d lieutenant. G. Anthony Grable, captain; Daniel A. Meadows, 1st lieutenant; John T. Ferrill, 2d lieutenant. H. John W. Smith, captain; William A. Cornelius, 1st lieutenant; Thomas L. Blakely, 2d lieutenant. I, Miller Woodson, captain; Urial Griffen, 1st lieutenant; Jacob Schultz, 2d lieutenant. K, James H. Davis, captain; William S. Tyler, 1st lieutenant; H. B. Goss, 2d lieutenant. L, James Noland, captain; B. F. Catlett, 1st lieutenant; D. C. Hart, 2d lieutenant. M, Milton R. Singleton, captain; John L. Stanton, 1st lieutenant; Isaac Hays, 2d lieutenant.

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The 43rd Regiment Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, was organized in St. Joseph in June of 1864, with Chester Harding as colonel, John Pinger as lieutenant-colonel, B. K. Davis as major, Joseph Thompson as adjutant, Francis Rodman as quartermaster and J. Q. Eggleston and E. W. Dill as surgeons. The regiment was on duty in this State during its term of service. Six companies participated in the battle of Glasgow, October 15, 1864. In the spring of 1865 the whole regiment was assigned to the district of Central Missouri and was actively engaged keeping down bushwhackers, so long as its serv-

ices were needed. The regiment was mustered out June 30, 1865, at Benton Barracks. The companies were organized as follows: A, Captain, Andrew Dusold; lieutenants, Augustus Saltzman and Horace Sayre. B, captain, John B. Edwards; lieutenants, Henderson Edwards and John P. Herren. C, George M. Brown, captain; A. M. Chesmore and A. J. Culbertson, lieutenants. D, Henry W. Ogle, captain; Walter C. Gantt, Richard Buis and Charles S. Pickett, lieutenants. E, Simeon Sutton, captain; William Caneday and Daniel Boyce, lieutenants. F, William F. Flint, captain; John W. Johnson and Thomas Flint, lieutenants. G, Oscar Kirkham, captain; Ebenezer Wickman and Griffith Davidson, lieutenants. H, Marcus Morton, captain; W. J. Porter and Elijah Brunck, lieutenants. I, George Walser, first captain; Robert B. Stockton, second captain; John S. Morgan and Austin F. Tiffany, lieutenants. K, Perry A. Wright, captain; Andrew J. Wray and Martin V. Baker, lieutenants.

Hartwig's Independent Company of Artillery was formed by Capt. H. R. W. Hartwig in October of 1864. Captain Hartwig was commissioned by Governor Hall to form this company, the strength of which consisted of 84 men and four four-pound pieces. Joseph Andriano was 1st lieutenant, John Riplinger, 2d lieutenant, and Charles Barrington, orderly. The company was on duty in this section and in Platte County, and was mustered out at the close of the war.

In July, of 1864, the 87th Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia was organized in St. Joseph. This was a home guard regiment and was mustered out in March of 1865. Thomas Harbine had been elected colonel, but declined. Robert C. Bradshaw was then elected and served until October. James W. Strong was promoted from lieutenant-colonel and O. G.

McDonald was made lieutenant-colonel. The following were staff officers during the life of the regiment: William Drumhiller and Robert F. Maxwell, majors; Joseph Thompson and W. W. Bernard, adjutants; Joseph Schmitz and John B. Harder, quartermasters; Dr. John T. Berghoff, surgeon. Company A was Captain Kellogg's railroad guards, reorganized under Capt. Joseph Truex. Company B had been Captain Landry's detached company, now under Capt. John A. Dolman, and when Captain Dolman was commissioned as aide-de-camp to General Hall he was succeeded by Robert S. Gunn, who had been 1st lieutenant. Other lieutenants were H. R. W. Hartwig, Henry T. Gore and H. H. Goodheart. C was captained at first by Hamilton S. Wilson, who was killed by bushwhackers and succeeded by Irvin Fish. These were lieutenants at various times: Francis Goodby, Irvin Fish, Amos K. Jones and Oscar Kirkham. D was captained by James C. Karnes, with Washington Bennett. E. Shootner and John S. Smith as lieutenants. E was led by Capt. John Snyder, with Joseph Matthew and Thomas D. Ridge as lieutenants. F was under Capt. Louis Hax, with John Kieffer, Christian Mast, Ulrich Schneider and Louis Fuelling as lieutenants at various times. G was first captained by James W. Strong, then by Robert Maxwell, both of whom were sent to the head of the regiment, and last by David Pinger, whose lieutenants were Anson Whitney and Elisha Foote. H was officered by Peter A. Jones, captain, and Henry F. Goss and Wiley H. Chapman as lieutenants. This company was consolidated with C in October, 1864. I was organized by Capt. O. G. McDonald, who was afterward lieutenant-colonel. The next captain was William H. Lifers, whose lieutenants were Charles C. Vance, George W. Howard and A. J. Culbertson. K was organized by Capt. George M. Brown, who was

shortly afterward transferred to the 43rd Infantry. He was succeeded by Edward L. Titcomb, whose lieutenant was George Schuckman.

The 44th Regiment Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, was recruited in St. Joseph by Col. Robert C. Bradshaw and Lieut.-Col. A. J. Barr, in the month of August, 1864, and shipped on cars to Rolla. In November it arrived at Paducah, Kentucky, and was placed on active duty, though yet in a very raw condition. In the battle of Franklin, Colonel Bradshaw was pierced by seven bullets, but not killed. Lieutenants Dunlap, Warren and Kirgan and 35 privates were killed in the first charge of the enemy, but the regiment held its position. The regiment fought continuously for three days and nights from November 29th, and during the last two days lost 300 men and officers. On the 15th of December, 1864, says Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, in his report, "we were ordered to take a position on the right of Charlotte Pike and engage the enemy; participated in the battles of the 15th, 16th and 17th insts., and then followed in the pursuit of Hood's demoralized army. On the 27th we reached Columbia, where we first met the enemy. On the 28th we reached Pulaski, with two-thirds of the command barefooted. In this condition the regiment was compelled to march on the ice and snow to Clifton, sixty miles, where we arrived on the 23d of January, 1865—men worn out and feet terribly mangled." The regiment also participated in the siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama, and went from there to Vicksburg and thence to St. Louis, where it was mustered out on August 15, 1865, after having traveled 5,703 miles, of which 743 was on foot, and after having been for one-third of its term of service under fire and in the midst of the carnage of battle.

The regiment was organized as follows: Robert C. Bradshaw, colonel; A. J. Barr, lieu-

tenant-colonel; Roger A. De Bolt, major; William Drumhiller, adjutant; J. M. Hoskinson, quartermaster; Henry Schoenich, Levi A. Wilson and Isaac Schatz, surgeons. Hanson W. Ware succeeded Captain Drumhiller as adjutant.

The various companies were officered as follows during the life of the regiment: A, John C. Reid, captain; James A. Trussell, William D. Schooler, Francis Audsley, lieutenants. B, William Drumhiller, captain; John McKissock and Miles Bristow, lieutenants. C, Frank G. Hopkins, captain; William M. Goodson and Thomas J. Twedell, lieutenants. D, William B. Rogers, captain; Robert Pixler, Aaron McIntosh and George H. Combs, lieutenants. E, Ephraim Webb, captain; James S. Dunlap and J. C. Webb, lieutenants. F, Isaac M. Henry, captain; James M. Steele, W. C. Halstead, Benjamin Kirgan, lieutenants. G, A. L. Bowen, captain; John Desha and Washington Bennett, lieutenants. H, William D. Fortune, captain; J. D. McBride, John H. Williams and J. D. Snyder, lieutenants. J, A. Muck, captain; A. F. Higgins, Dennis Adams and D. W. McDonald, lieutenants. K, N. A. Winters, captain; James Overman and Samuel Warner, lieutenants.

Under Governor Fletcher three regiments of militia were organized in October of 1865—the Second, Third and Fourth regiments of Missouri Militia. Col. William R. Penick commanded the Second Regiment. He was appointed brigadier-general and placed in command of this district. Robert Gunn was lieutenant-colonel; H. R. W. Hartwig, major; Dr. William Bertram, Dr. John S. Logan and Dr. Harvey Bradley, surgeons. W. W. Bernard was captain of Company A and Henry Gore of Company B. David Pinger was captain of Company C, with A. V. Whiting and Elisha Foote, Jr., as lieutenants. Company D was

commanded by Captain Greenfield H. Davis, who had Isaac Wilkins and Thomas Early for his lieutenants. Company E was commanded by Joseph Andriano and Company F by William L. Chadwick, with L. L. Landon and George Hildebrand as lieutenants. Company G was under Capt. Joseph S. Browne, with George Buell and William B. French as lieutenants. Company H was under Capt. Philip Arnholdt, with Theodore Kroll and A. Burgmeister as lieutenants. Company J was commanded by M. Gordon Ruby, with William M. Clark and John Stuppy as lieutenants.

Col. Cyrus J. Missemer commanded the Third Regiment. William Randall was lieutenant-colonel, James M. Witt, adjutant and James F. Bruner and G. M. Loomis, surgeons. Company A was commanded by Irvin Fish; Company B, by James G. Karnes, with Elvin A. Guinn as lieutenant; Company C, by C. E. Cummings; Company D, by C. F. Schoeneck, with Benjamin F. Boyer and William H. Boyer as lieutenants; Company F, by N. R. Wakefield, with Henry Myers and L. J. Smith as lieutenants; Company G, by W. H. Slaybaugh, with J. S. Blankenship and B. F. Missemer as lieutenants.

The Fourth Regiment had but five companies. It was commanded by Maj. Joseph Thompson. Company A was commanded by R. J. S. Wise, with Thomas H. Ritchie and Fred Amerine as lieutenants. Company B was commanded by Simeon Bell. Company C was under Capt. Augustus Salzman, with Theodore F. Gross and Charles Frederick as lieutenants. Company D was commanded by William Drumhiller, with D. M. Stillians as lieutenant, and B. F. Larkin was captain of Company E, with William Arthur as lieutenant.

These regiments did service in enforcing order at the polls during the turbulent political

times that followed the war. The test oath was particularly obnoxious, even to many who had been loyal, and politicians were not slow to grasp the advantages it afforded. The oath was as follows:

“I do on oath declare that I have not during the present rebellion wilfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States nor against the provisional government of the State of Missouri, nor have I wilfully adhered to the enemies of either, domestic or foreign, by giving them aid and comfort, but have always in good faith opposed the same; and, further, that I will support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri against all enemies and opposers, whether foreign or domestic, any ordinance, order or resolution of any State convention or Legislature, or of any order or organization, secret or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding, and that I do this with an honest purpose, pledge and determination faithfully to perform the same without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever, so help me God.”

This oath was proscriptive to many, and there was much bitterness. There were those who had been in the service of the South, but who had surrendered and become loyal, those who had honestly sympathized with the lost cause, and those who had taken advantage of General Order No. 24 to escape service in the militia. Under this order any one who declared that he sympathized with the South was exempt from military duty. When it came to voting after the war, this declaration was held against them.

The Supreme Court of the United States set aside that part of the test oath which disfranchised so many men. However, the ruling politicians in Missouri did not give up so easily and the Legislature, in 1868, passed a very

stringent registration law. The Governor was given power to appoint three registrars in each county and a superintendent for each senatorial district. These four officers were authorized to make a list of all the loyal voters in the county. They were forbidden to enroll any person who would not take the oath of loyalty, and besides were given the power to refuse to enroll any others than those they chose. No one was allowed to vote whose name was not enrolled by these registrars. This law, perhaps, disfranchised more voters than the original test oath. It opened anew the sore places that had begun to heal, and there are many instances where men have not forgiven each other yet, politically speaking, for the trespasses committed under the license of this law. There was more or less turbulence until the constitution was amended in 1870 and these objectionable features eliminated.

* * *

Following the dissolution of the Missouri Militia, interest in military matters waned until 1880. Meanwhile, however, there had existed, during the centennial year a company organized by Capt. Augustus Saltzman, called "Continental Rifles." They were dressed as Continental soldiers, in knee-breeches, etc., and wore wigs. In 1880 there were two battalions, one commanded by Maj. Joseph A. Hansen, the other by Major Condon. In 1882 the Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, was organized, with Joseph Hansen as colonel, Joseph A. Corby as lieutenant-colonel, Augustus Saltzman as major, Capt. Charles F. Ernst as adjutant, Capt. John Wilson as quartermaster, Dr. Thomas H. Doyle as surgeon and Dr. J. A. French as assistant surgeon. Company A was commanded by Capt. William Osborn, Company B by Capt. John Donovan,

Company C by Captain Dowe, Company D by Capt. William Muehleisen and Company E by Captain Hazlett. Companies F and G were located at Brookfield, Companies A, B and C were known as "Saxton Rifles," and Captain Muehleisen's company as "Turner Rifles," being made up mostly of members of the Turn-Verein. These companies were uniformed according to taste, the State providing arms only. After an existence of several years the companies disbanded.

Subsequently there was little interest in militia matters until October, 1890, when Capt. Max Manheim organized the St. Joseph Light Guards. April 2, 1891, the Fourth Regiment was reorganized, with Colonel Arbuthnot of Brookfield as commanding officer and Captain Manheim as lieutenant-colonel. A brigade encampment was held in August of that year at Lake Contrary. Subsequently Capt. Clay C. Macdonald organized Company K, known as the "Wickham Rifles." The name was afterwards changed to "Macdonald Rifles." Company F existed until 1895 under various captains and was disbanded.

* * *

Captain Manheim organized Company C in December, 1897. When President McKinley called for volunteers to fight Spain in April, 1898, the Fourth Regiment, of which Joseph A. Corby was now colonel, responded promptly and two additional companies were at once formed in St. Joseph—J, by Capt. Charles F. Keller, and G, by Capt. Jacob S. Casey. These companies left for Jefferson Barracks May 9 and 10, 1898, and were mustered into the United States volunteer service. From Jefferson Barracks the Fourth Regiment went to Falls Church, Virginia, into Camp Alger; from there into Camp Meade, at Middletown, Penn-

sylvania, and from there to Greenville, South Carolina. The regiment did not see service during the war. Each company left St. Joseph with 84 enlisted men. Under the second call for volunteers the companies were recruited up to their full strength of 106 enlisted men. Captain Macdonald was advanced to major and Lieut. Niel T. Sommer was promoted to the command of Company K.

St. Joseph was represented in the Fourth Regiment as follows: Colonel, Joseph A. Corby; majors, William E. Stringfellow, Wilson S. Hendrick and Clay C. Macdonald; adjutant, George L. Rollins; assistant surgeon, William L. Whittington. Company K was organized as follows: Niel T. Sommer, captain; Charles E. Foster, 1st lieutenant; John E. O'Donnell, 2d lieutenant. Company C was organized as follows: Max Manheim, captain; Frank R. Hinds, 1st lieutenant; Atel H. Knutson, 2d lieutenant. Company I, Charles F. Keller, captain; William H. Cocke, 1st lieutenant; Victor C. Sommer, 2d lieutenant. Company G, Jacob S. Casey, captain; John B. McNeely, 1st lieutenant; Mortimer P. Waldron, 2d lieutenant. Major Hendrick resigned

at Camp Alger and Captain Manheim at Greenville.

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The Fourth Regiment was disbanded in 1900 and reorganized in 1901. It is officered as follows: William E. Stringfellow, colonel; Wilson S. Hendrick, lieutenant-colonel; Clay C. Macdonald, major, 1st battalion; John D. McNeely, major, 2d battalion; Dr. Daniel Morton, major and surgeon; Dr. Daniel L. Hunnfreville, captain and surgeon; H. L. Walker, lieutenant and surgeon. Regimental headquarters are in St. Joseph, where all the above named officers reside. There are nine companies in the regiment, located at St. Joseph, Tarkio, Unionville, Kirksville, Trenton, Milan, Mexico, Mound City and Jefferson City. Company K, located at St. Joseph, is officered by E. K. Stewart, captain; George Graham, 1st lieutenant; Louis Browne, 2d lieutenant.

James H. McCord, who has for a number of years been foremost in the promotion of National Guard interests in Missouri, is attached to the staff of Brigadier-General Clarke, as assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

EARLY STRUGGLES OF RAILROAD PROJECTORS AND BUILDERS—HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH—KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH & COUNCIL BLUFFS—ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—ST. JOSEPH & TOPEKA—SANTA FE SYSTEM—ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—ST. JOSEPH & DES MOINES—MISSOURI PACIFIC—CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—UNION PACIFIC—UNION TERMINAL—THE BRIDGE—UNION STATION—TELEGRAPH LINES.

Hannibal & St. Joseph.—Agitation for railroad connection with Mississippi River points began in St. Joseph as early as 1846. One of the most ardent advocates of the then new mode of transportation was the late Judge Birch of Clinton County, who was at that time stumping this district as a candidate for Congress. His opponent, the late Willard P. Hall, was not favorable, and after he had left the campaign to its fate and entered Doniphan's regiment to fight Mexico, he issued a circular letter warning the people not to be tricked by such impracticable things as railroads. Judging from the enthusiasm and enterprise afterwards exhibited by this gentleman in the promotion and development of railroads, he atoned well for this error. As there was no railroad west of Ohio in those days he may be easily pardoned.

Another enthusiast was Robert M. Stewart, then a lawyer at St. Joseph, who was afterwards Governor of Missouri. He went actively to work, organized meetings, talked railroad, interested the people, and as a member of the State Senate, aided by James Craig and Judge

Gardenhire, who represented Buchanan County in the House, secured, in February of 1847, the passage of an act to incorporate the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company.

The incorporators were Joseph Robidoux, John Corby and Robert J. Boyd, of St. Joseph; Samuel J. Harrison, Zachariah G. Draper and Erasmus M. Moffett, of Hannibal; Alexander McMurtry, Shelby County; George A. Shortridge and Thomas Sharp, Macon County; Wesley Halliburton, Linn County; John Graves, Livingston County; Robert Wilson, Daviess County; George W. Smith, Caldwell County. The capital stock was \$2,000,000.

A railroad convention was held at Chillicothe in June of 1847, at which resolutions were adopted, recommending the following as the best method to procure means for the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road: "(1) To appoint a committee of three members to draft an address in the name of this convention, to the people of western Missouri setting forth the advantages to be derived from the contemplated railroad from St. Joseph to Hannibal; (2) To appoint a committee of three,

whose duty it shall be to petition the Legislature of Missouri for such aid in the undertaking as can be afforded consistently with the rights of other sections of the State; (3) To appoint a committee of three to petition Congress for a donation of alternate sections of lands, within six miles on each side of said road, when located; (4) To appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to superintend the publication and distribution of the proceedings of the convention, and the address to the people of Northern Missouri."

There was considerable enthusiasm among the people as the result of this convention, but material aid came slowly. A few dollars were raised in St. Joseph for a preliminary survey and a surveying corps was organized, with Simeon Kemper and James O'Donoghue as engineers in charge. Six months after their departure from St. Joseph they returned and reported having found a practicable route for a railroad. A meeting of citizens was held, at which the two heroic surveyors made their report, and a banquet was spread in their honor. A subscription paper was circulated and enough money secured to purchase each of the engineers a handsome suit of clothes. This is all they received for their six months' work, except meager expenses and glory.

The first survey was completed to Hannibal on Christmas Day, 1850, by Simeon Kemper and James O'Donoghue. The two surveyors were accompanied by Col. Robert M. Stewart, Col. M. F. Tiernan and a newspaper correspondent from Baltimore named Brennan, besides some chainmen, etc. Later on the final surveys were made under charge of Colonels M. F. Tiernan and M. Jeff. Thompson.

In 1852 the building of the road was assured. Willard P. Hall, who had, in 1846, argued against railroads on general principles, now became the good angel of the despondent

enterprise. As chairman of the committee on public lands in Congress, he secured the passage of a bill granting 600,000 acres of land to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the work of construction began at Hannibal as soon as possible.

The State loaned its credit to aid the work in the sum of \$1,500,000 bonds to be issued and used conditioned on proof that the sum of \$50,000 had been actually expended in construction. John Corby of St. Joseph, agent of the road, borrowed the first \$50,000, and this enabled the work to continue until funds were secured from land sales and bonds issued by the counties through which the line passes.

Again, in 1855, the company having exhausted all its resources, the State loaned an additional \$1,500,000, making in all the sum of \$3,000,000, which was liquidated, with interest, in about 17 years after the completion of the road.

The contract for building the entire line was let to John Duff & Company, August 10, 1852, its construction being sublet to various parties. Work was commenced first on the eastern line, and progressed slowly.

In August, 1857, the steamboat "Saranak" brought an engine and cargo of rails to St. Joseph. Some grading was done, a track laid, and the engine hauled out on the bank, with all the people in town and vicinity as lookers-on. It was a great curiosity.

Work proceeded very rapidly for those days, and progress was reported all along the line. John Corby of St. Joseph was a director and a heavy contractor in the construction of the road. When the two ends of the line were a hundred miles apart stages were put on to carry passengers from one point to the other, and a lively business was done.

Large warehouses were constructed at Hannibal and at St. Joseph, and steamboat lines

started up and down the river to transact the immense business done in connection with the road.

On February 14, 1859, the first through passenger train arrived at St. Joseph from Hannibal, with Edgar Sleppy as engineer and Benjamin H. Colt as conductor. A great celebration in honor of the completion of the road was held on Washington's Birthday, at the old Odd Fellows' Hall. A jug of water from the Mississippi was emptied into the Missouri River at the mouth of the Blacksnake, the ceremony of mingling the waters being performed with great solemnity by Broaddus Thompson, a prominent citizen in those days, and a most unique character withal.

John Patee had donated a strip of ground containing 40 acres, from Olive street, west of Eighth, south to Mitchell avenue, for terminal facilities. A depot was built at Eighth and Olive streets. In 1857, before the completion of the road, shops were established, with C. F. Shivels as master mechanic. In the summer of 1872 a branch was built from St. Joseph to Atchison. The Hannibal & St. Joseph road became part of the C., B. & Q. system in 1884.

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Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.—The consolidation of several pioneer railroads is represented in the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs line. February 24, 1853, the Legislature of Missouri granted a charter for a road to extend from St. Joseph to Kansas City. A company under the name and style of the Platte County Railroad, was organized in 1857, by William Osborne, Davis Carpenter, M. Jeff. Thompson and others. Under the auspices of this company a line was surveyed from St. Joseph southward through De Kalb, in Buchanan County, Platte City and Parkville, in Platte County, to Kansas City. The Legis-

lature of 1856-57 granted aid to this road in the sum of \$700,000. A subsequent act provided that none of the bonds of this road should be available till the year 1859. The charter also authorized the extension of the road to the northern boundary of the State, under which provision it was completed to Savannah in 1860, and graded to Forest City.

December 11, 1855, the Atchison & St. Joseph Railroad Company was incorporated. The articles of association provided that Benjamin Stringfellow, John H. Stringfellow, Peter T. Abell, John Doniphan, Stephen Johnson, Elijah H. Norton, Harvey Collier, Robert W. Donnell, Reuben Middleton, Bela M. Hughes, James H. Lucas, John Simon, or any five of them, should constitute the first board of directors.

In the summer of 1858, Gen. Benjamin Stringfellow, Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, Peter T. Abell, Harvey Collier, Reuben Middleton, John Doniphan and Robert W. Donnell met in St. Joseph, in the Methodist Church, which then stood on the northeast corner of Third and Felix streets, and there organized the company. At this meeting Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Atchison, was elected a director and president of the company. Charles West, of St. Joseph, was also at this meeting elector a director. Stock was taken by the parties present, and in a short time after the city of Atchison subscribed \$100,000; Abell & Stringfellow, \$10,000; John Doniphan, \$1,600, and Samuel C. Pomeroy, \$10,000. Other parties contributed liberally, swelling the aggregate of subscriptions over and above the city stock, to about \$60,000. Contracts for grading were immediately let along the entire line of the road, and work commenced at Winthrop, opposite Atchison. By July 1, 1859, this grading was completed between St. Joseph and Winthrop.

In March, 1859, the Weston & Atchison

Railroad Company was incorporated under the general laws of the State. The officers of this incorporation were: John Doniphan, president; James N. Burnes, vice-president; Fielding H. Lewis, secretary, and Daniel D. Burnes, treasurer. Private subscriptions were forthwith made to the road to the amount of \$44,000, and the city of Weston issued her bonds to the amount of \$50,000 in aid of the building of the same. Ground was broken at Weston April 27, 1859.

July 15, 1859, the Weston & Atchison and Atchison & St. Joseph companies, finding that their means would be inadequate to accomplish more than the work of grading the road, for the purpose of an early completion of the same made a contract with the Platte County road by which they transferred to that corporation the roadbed, franchises and right of way from St. Joseph to Weston. This company was enabled on the work so done, during the year 1859, to draw most of the State aid, and in January, 1860, the road was completed and in operation from St. Joseph to Atchison. In December of the same year the road was finished to Iatan, and by April 4, 1861, trains were running through to Weston. In 1863 the name of this road was changed, the style "Platte Country" being substituted for the original "Platte County."

In 1864 the road was seized by Governor Hall for non-payment of interest on State bonds. Immediately the Weston & Atchison and the Atchison & St. Joseph railroad companies commenced suits for their road-beds on the ground that the original contract was illegal. The Legislature of 1867 acquiesced on condition of a reorganization under the name and style of the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, and a completion of the road from Savannah through Maryville to the northern

boundary of the State. Under this act the road was completed to Hopkins in 1869.

The road from Council Bluffs to Hamburg, Iowa, 52 miles in length, was built by Willis, Phelps & Company, and completed in 1867. It was styled the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Railroad. Hon. James F. Joy and his friends came to the front and built the road from St. Joseph to Hamburg, 79 miles long, opening it for traffic in 1868. This was called the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. In 1870 the Missouri Valley and the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroads were consolidated and the road called the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.

The Missouri Valley road ran from St. Joseph to Savannah *via* Jintown, up to 1871, when this road-bed was abandoned, a cut-off to Savannah having been built from Amazonia. In 1884 the K. C., St. J. & C. B. road became part of the C., B. & Q. system.

Davis Carpenter was superintendent in 1866; Col. A. G. Gower from 1866 to 1869, Maj. A. L. Hopkins from 1869 to 1870. Col. J. F. Barnard was superintendent from 1870 to 1884, when he was made general manager of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. and H. & St. J. roads under the C., B. & Q. system, serving as such until the summer of 1887, when he was succeeded by W. F. Merrill, who remained until August of 1889, being succeeded by W. C. Brown. Mr. Brown remained until January, 1896, when he was succeeded by Howard Elliott, who remained until early in 1904.

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St. Joseph & Grand Island.—This is the successor of the Maryville, Palmetto & Roseport, the first railroad projected in Kansas, which was chartered February 17, 1857. In 1856 a party of South Carolinians, who had

moved to Kansas with the expectation that slavery would be perpetuated, purchased a claim adjoining Maryville and founded a town, which they called Palmetto, but which has long since disappeared. The projectors of the road anxious to please the people of both Palmetto and Maryville, blended both names into the title of the railroad. Roseport was the original name of Elwood, opposite St. Joseph, named for Richard Rose, a prominent promoter in those days, who lived in St. Joseph. Roseport, however, gave way to Elwood, and Elwood has since given way to the tawny and turbulent current of the Missouri River. There remain, however, the post office, the depot and the name.

In April of 1860, when M. Jeff. Thompson was president of the road, a small engine, named "Albany" and three flat cars were crossed on the ferryboat "Ida." In June of 1860 the track-laying began. John Broder, late chief of police of this city, drove the first spike. Sinclair Miller was superintendent, George Lewis superintendent of track-laying and James Whitney engineer of the "Albany." By July 19, 1860, the road was completed to Wathena, and on that day there was an appropriate celebration at that place. The "Jackson Guards" of St. Joseph and many of our citizens assisted. They crossed the river on the ferry and rode to Wathena on the flat-cars.

Work was suspended owing to disturbed political conditions, and the engine was brought back to St. Joseph. During the war the farmers in the Kansas bottoms used the flat-cars, drawing wood and produce to the ferry landing with oxen. In time, however, the track rotted and cottonwood trees grew profusely among the ties.

In 1862 the name was changed to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, the purpose still being the building of a line to Maryville. The Northern Kansas Railroad

Company was authorized to build an extension from Maryville to the Nebraska line, and acquired the lands granted by an act of Congress approved July 23, 1866. The two companies were consolidated August 11, 1866, under the name of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The city of St. Joseph aided this enterprise to the extent of \$500,000.

The work of extension was begun in 1867, and the road opened to Hastings, Nebraska, in 1872. The portion of the road in Nebraska was built under the general railroad law of that State. The total amount expended in construction was \$5,449,620.77, of which \$1,400 was from stockholders, \$782,727.10 from the State and county subsidies, and \$4,665,493.67 from the sale of \$6,755,900 mortgage bonds. The property was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874, and sold under foreclosure in November, 1875. Under the scheme of reorganization two companies were formed—the St. Joseph & Pacific Railroad Company owning and operating the road from Elwood westward to Marysville, and the Kansas & Nebraska Railroad Company owning and operating the road from Maryville, Kansas, west to Hastings, Nebraska. On the 29th of March, 1877, those two companies were again consolidated under the title of the St. Joseph & Western Railroad Company.

The Hastings & Grand Island Railroad Company was incorporated May 9, 1879. Its road extending from Hastings to Grand Island, Nebraska, 25 miles, was opened October 1, 1879, and bought by the St. Joseph & Western Railroad Company February 18, 1880. By the terms of the sale the stock was exchanged for an equal amount of the St. Joseph & Western stock. Of the land grant, 300,000 acres were placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the stockholders of land scrip.

In January, 1880, the roads came under the control of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. From February, 1880, to January, 1884, the road was operated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. On the latter date it began to be again operated independently.

On the 11th of June, 1885, the St. Joseph & Western road was sold under foreclosure, the sale of the Hastings & Grand Island Railroad following on the 19th of the same month, both lines being bought by a committee of the bondholders. The St. Joseph & Maryville Railroad Company and the Grand Island & Maryville Railroad Company, two new corporations, were organized in the States of Kansas and Nebraska and consolidated into the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company. The property of the company includes the St. Joseph bridge and the entire line between St. Joseph and Grand Island, 252 miles.

John F. Barnard was superintendent in 1871-72, and was succeeded by William H. Sheridan, who served only a short time and was succeeded by L. D. Tuthill. Mr. Tuthill remained until June, 1885, when he was succeeded by Daniel McCool, who served until January, 1888. William Lush was then made general manager, remaining until May, 1888, when he was succeeded by G. M. Cummings, who served until December, 1888, when E. McNeill took charge. Mr. McNeill was succeeded in August, 1890, by W. P. Robinson, Jr. During 1891 the office was abolished, the road being under the Union Pacific system. In January, 1892, Mr. Robinson returned and remained eight years, being succeeded by Raymond Dupuy, the present manager.

In the summer of 1898 the St. Joseph & Grand Island began running trains into Kansas City over leased lines.

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St. Joseph & Topeka.—In 1858 the St. Jo-

seph & Topeka Railroad Company obtained a charter from the Kansas Legislature. The St. Joseph City Directory of 1860 shows that Willard P. Hall was president; John Corby, vice-president; M. Jeff. Thompson, secretary; Joseph C. Hull, treasurer, and Adam Brenner, of Doniphan, assistant treasurer. The city of St. Joseph issued bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to aid this enterprise. It was not until 1872, however, that anything materialized. In that year a line was built from Wathena to Doniphan, *via* Palermo and Geary City, by George H. Hall, John L. Motter, O. B. Craig, William Craig and George W. Barr. The road was leased to the K. C., St. J. & C. B. company and operated until 1876. Trains were run from St. Joseph to Atchison, the St. Joseph & Western tracks being used to Wathena and the Atchison & Nebraska tracks from Doniphan to Atchison. The road had been bonded and the bonds placed with a firm of New York brokers. Before the bonds were disposed of the firm failed and the bonds were taken by its creditors as assets and foreclosed. The line was acquired by the St. Joseph & Western Company. After a time the rails were taken up and relaid on that road. The Hannibal & St. Joseph would have purchased the line had it been possible to acquire the city's interest in the bridge. The St. Joseph & Topeka was also known as the "George Hall" road and as the "Corkscrew" route.

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Santa Fe System.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company enters the city from two directions—from the southeast and from the southwest. The branch from the southeast was begun in 1867 and completed in the winter of 1869-70. It was then called the St. Louis & St. Joseph Railway. Shortly after the completion of the road, the company went into bankruptcy. Under a sale in the

bankruptcy court, the road was bought by the bondholders, who leased it to the North Missouri Railroad Company. Subsequently it was controlled by the Wabash Railroad Company. In 1886 it passed into the hands of the late Winslow Judson and others and was called the St. Joseph & St. Louis. In 1888 the road passed into the control of the Santa Fe system and was called the St. Joseph, St. Louis & Santa Fe.

At about the same time the Santa Fe company built a line from Atchison to St. Joseph, *via* Rushville. This company also built a line to Lake Contrary shortly after the completion of the Atchison line.

The St. Joseph Terminal Company was organized in 1889. The Santa Fe and Grand Island companies are jointly interested. Shops and a round-house were built on lower Sixth street, and, in 1890 a freight depot was erected at Fourth street, south of Olive. Formerly the Grand Island and St. Joseph & St. Louis companies jointly used a freight depot that stood near where the shops and round house are now located. Before the erection of the Union Depot this was also used as a passenger station for these roads.

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Rock Island System.—In 1872 a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was built from Edgerton Junction, in Platte County, through Crawford, Bloomington and Rush townships, Buchanan County, to Winthrop. Bloomington township voted bonds to aid this enterprise. This was not accomplished without opposition, however, and the majority was so small that there was a protest. The bonds were certified to by the County Court, but for some years there was objection to paying the levy called for by these bonds; there was also litigation, but without avail.

In 1885 the people of St. Joseph subscribed

\$50,000 to secure a branch of the Rock Island from Altamont, Daviess County. Trains began running over this line in May, 1886.

Early in 1886 the Rock Island projected a line west of the Missouri River. The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad Company was chartered in Kansas and the people of St. Joseph subscribed for stock to the amount of \$300,000. The road was bonded and built. Shops were located at Horton, where a prosperous town soon sprang up. At Horton the road forks, one branch going through Topeka and Wichita to Oklahoma and Texas and another through northern Kansas to Denver. Trains began running into St. Joseph in November, 1889. After several years the bondholders foreclosed and the stockholders lost what money they had invested.

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St. Joseph & Des Moines.—The St. Joseph & Des Moines Railroad Company was organized in this city in 1877, with Col. John L. Motter as president. In November of the same year a contract for the grading was let, work was commenced at once, and by the first of April, 1878, the first 20 miles of road-bed was ready for the rails. Track-laying was commenced June 1st, the first engine placed on the road June 26th, and the line was in operation by October. This was a narrow-gauge road while under the control and ownership of John L. Motter, James H. Pickering, F. L. McLean, William B. Johnson, Isaac T. Hosea, A. N. Schuster, R. L. McDonald and John B. Hundley. The first officials of the road were: John L. Motter, president and general manager; James H. Pickering, superintendent; F. L. McLean, general freight and ticket agent; William B. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

In 1880 the line was purchased and became a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The guage was at once widened. It thus added one more important feeder to the great Burlington system. The depot was located on Mitchell avenue, near Fifteenth street, where stops are still made, though all trains run to the Union Depot.

* * *

Missouri Pacific.—In January of 1880, when it was learned that Jay Gould desired the entrance of the Missouri Pacific Railroad into St. Joseph, a number of citizens, interested directly or indirectly in reviving the St. Joseph & Topeka road, offered him a bonus of \$30,000 to enter the city over that line. The offer was accepted and the money paid over. Gould, however, disappointed these people by leasing a right of way over the Hannibal & St. Joseph tracks. The first train of the Missouri Pacific reached St. Joseph on February 23, 1880. Until the completion of the Union Depot in 1882, the old Hannibal & St. Joseph depot at Eighth and Olive streets was used.

* * *

Chicago Great Western.—This road was built to St. Joseph from Des Moines in 1889. It was then called the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, and known as the "Diagonal" route. In 1890 the road was completed to Kansas City. Its name was changed to Chicago Great Western some years ago and it is familiarly known now as the "Maple Leaf" route, the emblem being a maple leaf. The trains of this road have never entered the Union Depot, it having been impossible to make arrangements for this that were mutually satisfactory. A modern passenger station was built at Third and Antoine streets. The management has always dealt liberally with the people, asking no bonus, paying for everything and aiding the city by large expenditures in the building of the Blacksnake sewer.

Union Pacific.—Up to the war period, St. Joseph was generally regarded as the logical starting point of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Hannibal & St. Joseph road connected the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; the Kansas Legislature had chartered the Maryville, Palmetto & Roseport, from Elwood to Maryville, and this road was completed to Wathena; the "Pony Express" was operated out of St. Joseph over what was supposed to be the route of the future trans-continental railroad. When the Union Pacific was projected, two branches were contemplated, one from Memphis by the southern route, and one from the Missouri River. When the road was chartered by Congress, in 1862, two branches were provided for, but both were to start from the Missouri River and meet at the 100th parallel, about where North Platte, Nebraska, is located. Wyandotte secured the southern branch, and there was a contest between St. Joseph and Omaha for the Northern branch. The Senators from Missouri—Wilson and Henderson—strongly advocated the cause of St. Joseph. The prospects of success seemed good until an Omaha champion recited in fervid eloquence the fact that the United States flag had been torn down from the Post Office here in May of 1861, and that the people of St. Joseph had been so disloyal as to require the constant presence of United States troops to preserve order and protect those who held Union sentiments. In conclusion he urged that such conduct deserved a rebuke and the proper way of administering this was to start the northern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha. He carried off the honors, though he did this community a gross injustice.

* * *

Union Terminal.—In 1901 a charter was granted the Union Terminal Company, an or-



THE PRESENT UNION STATION



THE FIRST UNION STATION



FELIX STREET IN 1873
(Showing a Portion of the Old Market House)

ganization formed by John Donovan and others interested in the St. Joseph Stock Yards, and work is now in progress building tracks. The line will run from the Stock Yards north to the river bank below Messanie street, and thence upon piling to a point near Jules street, where it will join the Chicago Great Western. The purpose of the project is to facilitate traffic to the Stock Yards and packing houses and also to afford terminals to any other railroads that might come to St. Joseph in the future.

* * *

The Bridge.—In 1870 there was incorporated the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, composed of Gen. Willard P. Hall, J. M. Hawley, J. H. R. Cundiff, J. B. Hinman, John L. Bittinger, James A. Matney, O. M. Smith, I. G. Kappner, John Pinger, J. D. McNeely, W. Z. Ransom, Mordecai Oliver and Isaac C. Parker. A bridge across the river had long been a necessity and the people were willing to give all possible aid. Hence, on January 25, 1871, they ratified an ordinance, at a special election, authorizing a subscription for 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the company above mentioned, to be paid for in the city's bonds, 20 years after date and bearing 10 per cent. interest per annum. This practically meant a donation of \$500,000. But 19 negative votes were cast.

The company at once secured the services of Col. L. D. Mason, an engineer of national reputation, who, after having fixed the location of the bridge, was empowered to advertise for bids for its construction. The highest bid received was from the Baltimore Bridge Company, \$1,175,000; the lowest from the Detroit Bridge & Iron Works, \$716,000. The latter company was awarded the contract. On July 25, 1871, the first material arrived, and on September 26th, the first stone was laid, on the

Kansas side, in the presence of a large assemblage of people. In 1872, while the work was in progress, a proposition to transfer the bridge to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, according to the proposition of B. F. Carver, was presented at a meeting of the Manufacturers' Aid Association, held March 20, 1872. The proposition, as may be supposed, caused a great deal of excitement among the people.

Mr. Carver's proposition was to furnish the money to complete the bridge under the present direction, as fast as Chief Engineer Mason would estimate for the required funds; that he would extend the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad to Atchison, Kansas, and connect it with the various roads at that town; that he would remove the machine shops, car works and general offices of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, located at Hannibal, to St. Joseph; that he would fix the tariff of highway travel on the bridge at rates one-half lower than those of any similar structure on the Missouri or Mississippi rivers; and that he would make the tariffs to railroads equal as between his and all others, and that rates guarded and liberal be assured to all. In consideration of his doing these things, he asked that the city transfer to him its entire stock of \$500,000, and that the machine and car shops should be exempt from taxation, as they were in Hannibal for 20 years.

There was much debate and a great variety of opinions delivered. Some wanted the bridge made absolutely free for highway travel, while others thought it was better to allow the owners of it to collect a low rate of tariff and return to the city a portion of the bonds voted to the work. All appeared to favor the proposition in one form or other, and adopted a resolution, unanimously, that it was the sense of the meeting that the city's stock ought to be sold whenever judicious terms could be made. The

Council submitted the transfer to the vote of the people, but before the election day had arrived the ordinance was withdrawn.

There are six piers. Wooden caissons were sunk to bed rock. The work in the interior of these caissons was carried on under pneumatic pressure and the masonry of the piers progressed upward as the caisson was sunk. Nearly one and one-half millions feet of lumber and 16,000 cubic feet of concrete were required for the caissons and 172,000 cubic feet of masonry for the piers. The superstructure consists of three fixed spans of the quadrangular Pratt truss, each 300 feet long, one fixed span at the east approach of 80 feet, and a draw span of 365 feet, making the entire length of the bridge 1,345 feet.

On the 20th of May, 1873, the first locomotive crossed the bridge. This was engine No. 6, of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, in charge of Edgar Sleppy, master mechanic of the shops of that road, and the man who ran the first passenger train out of St. Joseph on the opening of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road more than 14 years before. Charles N. Stine, now a passenger engineer on the St. Joseph & Grand Island road, performed the duties of fireman on this engine.

On Saturday, May 31, 1873, occurred the grand celebration of the completion of the bridge. This was, beyond doubt, the most magnificent pageant ever displayed in the city. Not only was every civic association and benevolent society represented in the vast procession, but the German citizens of the Northwest had selected St. Joseph as the place for holding their annual saengerfest, and May 31st, was selected as the time. The procession which traversed the streets of St. Joseph on that day had never been equaled west of the Mississippi. Every trade was represented.

Dr. Robert Gunn, who served as secretary

of the company from the beginning of the second year of its organization, was superintendent of the bridge for many years.

June 16, 1879, the control of the bridge was transferred to Jay Gould and associates. It is now the property of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company.

During the year 1902 a perpetual lease for joint use was made to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and during the year 1903-04 the superstructure of the bridge was entirely rebuilt to accommodate the increased traffic.

* * *

Union Depot.—In October, 1868, the county judges voted an appropriation of \$10,000 to aid the citizens of Buchanan County to procure grounds for a Union Depot, the same to be erected between the foot of Jules street and the foot of Edmond street, for the use of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, and all other railroads thereafter centering in St. Joseph. Machine shops were also to be maintained. This scheme, though urgently advocated by a number of St. Joseph's most prominent citizens, never materialized.

In April, 1880, the St. Joseph Union Depot Company was formed, the following railroad companies being incorporators and bondholders: Hannibal & St. Joseph, Missouri Pacific, St. Joseph & Western, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and St. Joseph & Des Moines. A building was erected across Mitchell avenue, with a frontage of 405 feet on Sixth street, which was completed on April 30, 1882. Col. Joseph Hansen, the present superintendent, was placed in charge. The upper story was arranged for a hotel. The first train to leave the Union Depot was over the Missouri Pacific route, and was called at an early hour on May 1, 1882, by

Isaac Veitch, who has continuously served as chief depot master since that time.

On the night of February 9, 1895, the depot was destroyed by fire. The hotel was at that time kept by Maj. John B. Laughlin.

During the same year a new building was erected upon the site of the old one, with many improvements. This new Union Depot was opened for business early in January of 1896.

* * *

Telegraph Lines.—The first telegraph line built to St. Joseph was completed on March 3, 1853. The first message received was the inaugural address of President Franklin Pierce. Peter Lovell was the operator and his office was at the southwest corner of Second and Jules streets. There were two newspapers in St.

Joseph at that time—the *Gazette* and the *Adventurer*—and the forces were combined in putting the message into type. Capt. Francis M. Posegate was among the compositors of the *Adventurer*, and Charles M. Thompson, now residing in California, was of the *Gazette* force. The Stebbins line, from St. Louis to St. Joseph, *via* Atchison, was built in 1860. In 1880 three telegraph companies had offices in St. Joseph—the Western Union, the American Union, and the Atlantic & Pacific. In 1884 there were three companies—the Union Pacific, the Mutual Union and the Pacific Mutual. The last named line was built from St. Louis to Sioux City by Joseph A. Corby of this city, and was absorbed by the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company. This and the Western Union are the only companies now having offices in St. Joseph.

CHAPTER XX.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE BANKS AND FINANCIAL CONCERNS THAT HAVE EXISTED IN ST. JOSEPH IN THE PAST, AND THOSE THAT LIVE IN THE PRESENT—VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Armstrong Beattie was the first regular banker in St. Joseph. He began business in 1852 in the City Hotel at Jules and Main streets. He afterward moved to Second street, north of Francis, and finally to the west side of Third street, between Felix and Edmond, where he continued up to the period of his death, July 26, 1878.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Institution was chartered in 1853 and continued until 1865, when it was merged into the First National Bank of St. Joseph. The latter bank continued until August, 1878, when in consequence of a robbery of \$19,700, the mystery of which has never been solved, the directors decided to go out of business. The bank was then located at Third and Francis streets, south of the Pacific House, in the McLaughlin Building. Immediately after the dissolution of the First National Bank the Merchants' Bank was organized and began business in the same quarters, where it continued until the completion of the Chamber of Commerce, March of 1885, when the present quarters were taken.

A prominent bank before the war—1858-60—was that of Lee & Chaffee, located on the west side of Second, between Francis and Jules streets. The firm was composed of A. L. Lee

and Jerome B. Chaffee. When the war broke out, Mr. Lee went to the front in the Seventh Regiment, Kansas Infantry, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. After the war he located in the South. Mr. Chaffee went to Colorado, where he prospered, rose to political eminence and was elected to the United States Senate.

The Western Bank was organized in April, 1859, with Milton Tootle as president, and continued until 1867, when it went into liquidation.

The State Savings Bank was organized in 1859, as a branch of the State Bank of Missouri. It was a national bank from 1865 to 1871. From that time it was known again as the State Savings Bank until 1890, when it was again made a national bank. The bank is now out of business and its affairs are being settled up.

John Colhoun & Company, bankers, commenced business in June, 1864, in the old Methodist Church at the northeast corner of Third and Felix streets. David Pinger, who was the other member of the firm, erected a modern building upon the site of the old church in 1865. In 1871 the partnership expired and the business of the bank was transferred to a

new institution, known as the Colhoun Bank. The new bank occupied the Fairleigh Building at the southeast corner of Third and Felix streets.

In the meantime the German Savings Bank had been organized in the spring of 1869. This bank purchased the building which Mr. Pinger had erected. It went into liquidation August 15, 1876.

The St. Joseph Savings Bank was organized in June of 1873 and continued until December 1, 1875, when it consolidated with the Colhoun Bank and the new institution was called the Colhoun Savings Bank. On May 9, 1878, this bank ceased to exist, and its business was turned over to Schuster, Hax & Company, bankers. In 1889 the latter bank was reorganized as the Schuster-Hax National Bank.

The Bank of St. Joseph was organized in December, 1874, and was first located at Fifth and Felix streets. In August, 1876, this corporation purchased the three-story building of the German Savings Bank, at the northeast corner of Third and Felix streets. It has been known as the National Bank of St. Joseph since 1883. In the fall of 1903 it took up quarters in a substantial building erected at the southwest corner of Fourth and Felix streets at a cost of \$150,000.

The Saxton National Bank, at Fourth and Francis streets, was organized in 1883. In 1894 it was consolidated with the Schuster-Hax National Bank and reorganized as the First National Bank of Buchanan County.

The German-American Bank was organized early in 1887. It was located on Fifth street, opposite the Tootle Theatre, until the completion of its building, at Seventh and Felix streets, in 1889.

The Commercial Bank was also organized in 1887, and began business in the Commercial

Block at Fifth and Edmond streets. This bank is now in process of liquidation.

The bank of Tootle, Lemon & Company was organized in July of 1889 and began business at No. 118 North Fourth street. In 1894 the bank was moved to Nos. 509-511 Felix street, where it remained until 1900, when the massive building at the northwest corner of Sixth and Francis streets was completed. It became a National bank in 1902.

The Central Savings Bank was organized in 1889. It was first located in the Commercial Block, then in the France Block, on Fifth street, north of Edmond, and, when the Commercial Bank went into liquidation, the quarters of that institution were taken. December 31, 1898, Milton Tootle, Jr., was appointed receiver for this bank.

The Park Bank was organized in 1889. It is located at the northeast corner of 10th and Penn streets, opposite Patee Park.

The St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank was organized in 1898, shortly after the opening of the Live Stock Exchange, in which building it is located.

The Missouri Valley Trust Company was organized in March of 1899. It is located at the southeast corner of Fourth and Felix streets.

The Bank of Commerce, South St. Joseph, was organized in the spring of 1901 and is quartered at the southeast corner of King Hill and Missouri avenues.

The Bank of North St. Joseph was established in November of 1903, on St. Joseph avenue, to accommodate the northern end of the city.

The Farmers' and Traders' Bank was organized early in 1904. It is located on upper Frederick avenue and is a great accommodation to the merchants and people of that portion of the city.

There are also banks at DeKalb, Rushville, Agency and Easton.

* * *

Among the St. Joseph financial ventures of the past were two insurance companies. The Merchants' Insurance Company was organized in 1866 by Thomas E. Tootle, R. L. McDonald, Arthur Kirkpatrick and others, with a capital of \$200,000. A successful business was done for many years. The company is now out of existence.

The St. Joseph Fire & Marine Insurance Company was chartered December 27, 1867, by J. W. Bailey, G. W. Samuel, A. P. Goff and others. In 1879 the company wound up its business and paid back the money subscribed for stock, together with interest.

The Real Estate & Savings Association of St. Joseph was organized in 1870, and continued until 1875. The association was chartered by the State with authority to buy and sell real estate, loan money, etc., and its first officers were Arthur Kirkpatrick, president; B. S. Carter, secretary, and James Hull, treasurer.

* * *

While there existed at various periods in the city's history, prior to 1871, organizations for the promotion of the commercial welfare and advancement of the community, there are so few traces of these efforts that no attempt will be made to specify them. The Improvement & Manufacturers' Aid Association of St. Joseph was formed in 1871 and continued for some years. It was largely due to the existence of this association that the bridge was built. The subject of water-works also received attention at the hands of the organization, though the works were not built during its life. The list of members of this association was as follows: Thomas J. Chew, Jr.,

James Craig, William M. Wyeth, Francis M. Posegate, S. Adler, Davis Carpenter, Jr., W. G. Fairleigh, D. D. Streeter, I. G. Kappner, John Severance, George Buell, E. L. Marney, J. W. Bailey, Isaac Curd, R. L. McDonald, I. Weil, Isaac T. Hosea, J. M. Hawley, J. Francis Smith, R. P. Richardson, Frederick W. Smith, William Fitton, J. H. R. Cundiff, Robert Gunn, F. B. Kercheval, J. L. Hanna, Milton Tootle, N. J. Schlupp, A. L. Hopkins, T. J. Burgess, M. M. Claggett, H. Bartlett, H. B. Ketcham, John Burnside, N. F. Baldwin, W. Z. Ransom, George Olds, George H. Hall, R. R. Calkins, H. G. Gore, John Donovan, Harry J. Seip, C. D. Smith, James W. Strong, Joseph S. Ford, J. R. Willis, Henry K. White, W. H. B. Warren, Charles A. Pfeiffer, C. W. Evans, Julius Meyer, Jacob Schloss, John DeClue, A. M. Bard, A. L. Kerr, George Lyon, Armstrong Beattie, J. M. Street, J. R. Bell, R. E. Turner, M. G. Fish, Louis Fuelling, B. F. Colt, H. R. W. Hartwig, David Siegel, S. D. King, W. D. O'Toole, James McCord, Joseph A. Corby, R. F. Maxwell, D. A. Constable, C. M. Lincoln, J. L. Bittinger, George Hillyer, Sam Russell, T. A. Green, A. Furst, Charles McGuire, J. L. Ellingwood, M. Eppstein, J. A. Nicely, W. H. Wood, Robert C. Bradshaw, John Townsend, W. J. Biggerstaff, C. H. Buckman, G. H. Koch, H. M. Garlichs, I. C. Parker, John Pinger, James Kay, Willard P. Hall, D. M. Steele, Charles H. Shultz and P. L. McLaughlin.

In 1871 there was also formed a Board of Trade, which, after doing good service, was reorganized upon more substantial lines on October 19, 1878. For some years prior to 1885 the Board of Trade was located on the east side of Third street, between Felix and Francis streets, where daily market reports were received and where a paid secretary was

maintained. In 1881 a committee was appointed to formulate a plan for the erection of a suitable building. As a result the Chamber of Commerce Company was organized, and the building at the southwest corner of Third and Edmond streets was erected in 1884-85.

The following were the officers of the Board of Trade during its life:

For 1878-79.—Thomas F. Van Natta, president; Samuel I. Smith, first vice-president; Andrew L. Kerr, second vice-president; Isaac Weil, third vice-president; George Olds, treasurer; W. A. P. McDonald, secretary.

For 1879-80.—Samuel I. Smith, president; Andrew L. Kerr, first vice-president; Isaac Weil, second vice-president; John S. Welch, third vice-president; George Olds, treasurer; W. A. P. McDonald, secretary.

For 1880-81.—Samuel I. Smith, president; Andrew L. Kerr, first vice-president; Isaac Weil, second vice-president; H. R. W. Hartwig, third vice-president; George Olds, treasurer; W. A. P. McDonald, secretary.

For 1882-83.—J. W. Bailey, president; H. R. W. Hartwig, first vice-president; Thomas J. Chew, Jr., second vice-president; A. C. Dawes, third vice-president; W. A. P. McDonald, treasurer; Frank Motter, secretary.

For 1883-84.—John M. Frazer, president; H. R. W. Hartwig, first vice-president; A. C. Dawes, second vice-president; Winslow Judson, third vice-president; W. A. P. McDonald, treasurer; Frank Motter, secretary.

For 1884-85.—John M. Frazer, president; H. R. W. Hartwig, first vice-president; A. C. Dawes, second vice-president; Joseph A. Corby, third vice-president; W. A. P. McDonald, treasurer; Frank Motter, secretary, succeeded by Harry C. Adams.

For 1885-86.—Winslow Judson, president; H. R. W. Hartwig, first vice-president; John M. Frazer, second vice-president; R. T. Davis,

third vice-president; W. A. P. McDonald, treasurer; Harry C. Adams, secretary, succeeded by John L. Bittinger.

For 1886-87.—Winslow Judson, president; H. R. W. Hartwig, first vice-president; E. L. Marney, second vice-president; Charles A. Shoup, third vice-president; W. A. P. McDonald, treasurer; John L. Motter, secretary.

For 1887-88.—H. R. W. Hartwig, president; E. L. Marney, first vice-president; Charles A. Shoup, second vice-president; Dudley Smith, third vice-president; W. A. P. McDonald, treasurer; John L. Motter, secretary, succeeded by Fred F. Schrader.

For 1888-89.—George J. Englehart, president; E. L. Marney, first vice-president; Charles A. Shoup, second vice-president; A. C. Dawes, third vice-president; W. A. P. McDonald, treasurer; Fred F. Schrader, secretary.

For 1889-90.—E. L. Marney, president; Samuel M. Nave, first vice-president; A. C. Dawes, second vice-president; Samuel Westheimer, third vice-president; W. A. P. McDonald, treasurer; Fred F. Schrader, secretary.

For 1890-91.—J. W. Walker, president; Samuel M. Nave, first vice-president; A. C. Dawes, second vice-president; N. J. Riley, third vice-president; W. A. P. McDonald, treasurer; Fred F. Schrader, secretary.

For 1890-91.—J. W. Walker, president; W. C. Brown, first vice-president; S. S. McCord, second vice-president; A. P. Clayton, third vice-president; George E. Black, treasurer; James O'Shaughnessy, Jr., secretary.

In June of 1892 the Board of Trade was merged into the Commercial Club, which had recently been organized. The following is a list of officers of the Commercial Club to date:

For 1892-93.—R. M. Davis, president; W. C. Brown, first vice-president; R. Ford, second vice-president; W. P. Jones, third vice-president; L. L. Strong, treasurer; W. H.

Dowe, secretary; James O'Shaughnessy, Jr., assistant secretary. Mr. O'Shaughnessy served until October, when he resigned and was succeeded by Hugh Bowen, who served until January 1, 1893, and was succeeded by F. W. Maxwell.

For 1893-94.—H. R. W. Hartwig, president; W. P. Robinson, Jr., first vice-president; Harry J. Campbell, second vice-president; A. J. Cole, third vice-president; L. C. Burnes, treasurer; C. N. Robinson, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, assistant secretary.

For 1894-95.—H. R. W. Hartwig, president; W. P. Robinson, Jr., first vice-president; J. M. Frazer, second vice-president; George L. Hammer, third vice-president; L. C. Burnes, treasurer; C. N. Robinson, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, assistant secretary.

For 1895-96.—H. R. W. Hartwig, president; E. L. Marney, first vice-president; Milton Tootle, second vice-president; S. E. Crance, third vice-president; L. C. Burnes, treasurer; Purd B. Wright, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, assistant secretary.

For 1896-97.—H. R. W. Hartwig, president; S. E. Crance, first vice-president; G. G. Parry, second vice-president; R. W. Powell, third vice-president; L. C. Burnes, treasurer; Samuel H. Smith, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, commissioner.

For 1897-98.—A. P. Clayton, president; H. R. W. Hartwig, first vice-president; J. C. Wyatt, second vice-president; T. C. Byrne, third vice-president; C. F. Enright, treasurer; Samuel Black, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, commissioner.

For 1898-99.—A. P. Clayton, president; James H. McCord, first vice-president; H. M. Hundley, second vice-president; Ed. C. Smith, third vice-president; C. F. Enright, treasurer; Ed. O. Wild, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, commissioner.

For 1899-1900.—H. M. Hundley, president; A. P. Clayton, first vice-president; James H. McCord, second vice-president; Ed. C. Smith, third vice-president; J. N. Burnes, treasurer; E. A. King, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, commissioner.

For 1900-01.—H. M. Hundley, president; James N. Burnes, first vice-president; Ed. C. Smith, second vice-president; James L. Davidson, third vice-president; James N. Burnes, treasurer; E. A. King, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, commissioner.

For 1901-02.—Thomas F. Van Natta, president; H. M. Hundley, first vice-president; John Donovan, second vice-president; Joshua Motter, third vice-president; J. A. Johnston, treasurer; H. J. Mueller, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, commissioner.

For 1902-03.—John C. Letts, president; Thomas F. Van Natta, first vice-president; H. J. Mueller, second vice-president; J. A. Johnston, third vice-president; W. P. Graham, treasurer; E. A. King, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, commissioner.

For 1903-04.—T. B. Campbell, president; John C. Letts, first vice-president; J. A. Johnston, second vice-president; M. E. Mayer, third vice-president; Joshua Motter, treasurer; E. A. King, secretary; F. W. Maxwell, commissioner.

* * *

The St. Joseph Auditorium Association was formed in 1903 for the purpose of building an auditorium. The project contemplates a building to cost \$150,000. The money is being raised by popular subscription, and about \$60,000 has been collected. Ground was acquired at the northwest corner of Fourth and Paragon streets, from Mrs. Zeilda Forsee on liberal terms.

CHAPTER XXI.

NEWSPAPER HISTORY.

THE GAZETTE AND ITS VARIED COURSE—THE HERALD, VOLKSBLATT, NEWS, BALLOT, PRESS AND OTHERS—TOMBSTONES IN THE NEWSPAPER GRAVEYARD OF ST. JOSEPH.

The history of St. Joseph is dotted with the graves of many newspaper ventures. The first newspaper, the *Gazette*, a weekly publication, was established in 1845, the first issue appearing on Friday, April 25th. William Ridenbaugh was the proprietor and printer, and the name of Lawrence Archer, then a prominent attorney, is given as editor. It is said that the type and press were part of the equipment of the Mormon paper, published at Independence, which had been suppressed. In 1854 Holly & Carter took charge of the *Gazette*, then it passed into the hands of Gen. Lucien Eastin and next to P. S. Pfouts and J. H. R. Cundiff. In 1857 these gentlemen began the publication of the *Daily Gazette*, the first daily newspaper issued in the city. This continued until the breaking out of the war. When it became unsafe to utter such political sentiments as the *Gazette* upheld, the proprietors suspended publication, laid away the pen and went to the front to do battle for the South with the sword. June 28, 1868, the *Gazette* again appeared, Colonel Cundiff, Mr. Ridenbaugh and Peter Nugent being the publishers. In December of 1873 the paper passed into the hands of Joseph A. Corby & Company. The next publishers were F. M.

Tufts, George W. Belt and J. B. Maynard. In November of 1875 Mr. Maynard was succeeded by S. A. Gilbert. In April of 1878 the *Gazette-Chronicle* appeared, the *Chronicle* having been published by M. B. Chapman. Shortly after the consolidation, Charles B. Wilkinson and M. B. Chapman were announced as publishers. September 29, 1878, the "Chronicle" was dropped from the name and the paper again appeared under its ancient and original title. In November, 1878, Charles B. Wilkinson assumed sole editorial and business management. March 12, 1879, it was announced that the paper had passed into the hands of the Gazette Publishing Company, a corporation that was to be under the direction of Charles B. Wilkinson, Lewis Burnes and W. E. Smedley, the latter of New York. Colonel Wilkinson was editor until July 12, 1879, when he went to Denver, where he died in January of 1881. Lewis Burnes died November 17, 1879. Then the management of the paper was in the hands of James N. Burnes, Jr., until January 1, 1886, with the exception of a brief period, from June to September, 1883, when it was managed by George E. King. Maj. John N. Edwards was the editor of the paper from June, 1883, until

April, 1886. Mr. Burnes was succeeded as manager by Charles F. Cochran, January 1, 1886, who, after the departure of Major Edwards, was the editor as well as the manager until he was elected to Congress in 1896. He was succeeded as manager by Frank Freytag, Jr., who remained in charge until July 1, 1900, when he was succeeded by Chris. L. Rutt. On August 1, 1900, the *Gazette* and *Herald* were consolidated under the name of *Gazette-Herald*, with Chris. L. Rutt as manager and Frank B. Moore as editor. The owners were the Burnes estate and William M. Wyeth. About a month afterward the property passed into the hands of Walter B. Holmes of Memphis, Tennessee, who conducted it two months and then sold it to Charles B. Edgar and others who at that time published the *Daily News*. Mr. Edgar published the *Gazette-Herald* from the *Daily News* plant, with Chris. L. Rutt as editor, until March 30, 1902, when he sold the paper to Lewis G. Gaylord, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. From the time of its consolidation until its sale to Mr. Gaylord, the *Gazette-Herald* was published as an independent newspaper. Mr. Gaylord dropped the hyphen and "Herald" and published the *Gazette* as a Democratic paper until November of 1903, when he sold it to a syndicate of Republicans, who are now publishing it as the organ of their party. Elmer E. E. McJimsey is the editor.

The second newspaper started in St. Joseph was the *Adventurer*, a Whig sheet, which made its first appearance in 1848. It was published by E. Livermore, and was at that period regarded as a worthy rival of the *Gazette*, its sole competitor in the county. In March, 1853, James A. Millan purchased the paper and changed its name, calling it the *Cycle*. It was independent. About a year after this, Mr. Millan took into partnership E. C. Davis, the first

State Superintendent of Public Schools elected in Missouri. A short time after this arrangement, in consequence of difference of political sentiment, Mr. Millan being a Democrat, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Davis buying out his associate. The latter published the *Cycle* as a Whig paper about one year, when he, in turn, sold out to Matt. France, who continued to publish it as a Whig paper for about another year. France then sold to A. K. Miller and Jacob T. Child, who changed the name of the paper, calling it the *Journal*. This was about 1856 or 1857. In 1858, 1859 and 1860 the *Journal* was edited and published by John P. Bruce and Jacob T. Child. This paper strongly advocated the claims of Bell and Everett during the presidential canvass. It suspended publication about 1862.

It may not be improper to state here that in the spring of 1856 the first job printing office was opened in St. Joseph. This enterprise was started by Millan & Posegate, on the south side of Francis street, between Main and Second streets. Eighteen months after, Mr. Posegate, who had learned the printing business in the *Cycle* office under Mr. Millan, issued the first number of the *West*. It was a handsomely printed, eight-column weekly. His associates in the enterprise were Wellington Cunningham, Washington Jones and Edward Y. Shields. The paper, with strong Union proclivities, was independent in politics. In the spring of 1859 a daily was started in connection with the weekly *West*. February 6, 1860, Mr. Posegate bought out his partners and became sole editor and proprietor of the paper, warmly and ably supporting Bell and Everett for the presidency. In August, 1860, he sold the *West* to James Tracy & Company. The paper, under this management, advocated the claims of John C. Breckinridge to the presidency, and boldly

avowed its Secession sentiments. During the winter of 1860-61 the publication of the paper was suspended.

The first German newspaper in St. Joseph was the *Volksblatt*. It was started in 1856 by Leopold Marder, who, two years after, sold the paper to J. H. Buschmann. This was in 1858. Francis Rodman, afterward Secretary of State, was editor. Wednesday, March 28, 1866, the daily evening edition, a five-column paper, made its first appearance, published by Gustavus Heinrichs. In 1868 R. L. Morgenstern purchased the paper and Leopold Marder became editor. November 8, 1868, Conrad Eichler and H. W. Kastor assumed control. The firm was styled C. Eichler & Company. Colonel Kastor was editor. November 8, 1875, Herman Brunsing purchased the interest of Mr. Eichler. Mr. Brunsing was succeeded in 1886 by George L. Hermann-Muehe. Colonel Kastor retired. Mr. Muehe was the publisher until his death in 1899, when the property passed into the hands of Mathias Heckel, the present owner. The *Volksblatt* is the oldest continuous publication in St. Joseph.

The press and other appliances of the West Company became the property of Col. Charles B. Wilkinson, who started therewith a Republican paper, the *St. Joseph Morning Herald*. The first issue, a six-column daily, appeared Wednesday, February 12, 1862. Wilkinson & McKibbin, editors and proprietors. In the issue of April 10, 1862, the proprietorship was announced under the style of Wilkinson & Company. Saturday, October 1, 1862, the *Morning Herald* appeared consolidated with the *Daily Tribune*. It continued to be published in this style till July 25, 1866, when "Daily Tribune" was dropped from its name and it again resumed its original simple title of *Morning Herald*. In 1867, Francis M. Posegate took charge of the business management of the

Herald. He remained with the paper three years, the first two as business manager for Wilkinson & Bittinger, and the third as a partner of the former, he having bought the interest of John L. Bittinger. In the summer of 1869, Wilkinson & Posegate sold out to Hallowell & Bittinger. In April, 1870, the firm became Hallowell, Bittinger & Company, C. B. Wilkinson constituting the company of the concern. When Mr. Hallowell withdrew, the firm became Wilkinson, Bittinger & Ward. July 8, 1871, Henry Ward withdrew and the firm became Wilkinson & Bittinger, continuing as such until the whiskey-ring developments of 1875, which wrecked the fortunes of both members of the firm. In the spring of 1876 John Severance, William D. O'Toole and Maj. John T. Clements purchased the *Herald*. July 11, 1876, it appeared reduced from its former size, a nine-column, to an eight-column sheet, and continued to be so published until near the close of September following, when Tracy & Company became owners of the concern, and immediately restored the paper to its former size—a nine-column folio. The issue of September 26, 1876, was the first to appear with the announcement "Tracy & Co., Proprietors." The head of the firm was Frank M. Tracy, the company included Robert Tracy and D. W. Wilder. In 1885 the property came into the hands of Col. J. W. Strong, who represented a stock company of local capitalists. After his tragic death, in June of 1886, the paper was managed by Col. William M. Shepherd, with the late George C. Smith as editor, who was succeeded by Charles Alf. Williams. In 1889, John L. Bittinger assumed editorial charge, the paper having passed under the control of Maj. Thomas J. Chew, Jr., and others. J. P. Knight was business manager for some years and was succeeded by W. B. Willim. Major Bittinger was succeeded in 1897 by

Edward F. Trefz, who remained two years and was succeeded by Frank B. Moore, who had editorial charge until the consolidation with the *Gazette* above mentioned.

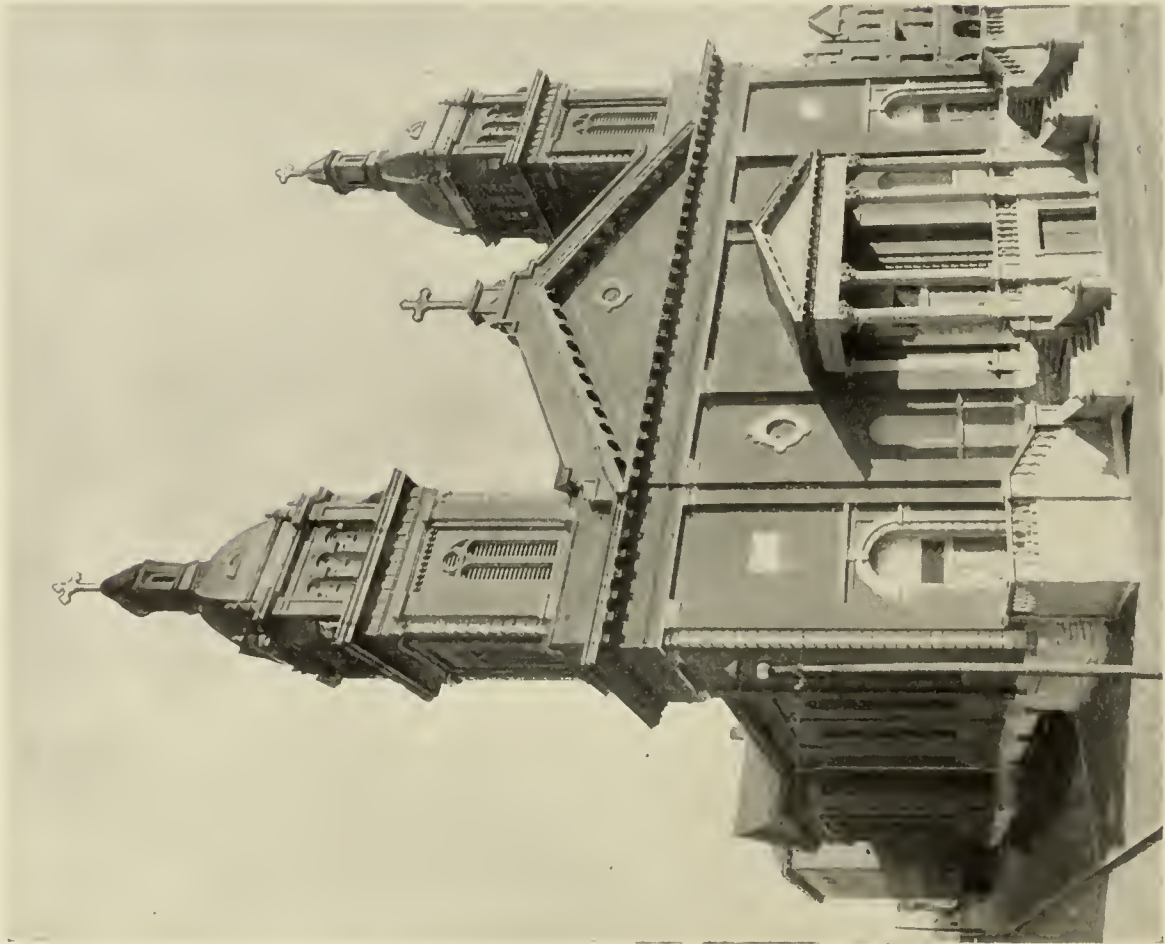
Four different newspaper publications have borne the name of the "News." The first daily evening paper issued in St. Joseph was established by Asa K. Miller in 1862. It was called the *News* and lived about two months. In the summer of 1864 Jacob T. Child and Charles M. Thompson issued, from the *Gazette* press, a campaign paper called the *Evening News*. It was published in the interest of George B. McClellan and expired after the campaign. The *Monday Morning News* was started August 20, 1877, by Isaac Pfeiffer. Colonel Wilkinson took charge of the paper after several issues and made a hit with it. The last issue of the *Monday Morning News* appeared in June, 1878, when Colonel Wilkinson assumed editorial charge of the *Gazette*. In July, 1878, a week or two after its suspension, the material and franchises of the *Monday Morning News* were purchased by George E. King, and used by him in publishing an illustrated weekly. In October following he sold out to Judge Andrew Royal and W. M. Patton, who continued its publication under the original name of *Monday Morning News*. This, some time after, was changed to *Western News*. May 3, 1879, the *Daily Evening News* was started in the office of the *Western News* by Judge Andrew Royal and George H. Cross. It was, at first, a small four-column sheet. September 3rd following, this was enlarged. April 19, 1881, the paper was purchased by W. F. Bassett and J. W. Spencer, who enlarged and otherwise improved it. Gilbert J. Spencer succeeded W. F. Bassett in the partnership. In 1888 the paper was sold by J. W. and G. J. Spencer to Byron Dunn and George W. Martin of Maryville.

In July of 1889 the property was acquired by Charles M. Palmer and E. B. Haskell. C. M. Shultz was placed in charge of the paper, and continued to manage it until August of 1894. In September of 1894 Charles B. Edgar became associated with Messrs. Palmer and Haskell and published the paper until October of 1903, when he sold his interests to a company headed by Louis T. Golding of New York. The publication is now called *The St. Joseph News & Press*, and represents the consolidation of the *Daily News & Evening Press*. The *Press* was established in August of 1902 by W. H. Turner and Howbert Billman of Chicago and was published for about 14 months, when it was absorbed by the News corporation. Mr. Golding is now the publisher of the *News & Press* and Chris. L. Rutt is managing editor.

The *Stock Yards Journal* was established by Charles Thornton soon after the Stock Yards were opened, and was subsequently acquired by people interested in the Stock Yards. E. Neff was in charge for a time. W. E. Warrick has been its publisher since 1899.

Of the weekly publications now in existence, the *Catholic Tribune* is the oldest. It was founded in April of 1879 at Kansas City, where it was published by William A. Maynard and W. W. Davis. In October of 1880 it was moved to St. Joseph, where it was published for some years by Davis & Royal. Rev. Francis Graham, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, was also the publisher of the paper for a time after Davis & Royal. Peter Nugent and Michael Lawlor became the proprietors in July of 1889, and this partnership continued until 1892, when Mr. Nugent became the sole proprietor. In April of 1894, Mr. Lawlor took charge of the property and has edited and published the *Tribune* since that time.

The *Journal of Commerce* was founded in 1886 by Frank Witherspoon. It was subse-



The Cathedral of St. Joseph



St. Joseph Commercial College (Christian Brothers)

quently published by George W. Wrenn. In 1890 J. W. Spencer, who was then the publisher, sold the paper to C. M. Shultz. Ed. M. Taylor succeeded C. M. Shultz, and for a time Purd B. Wright was interested with Mr. Taylor and edited the paper. In 1897 the Combe Printing Company acquired the property and placed it under the management of Ed. O. Wild. The Combe Printing Company relinquished its ownership after several years and M. M. Burns was the publisher until November of 1903, when W. P. Tracy, the present publisher, took charge and changed the name to *Western Dry Goods*.

The *Western Fruit Grower* was started in January of 1897 as a monthly publication devoted to horticulture. The venture met with deserved encouragement from the beginning and the increase of business has justified many improvements. The *Western Fruit Grower* is published by the Western Fruit Grower Company. James M. Irvine is the editor.

The *Modern Farmer and Busy Bee*, a weekly, represents the consolidation of two monthly publications, one devoted to agriculture and the other to bee culture. Both were edited by Emerson T. Abbott, who is also editor of the consolidated venture.

Two weekly papers are published in the county, the *DeKalb Tribune* and the *Agency Recorder*.

Of the monthly publications, the *St. Joseph Medical Herald* is the oldest, having been established for a quarter of a century. Dr. Charles Wood Fasset, the editor and publisher, also issues the *Medical Fortnightly*.

A glance over the tombstones in St. Joseph's newspaper cemetery reveals the following inscriptions:

Free Democrat, May 29, 1859, to April, 1861. Those connected with the paper at various times were Joseph Thompson, Earl Mar-

ble, E. H. Grant, Frank M. Tracy, D. W. Wilder, B. P. Chenoweth and Robert Tracy.

Daily Tribune, August, 1862, to October, 1864. A. K. Abeel, Philomen Bliss, William M. Albin, James T. Beach and James Hunter were interested at various times.

Daily Union, December, 1864, to January, 1871. James Hunter, James T. Beach, E. J. Montague, Philomen Bliss, Willis M. Sherwood, William M. Albin, William Fowler, A. N. Schuster, J. W. Strong, J. W. Dinsmore, the Union Printing Company, R. D. Mitchell, Eugene Ayers, William Everett, C. W. Marsh and J. B. Hinman were at various times interested in the publication. Jacob T. Child was the first local editor.

New Era, a weekly, 1862-63, Harrison B. Branch, publisher.

Vindicator, weekly, 1865, James A. Millan, publisher.

Daily Commercial, 1866, published by Jules Robidoux & Co.

Evening Tribune, 1870, Joseph Thompson and Cy B. Bowman, publishers.

Daily Evening Commercial, 1872-74, Charles S. Scott, publisher.

Board of Trade Circular, 1877-78, George Rees and others publishers.

Reflector, weekly, 1872-73, James A. Millan, publisher.

Weekly Reporter, 1875, M. B. Chapman, publisher.

Evening Reporter, 1878, Fred F. Schrader and Max Kauffman, publishers.

Tri-Weekly Telephone, 1878, F. M. Tufts, publisher.

The Good Way and *The Bugle & Standard*, 1879-81, Rev. J. W. Caughlin, editor.

Commercial Advisor, 1878-82, I. J. DeWitt, publisher.

Daily Anzeiger, 1879, Kurth & Schrader, publishers.

Saturday Democrat, 1880-85, George E. King, publisher.

Daily Sun, April, 1881, W. W. Davis and Phil. Schmitz, publishers.

Grip, a comic weekly, 1884, Abe Steinberg and A. J. Fleming, publishers.

Daily Evening Journal, 1885-87, O. M. Gilmer and Frank Martin, publishers.

Weekly Leader, 1888-90, Joseph Crane, publisher.

Weekly Wasp, 1889-93, H. U. Hayden, publisher. Homer J. Kline was the first editor.

Daily Ballot, 1890-91. This was a morning newspaper venture by the late William Hyde, of St. Louis. It involved heavy financial losses.

Weekly Argus, 1893, J. Matt. Davis, editor.

St. Joseph Republican, 1894, James T. Beach and Captain Sullivan, publishers.

Daily Times, 1897-98, George C. Crowther, Joseph Albus and O. M. Gilmer, publishers.

Record, published by Jacob W. Spencer as a weekly 1898-99, and as a daily 1899-1900.

There have been many ephemeral publications in St. Joseph, principally weekly society ventures, whose graves are unmarked, that started briskly and with the assurance of a high-school essayist upon the road to fame and fortune, but inevitably went to pieces upon the same old financial rock.

CHAPTER XXII.

CRIMINAL INCIDENTS.

ROBIDOUX ROBBED—KILLING OF WHITTLE AT SPARTA—MURDER OF DR. JONES—TOM FARRIS—KILLING OF CHARLES ROBIDOUX—BURNING OF THE FRIEND FAMILY—RESCUE OF DR. DOY—THREE WAR-TIME TRAGEDIES—KILLING OF JESSE JAMES—THE BOND ROBBERY—JEWELRY ROBBERY—MURDER OF COLONEL STRONG—THE BULLING MURDER—HOLD-UP AT McDONALD'S FACTORY—SEVERAL TRAIN ROBBERIES.

The criminal history of Buchanan County dates back to the summer of 1842. Joseph Robidoux had received \$4,000 in silver, in payment for merchandise sold to the Sac and Fox Indians. This money was placed in four strong wooden boxes and stored by Robidoux under a counter in his place of business. Some nights afterward an entrance was effected and the money carried away. Circumstances fastened suspicion upon a party of people who had recently come into the county, and who had located on the east side of One Hundred and Two River. There were three families, named Spence, Scott and Davis. A search was instituted. One of the Spence boys had purchased a pair of new shoes of Robidoux shortly before the robbery. The fact that one of these shoes was found in the mud at the crossing of Blacksnake Creek confirmed the suspicion. A posse was organized, and efforts were stimulated by a reward of \$500 which Robidoux offered for the recovery of the silver. The suspects were surrounded, but stoutly and defiantly denied guilt. The man Davis was taken by a portion of the posse to a secluded spot, and threatened,

but he stubbornly refused to confess. As had been prearranged, a pistol was fired, and several of the posse rushed to where the man Scott was in custody, declaring that Davis had been killed, and that they now proposed to treat Scott likewise. Scott begged for mercy, and agreed to tell where the money was. He was promised immunity, and at once led his captors to a spot where \$1,000, wrapped in a blanket, had been buried. But Scott's knowledge did not extend beyond the first cache. The vigilantes now resorted to strategy. Davis, who was still in custody, was informed that Scott had confessed, and was told that he would be given his liberty if he did likewise. After much profanity and defiance, he yielded upon being shown an ominous rope. The remainder of the silver had been buried as the first, and in close proximity. The money was all recovered except \$27. Scott and Davis were brought to Blacksnake Hills as prisoners. Davis escaped and Scott was given his liberty. The Spence boys disappeared at once.

* * *

In his "Recollections of an Old Pioneer,"

the late Peter H. Burnett, the first circuit attorney who prosecuted in Buchanan County, and who was afterward Governor of California, relates the following incident:

"A celebrated counterfeiter of the name of Whittle went from the county in which he resided to an adjoining county and passed upon a plain farmer some counterfeit gold coin in payment for a horse. Having been indicted in the proper county, he applied for a change of venue; and the case, upon a proper showing, went to Buchanan County.

"When the case was called the prisoner was ready for trial, and I asked the court to order the sheriff to call the trial jurors. The moment I heard their names called I was satisfied that it was mainly a packed jury. I knew that some of them belonged to the band of criminals in that county, or they were unfortunate in reputation and association. I promptly rose and said: 'If the court please, it is now very near dinner time, and I think it very likely I will dispose of this case without troubling the court.' Judge Atchison seemed to understand what I was driving at, and readily adjourned court.

"When the court met again there was a large crowd present, as it must have been anticipated that some decisive step in the case would be taken. When the case was called I said: 'With the leave of the court, I will enter a *nolle prosequi* and let the prisoner go. I do not mean to make a farce of justice by trying this prisoner before such a jury.' The prisoner was wholly taken by surprise, and looked exceedingly mortified. He evidently expected to be tried and acquitted. I intended to have the witnesses again subpoenaed before the grand jury of the proper county, and they would no doubt have found another indictment; and, upon another change of venue, I should have opposed successfully any effort

of the defendant to have the case sent to Buchanan County. But the prisoner was killed in a private quarrel before the next term of court.

"He was a man of Herculean frame and of desperate character. His death happened in this wise: He forced a quarrel upon a peaceable, awkward, innocent young man, about the age of twenty-one, for the purpose, most likely, of showing off his prowess before his friends. At all events, when the young man had hitched his horse to the rack, Whittle went out and cut off the horse's tail, and came into the room where the young man was sitting, and thrust it rudely into his face. Upon the young man remonstrating, Whittle chased him into the street; and several times afterward during the day he followed him into other places and forced him hastily to leave. The poor young man became desperate at last, and armed himself with a pistol. Whittle again drove him from the house, and was pursuing him into the street, when the young man turned upon him and shot him through the heart. Though fatally wounded, Whittle picked up a large stone and threw it at the young man with such force that had it struck him it would have killed him instantly. After throwing the stone, Whittle fell upon his face dead."

The history of Buchanan County, published in 1881, refers to this incident, and states that it occurred at Sparta. The name of Whittle's slayer is given as Gillett, and the event is said to have occurred in 1842. Whittle's body was the first to be buried in the Sparta graveyard, and his taking off is said to have caused general satisfaction. Gillett left the county soon afterwards, though it is doubtful if he would ever have been punished for slaying Whittle.

* * *

The murder of Dr. Jones, which occurred on the morning of June 18, 1848, was one of

the notable criminal episodes in the county. Dr. Jones lived on Rock House Prairie. He was sitting with his family upon the porch of his residence. A man named Gibson came and quarreled with Dr. Jones. In an altercation which ensued, Gibson fatally stabbed Dr. Jones with a knife. The murderer escaped and was never captured.

* * *

Tom Farris was one of the pestiferous petty criminals of St. Joseph during the "Overland Period." His career extended from 1849 to 1851. His specialty was stealing wheels and chains from the wagons of the emigrants, and then selling the stolen articles back to their owners, in disguised form, at a good price. Many stores were robbed from time to time by Farris and his gang, but notwithstanding the leaders were all well known, they always managed to evade the law, and it was impossible to fasten any evidence upon them. One fine May day the good people of St. Joseph became so tired of these things that "Old Tom" and his first lieutenant, a handsome and finely dressed man, were conducted to the top of Prospect Hill, given 100 lashes each and ordered to leave. This broke up the thieving gang.

* * *

The excitement and public indignation caused by the tragic death of Charles Robidoux is well remembered by the survivors of those days. Charles was the youngest son of Joseph Robidoux. He was a handsome, light-hearted young man, in his 20th year, who was generally beloved. The circumstances connected with his death are as follows:

On the night of September 8, 1850, at about 11 o'clock young Robidoux, in company with other young men of the town, were on

the street, engaged in some harmless sport. They were rapping at the doors of the business houses, to awaken clerks and others sleeping therein. They rapped on the door of D. & T. D. S. MacDonald, which was located on Main street, where the Sommer-Richardson cracker factory now stands; and, after leaving it, they went to a post set in the ground, at the edge of the pavement opposite the building, and pulled it up. Young Robidoux placed the post on his shoulder and started toward the opposite side of the street. When he had gone about one-third of the distance, a gun was fired from the window of the second story of MacDonald's store. The load, which consisted of shot of large size, took effect in the back of Robidoux's head and he expired in a few minutes.

Duncan MacDonald confessed that he fired the gun, but with no intention of injuring any person. The deed created an intense feeling, and there was strong talk of violence on the part of young Robidoux's friends. This was stimulated by the grewsome act of one of these. He procured a quantity of blood from a slaughterhouse, with which, during the night, he covered the entire sign in front of the MacDonald store, and then dotted the hideous red ground with black paint, in imitation of bullet marks. Wiser counsel prevailed, however, and the meditated violence was prevented. MacDonald was tried and acquitted, it having been shown that there was no intention to commit murder.

* * *

On May 28, 1856, the family of Jacob Friend, consisting of father, mother and four children, residing about four miles south of St. Joseph, were burned to death in their dwelling. The general supposition, borne out by circumstances, was that the family was first murdered and then the residence burned, to

destroy evidence of crime. Five men, residing in the neighborhood, were arrested on suspicion. They were indicted and tried, but the evidence was not of sufficient weight to convict, the main point being that it was known that an enmity existed between the parties. Only one member of the family, a daughter, who was away on a visit, escaped, and was not aware of the calamity until the next day.

* * *

In 1859, at the time the slave question was agitated and secession was threatened in several of the Southern States, Kansas was recognized as the haven of slaves; that is, when a slave in Missouri was missing the supposition was that he had been stolen and transported to Kansas. In January of that year a party of Missourians from Platte County, in pursuit of a negro named "Dick," belonging to a man named Niedman in Platte County, caught up with two wagons near Lawrence, Kansas. In those wagons, driven by Dr. John Doy and his son, they found the negro, besides several more who had been taken from Jackson County, Missouri. The Doy's were returned to Platte City, where an indictment was found against them, tried for the offense, found guilty and placed in jail. J. M. Bassett, the circuit attorney, being sick, Judge Elijah H. Norton, before whom the cases were tried, appointed Col. John Doniphan, now of this city, to prosecute. A change of venue was taken from Platte to Buchanan County, and on May 25th, they were put on trial. A hung jury was the result, circumstantial evidence being the main hindrance. In June the cases were again considered, the indictment against young Doy having been dismissed in the meantime. The news of Doy's arrest and the earnest desire of the people of Kansas to see justice done impelled the Legislature of Kansas to employ the best legal

talent in the country to defend him, and for that purpose Wilson Shannon of Ohio and A. C. Davis, Attorney General of the State of Kansas, were secured. The trial continued for three days amidst the most intense excitement. The jury, composed of Samuel B. Tolin, George Boyer, Jacob Boyer, H. D. Louthen, Merrill Willis, Henson Devorss, George Clark, Henry P. Smith, John Madrill, O. M. Loomis, William W. Mitchell and James Hill, after a few moments' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and while pending an episode occurred which not only startled this community, but was noted extensively all over the country. On a dark night a party of Kansans crossed the river. Under pretext of having a prisoner whom they desired to commit, they entered the jail, secured the jailer, released the prisoner, locked the door, threw the key away and escaped with him to Kansas.

* * *

On Sunday evening, September 21, 1862, a desperado named John Young, without cause or provocation, shot and killed D. W. Fritzlein, proprietor of the Avenue Brewery in this city. The murder occurred in the bottoms between Elwood and Wathena. About six o'clock that evening a wagon was seen coming from the Elwood ferry-boat. It was at once driven up Frederick avenue to the brewery. One of the men in the wagon was covered with blood, and around his neck was a rope, held by one of the other occupants. This attracted general attention, and thousands of people followed. Fritzlein's friends were going to lynch Young. He was taken to the cottonwoods on the hills east of the city where the mob seized the rope, pulled the murderer from the wagon and dragged him to a tree. After beating and

pounding him severely, he was tied to the trunk of a tree and preparations were made to burn him. Coroner Maxwell used his best endeavors, being seconded in his efforts by the military, to let the law take its course. They were successful, and the man was turned over to the civil authorities. While in the hands of the crowd, he begged piteously to be shot rather than hanged. The following Monday night the prisoner requested to be removed to the post hospital for the purpose of having his wounds dressed. This was granted, and the surgeon, after an examination, ordered the prisoner returned to jail, being convinced that he was feigning, evidently with the hope that he could thereby effect his escape. As the guards, consisting of a sergeant and two men, were returning the man to jail he was fired upon by parties concealed in the lumber yard, unknown to the guard, the ball inflicting only a flesh wound in his arm. So great was the indignation of the citizens against the murderer that a special guard of militia had to be stationed at the jail to protect him. The murderer was, upon a requisition from the Governor of Kansas, turned over to the Doniphan County (Kansas) authorities and placed in jail at Troy. Some months afterwards his body was found in the river. Bullet holes indicated that he had been shot before being consigned to the water.

* * *

On May 19, 1863, Capt. Charles Mast, a prominent German citizen of St. Joseph, and captain of a militia company, who kept a saloon on Second street, was killed in his place of business by Gideon Hudson, a private in a company of Colorado volunteers. Hudson was drunk and threatened several persons with his pistol. Captain Mast remonstrated and while endeavoring to disarm Hudson was fatally shot. An arrest followed. The commander of

the Colorado troops took the ground that Hudson was acting on the lines of duty. There was much local indignation at this finding, and the papers in the case were then sent to department headquarters, but no one seems to know what finally became of them or Hudson.

* * *

On the night of August 13, 1878, when the passenger train going south on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, Conductor George Brown, arrived at Winthrop Junction, four men boarded it. They seemed unconcerned, cool and deliberate, and it did not take them long to make their purpose known. They entered the express and baggage car, in charge of Frank Baxter. The men were not masked and were strangers to all the railroad men. With drawn revolvers they compelled Baxter to open the express safe, from which they secured about \$5,000. They then commanded the conductor to stop the train, whereupon they deliberately took their leave, going into the brush. Subsequently Mike Roarke, Dan Dement, Tillman and Frank Brooks were arrested and punished for other work of the same nature, and circumstances pointed strongly to their connection with this affair.

* * *

Jesse James, outlaw, upon whose head the State had put a price and to whose captors or slayers immunity had been promised, was killed in St. Joseph April 3, 1882, at about 10 o'clock in the morning. James had been living in St. Joseph since November 9, 1881, under the alias of "James Howard." His wife, two children and Charley Ford, a fellow-bandit, whose alias was Charles Johnson, composed the household. For a short time they lived at 21st and Lafayette streets, but the tragedy took place at No.

1318 Lafayette street. The house is still in a good state of preservation, though it has been lowered.

The identity of James was known to but a few persons in St. Joseph, who, for reasons best known to themselves, kept it concealed. He mingled very little with the outside world, seldom going to the business portion of the city, making few acquaintances and keeping his own counsel.

Tempted by a \$10,000 reward and the promised immunity, Charley Ford entered into a plan to trap and slay his friend and protector. Feeling the need of an accomplice, he persuaded James to give shelter to his brother Robert, commonly called "Bob." These two worthies only awaited a favorable opportunity. This came on the morning of April 3, 1882. Bob Ford assisted Mrs. James in the housework, while Charley Ford assisted James in the stable. The morning chores accomplished, the three men entered the front room, leaving Mrs. James in the kitchen to prepare dinner. James opened the front door. He remarked that if the people in the street saw him heavily armed they might become suspicious, and he thereupon removed his belt and pistols, throwing them upon a bed. Then he mounted a chair and began to dust a picture that hung against the wall. This was the first time in their long association that the Ford boys had seen James off his guard. He was unarmed and his back was turned. Simultaneously they grasped the situation, and drew their pistols. The click of the trigger caused James to turn his head slightly, but in that instant Bob fired and James fell backward to the floor a corpse. The bullet entered the back of his head near the right ear.

The Fords replaced their revolvers in their belts and hastily left the house, going to the Western Union Telegraph office, where they at once wired Governor Crittenden, as well as

Sheriff Timberlake of Clay County and the marshal of Kansas City, that they had killed Jesse James. Thence they went in search of City Marshal Enos Craig, but he had heard of the affair and had gone to the scene of the tragedy. They then secured the protection of a policeman and returned to the house. Meeting the officials, they imparted the fact that they had done the shooting, at the same time disclosing the identity of the victim. They requested to be taken into custody, which was done. Subsequently Mrs. James swore out a warrant charging them with the murder of her husband.

The body of James was buried at Kearney, in Clay County, the family home.

Judge O. M. Spencer, who was State's attorney for Buchanan County at that time, insisted upon prosecuting the Fords. They were indicted for murder in the first degree, and, upon arraignment before Judge Sherman, on April 18, 1882, pleaded guilty to the charge. Judge Sherman sentenced them to be hanged on May 19th. On April 19th a pardon, signed by Governor Crittenden, arrived and the Fords were released. They were at once rearrested by an officer from Ray County and taken to Richmond to answer to the charge of having murdered one Wood Hite. Of this they were also cleared.

The reward of \$10,000, which had been offered by express and railroad companies that had been troubled by the depredations of the James gang, was paid over to the Fords, and they lived in debauchery until they perished—Charley as a suicide and Bob by a pistol-ball in a Colorado dance hall.

* * *

April, 1882, was replete with sensations in St. Joseph. While the incidents in connection with the killing of Jesse James were being dis-

cussed in every household, on every street corner, and even in the pulpit, the startling information was imparted that the city treasury of St. Joseph had been robbed. The first intimation the officers or citizens had of such a condition of affairs was conveyed by wire from New York in a telegram dated April 8, 3:50 P. M., received by John S. Lemon and Charles W. Campbell, and sent by Robert W. Donnell, formerly of St. Joseph, then a banker of New York and fiscal agent of the city. The telegram was brief, stating that Pinkerton detectives had arrested two men, giving their names as Irwin and Fish, both of St. Joseph, who were trying to dispose of 4 per cent. funding bonds of the city of St. Joseph to the amount of \$100,000.

Messrs. Lemon and Campbell, being members of the finance committee of the City Council, immediately caused a hasty examination of the city register's office to be made, and it was discovered that bonds numbered 901 to 1000, inclusive, were missing. During the afternoon and evening a number of telegrams were exchanged, and at a special session of the City Council that evening an appropriation was made to send a delegation to New York City to investigate the matter. Mayor J. A. Piner, Register James H. Ringo and Marshal Enos Craig were selected. The delegates at once left the city, Marshal Craig going to Jefferson City for requisition papers.

From the tenor of the dispatches, immediate action on the part of St. Joseph officials was necessary, as efforts were being made there to release the bond thieves. It appears that these men had been in New York for over a week, endeavoring to dispose of the bonds. Their actions and liberal offers excited suspicion, although the bonds were pronounced genuine by the city's financial agent. They claimed that they had secured the bonds from a

man in Missouri, but the story was doubted, and Mr. Donnell expressed the opinion that if the men having the bonds in their possession were not guilty of theft they were acting as an agent of a desreputable city official at St. Joseph.

A new city administration having now assumed control, with Francis M. Posegate as mayor, it was deemed advisable to send Thomas H. Ritchie, the newly elected city marshal, to New York City to aid in securing and bringing back to St. Joseph the bond thieves. Upon the arrival of the St. Joseph parties in New York, the prisoners were turned over to Marshal Ritchie and Ex-Marshal Craig, while the bonds were placed in the custody of Mr. Donnell. It was discovered that \$4,000 of the coupons attached to the bonds were missing. The man who gave the name of Fisk when arrested proved to be W. W. Scott, who was engaged in the roofing business while here.

Register Ringo submitted to an interview while in New York, in which he said: "It was one of the coolest burglaries ever committed in St. Joseph. The bonds were lying on a little bench in the vault, a large pile of them, and the robber or robbers would have to turn the pile over, which was done, they taking the lower part of them, and a robbery would not have been suspected unless it became necessary to count all of the bonds. These men must have watched me and taken an impression of the keys, as no person has a key except myself and the chairman of the finance committee."

Scott and Irwin were brought back to St. Joseph, tried and acquitted.

* * *

The jewelry store of Saxon & Hendrick, then located where the Tootle-Lemon National Bank now is, on the north side of Felix street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was robbed

of jewelry to the value of \$4,000 at about 6:30 o'clock on the evening of April 23, 1885. Four men entered the store. One engaged the only salesman present, Alfred E. Daniels; the other three sneaked behind the counters, robbed the show-cases of gold watches, diamonds and other jewelry and escaped. No arrests were ever made, nor was the property recovered.

* * *

The murder of Col. J. W. Strong by Dr. S. A. Richmond, on June 18, 1886, shocked the community. Colonel Strong, who had been prominently identified with public enterprises in St. Joseph, was at that time publisher of the *Herald*, the office being located at the southwest corner of Sixth and Edmond streets. Dr. Richmond was the proprietor of a patent medicine. He had failed in business and had previously created a sensation by mysteriously disappearing and having himself "discovered" in Chicago. On the morning of June 29th, Colonel Strong was in his office, on the first floor of the *Herald* building. Richmond came up in a carriage, alighted and walked rapidly into Colonel Strong's presence. Without a word he fired three shots from a pistol into Colonel Strong's body. Death resulted in a few minutes. Richmond was tried and the jury found that he was insane at the time the deed was committed. He was sent to Asylum No. 2, from which he escaped. He is now living in Illinois, no effort having ever been made to return him to the asylum.

* * *

On Sunday afternoon, March 8, 1888, a tragedy occurred at the Herbert House, corner of Fourth and Charles streets, this city. Louis Bulling, a young man born and reared in this city, who had been separated from his wife, called at the hotel, where she was employed,

and asked to see her. After a short conversation he shot her while she was kneeling by a trunk in search of a picture of their child, which Bulling had requested.

Bulling was tried, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. The case was appealed and remanded. A change of venue was then taken to Andrew County, and in March, 1889, the case came up for trial. The jury stood six for acquittal and six for conviction. In the following May the case was again tried and Bulling was convicted. The case was again appealed to the Supreme Court, which sustained the decision. The date of the execution was set for March 6, 1891, to take place at Savannah. Sheriff Berry of Andrew County secured the gallows upon which Peter Hronek had been hanged in St. Joseph, and made other preparations. However, a respite was granted to April 17, 1891. On the night of April 10, Bulling sawed the jail bars and escaped. He was captured at Chicago in the latter part of June and returned to Savannah on July 3, 1891. On the night of July 4, 1891, he made an unsuccessful attempt to suicide with morphine.

Bulling was again sentenced, and September 4 set for the date of execution. The Governor's clemency was invoked, but was refused. On the night before the execution, the condemned man was much disturbed in mind, although he had a slim hope that his friends would be able to secure a commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment. It was expected that the execution would take place early on the morning of September 4th, but it was delayed by the sheriff. The condemned man begged for a few hours' lease of life, and the hour was set for 2 o'clock. In the meantime the militia company was called out.

Shortly before the fatal hour, Bulling, together with his spiritual adviser, went into his



WATER-WORKS PUMPING STATION



STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, No. 2



VIEW OF KING HILL, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH
(Showing Stand-Pipe from Which South St. Joseph Draws Its Water Supply)

cell. Scarcely had the door closed, before two shots were heard. Upon entering, the officers found Bulling weltering in his own blood. Both bullets had taken effect. For fear that the law would be cheated out of a victim, four stalwart men took hold of Bulling, who fought like a demon, and conveyed him to the scaffold, placing him in a chair. At 3:18 the drop fell.

* * *

A bold daylight robbery occurred on the afternoon of Saturday, February 21, 1891. W. T. Kershaw, paymaster at the McDonald over-all factory, in the Patee Building, arrived with a sack of money, amounting at \$1,600 to pay the employees. As he entered the vestibule, he saw a man bearing a parcel wrapped in paper, who was apparently waiting for some one. The man proved to be a robber and the parcel a club. He struck Mr. Kershaw upon the head. A struggle ensued in which Mr. Kershaw was worsted, being stunned by the blow. The robber had an accomplice ready with a horse and buggy. They drove rapidly away and, though given a hot chase, escaped. No clew was ever found to them or the money.

* * *

Train robberies were quite common in the vicinity of St. Joseph some years ago. A plan to rob a train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad was formulated in September of 1893. A point in the vicinity of Roy's Branch, about one mile north of the city, was selected for the scene of operations. Those implicated in the plot were N. A. Hearst, Charles Fredericks, William Garver, Fred Kohler, Henry Gleitz and Hugo Engel. Some days previous to the attempt the railroad officials had received pointers. Superintendent Hohl, having learned that the attempt was to be made on the night of September 24, 1893, so arranged that the train marked by the robbers was

enabled to slip by. The robbers then arranged for Sunday night, September 25th. The railroad officials were again informed, and in connection with Chief of Police Broder and Sheriff Charles W. Carson, again arranged to frustrate the attempt. The two officers each furnished a quota of men. Those in the police squad were Sergeant J. Fred Henry, Patrolmen John Roach, Robert Maney, Daniel Shea, E. L. Keiffer, John Kendrick, John L. Claiborne, Charles S. Scott, John H. Martin, George W. Hays, Jeff. Carson, William Halley, Ed. Long and William H. Rice. Sheriff Carson was accompanied by Deputy Sheriff John Brown. T. H. Ritchie, General Manager Brown and Superintendent Hohl were also of the party.

Instead of sending out the regular train, for fear of endangering the lives of passengers, a dummy train, an exact counterpart of the regular, was dispatched, the two rear coaches being darkened to give them the appearance of sleepers. The armed men were mostly placed in the baggage car. To make it appear that a large amount of baggage was on board, empty boxes were taken on at the Francis street depot. The train was in charge of Conductor Jake Hardenstein. W. L. Wright was engineer and Victor Wise, fireman.

There were several traitors in the robbers' camp. Prior to the attempt, Hearst, Frederick and Garver had agreed with the officers that as soon as firing began they were to fall down flat on the ground and to remain unmolested. This plan was carried out to the letter. When the train arrived at Roy's Branch bridge, a red light appeared on the track and a signal was given to stop. The train stopped, and as it did so the bandits were discovered, all heavily armed, ranged along the side of the track. Beside their guns they were supplied with dynamite and fuse. Kohler, who seemed to be the leader in company with Henry Gleitze, rushed

up to the engineer and fireman, covered them with revolvers, and ordered them to climb down and open the express car door. They obeyed with alacrity. When the door was reached Kohler, with an oath, demanded that the door be opened, threatening at the same time to blow the inmates up with dynamite. Those inside obeyed, and when Kohler saw the head of a man he fired at it. The police then fired a volley and Kohler fell backward to the ground. Although badly wounded in a number of places, he kept shooting until his revolver was empty. The other bandits, except those who gave the scheme away, also continued shooting, and soon Hugo Engel went down with his body full of bullets. Henry Gleitze made his escape, while the accomplices were made prisoners.

Gleitze was arrested the next day. He was arraigned at the December term of court. The grand jury had indicted him for an attempt to rob R. E. Calicotte, who acted as express messenger, of a watch valued at \$25, and not for an attempt to rob an express train, the train being a dummy and not an express. The prisoner was allowed, by agreement, to plead guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Garver, Fredericks and Hearst were not prosecuted.

* * *

At about 6:40 P. M. on January 10, 1894, the Chicago fast train, better known as the "Eli," on the Burlington system, was held up about four miles east of the city by five men. As the train reached the summit of the heavy grade a torpedo on the track warned Engineer Gross that something was wrong, and almost at the same instant a red light in the hands of one of the bandits was swung in front of the train. This caused the engineer to immediately apply the air-brakes and stop the train. He was promptly covered with revolvers.

The robbers ordered the engineer and fireman to accompany them to the express car, which they did. Messenger G. B. Wetzel, in charge of the Adams Express Company's safe, being covered with revolvers, opened the car door and also the safe. The robbers secured all the valuables therein contained. They also took the mail pouches. Having secured what booty they desired, they ordered the engineer and fireman to resume their respective places. The passengers were warned to secrete their treasures by Conductor Frank Murray, but this was unnecessary.

* * *

At an early hour Thursday morning, January 18, 1894, five men, presumably those who figured in the foregoing case, robbed passenger train No. 3 on the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. Railroad at Roy's Branch. In less than five minutes from the time the train halted, the express car had been looted and the bandits disappeared. Express Messenger C. E. Baxter was powerless, and was compelled to stand and witness one of the three men in the car hand the booty to his pals, who placed the parcels into sacks, after which they departed.

The torpedo and red lantern were the means employed to halt the train. The mail coach in this instance was not molested, nor were the passengers. The firing of a number of shots by the bandits warned the postal clerks and passengers that something was wrong, whereat the clerks fastened all the doors of their car and hid under the pouches, while the passengers kept inside the coaches and were busy in secreting their money and jewelry.

The job being completed, the trainmen were stood in line on the west side of the track and the robbers took to the willows. Instead of pursuing its course, the train backed down to the Francis street depot, where the railroad and county officials were notified of the robbery.

Investigation proved that the men did not remain in the willows, but returned to the city, two of them riding in a buggy, while three walked. The vehicle was tracked for some distance. A notorious character named Pat Crow plead guilty to complicity in this robbery and was sent to the penitentiary for two years.

* * *

The fourth attempt to rob a train in this vicinity was made on the night of March 2, 1894, the St. Joseph hill, three miles east of the city, being selected as the place and passenger train No. 18 on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific being the victim. The same plan was adopted by the bandits as had been successfully carried out in the two last escapades—the torpedo and the red lantern. The engineer, J. D. McKinney, slowed up his train when he observed the danger signal, but when he looked out and saw the armed and masked men he pulled the throttle wide open and ran the train through. While the train was in rapid motion the engineer was commanded to halt the train, but instead he dodged down in the cab, at the

same time calling to the fireman to do the same thing. An examination, when the train reached Stockbridge, showed that the robbers had shot to kill, as the windows of the cab were broken and five bullets were buried in the woodwork near the spot where the engineer's head would have been had he not dodged.

* * *

The Burlington train, south bound, was robbed on the night of August 11, 1898, at about 9 o'clock by five boys—James Hathaway, William Hathaway, Charles Cook, Alonzo Atterbury and Herbert Donovan. They took the safe from the express car, but were scared away by an approaching freight train and secured no booty. The boys were arrested and punished.

* * *

On the night of September 23, 1903, the Denver express of the Burlington road, south bound, was stopped at Dillon Creek, near the Waterworks, by four masked men, who blew open the express company's safe, and secured booty estimated at \$40,000. They have not yet been caught.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LEGAL EXECUTIONS.

AUGUSTUS OTIS JENNINGS, THE FIRST MAN TO DIE UPON THE SCAFFOLD IN BUCHANAN COUNTY—EXECUTION OF GREEN, THE SLAVE, AND OF WILLIAM LINVILLE—JOSEPH LANIER TAKEN FROM ST. JOSEPH TO SAVANNAH AND SHOT—HANGING OF A. J. BOWZER AND HENRY A. GRIFFITH—JACKSON JEFFERSON PUBLICLY SHOT—GREEN WILLIS, A NEGRO, HANGED FOR MURDER—EXECUTION OF JOHN GRABLE—EXECUTION OF PETER HRONEK, THE FIRST PRIVATE HANGING IN THE COUNTY—EXECUTION OF JOSEPH BURRIES AND JAMES POLLARD—CHARLES MAY HANGED FOR MURDER—EXECUTION OF MARK DUNN.

The first legal execution to take place in Buchanan County was that of Augustus Otis Jennings, which occurred on September 2, 1853. Sheriff Joseph B. Smith was the executioner, a scaffold having been erected south-east of the Patee House.

Jennings and three others had murdered Edward E. Willard. The others were William Langston, —Jones and —Anderson, but none of them suffered the extreme penalty of the law except Jennings. Langston was convicted of complicity, sentenced to the penitentiary, but was subsequently pardoned by Governor Robert M. Stewart. Of the others, the records only show that a change of venue was taken to neighboring counties.

The murder of Willard, which occurred on July 27, 1852, in the brush north of the city, the location being at present in the corporate limits, was most atrocious. The victim was a man of family, a carpenter by trade, and also an auctioneer. He became indebted to the

parties named above, and to others, and a supposition was entertained that he was about to leave the country. These men, solely, it seems, with the idea of extorting the money from him—he claiming to have money buried in the woods adjacent to a graveyard—took him to the brush. They were amply prepared, having in their possession a rope, a pair of hand-cuffs and a cowhide. Upon arriving at the point where it was said the money was secreted, Willard was threatened with torture provided the money was not forthcoming. Willard, according to the confession of Jennings, seemed to be indifferent and finally declared he had no money. Upon this admission Langston, who took a leading part in the affair, commanded Willard to remove his shirt, which he did. They placed hand-cuffs upon him, and with a rope, procured by Jennings, the victim was bound to a tree and the cowhide and switches applied until life was extinct.

Arrests followed and Jennings made a full

confession, detailing all the events connected with it. His trial resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree within 30 minutes after the evidence was given to the jury. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, which tribunal sustained the action of the lower court. Many friends, among whom were Revs. Vandeventer and Boyakin, interceded with Governor Sterling Price in his behalf, but without avail.

Sheriff Smith summoned Captain Hughes of the "Robidoux Grays," the only militia organization in the city, to escort the procession to the scaffold to preserve order. About 8,000 people were present at the execution. The prisoner firmly ascended the scaffold, expressed the hope that he would die easy, and also a firm faith in Christ. Contrary to his hope, however, he struggled long and died hard.

* * *

In the early part of July, 1859, a young negro slave, who had been purchased in the section of country northeast of St. Joseph, killed Francis Marion Wright, a slave buyer, who was bringing him to St. Joseph. Green was tried, convicted and sentenced to hang. The execution took place on December 2, 1859. Jonathan M. Bassett was State's attorney and Judge Elijah Norton was on the bench. Michael Morgan was sheriff and executioner, with Wash. Brown and Sam. D. Cowan, assistants.

It appears that while en route to the city in a buggy, the negro, by some means, came into possession of a pistol belonging to Wright, and shot him through the head, the wound proving fatal at once. The deed was committed on the road running through a heavy body of timber between Rochester and St. Joseph. Wright's corpse remained in the buggy and in a short time the horse, with its ghastly burden, swerved

from the main road and stopped at the residence of Thomas Hubbard, in the vicinity. The alarm was given and it was soon learned who was the guilty party.

December 2, 1859, was a cold and bleak day, but notwithstanding that fact a large number of curious spectators gathered at Fowler's Grove, south of the city, to witness the execution. A rude scaffold had been erected, four poles having been sunk into the frozen ground and a rickety platform placed thereon. Among those who mounted the insecure structure were Sheriff Morgan, Deputy Wash. Brown, Rev. Mr. Fackler, who conducted religious services, and several physicians. The "Emmett Guards," under Daniel T. Lysaght, formed an escort from the jail.

The executioner was a bungler. When the trap was sprung, the condemned man secured a hold upon the rope, and braced himself against the side of the trap with his elbows. Sheriff Morgan pried the victim loose, and after admonishing him to "behave like a gentleman," forced his body through the trap.

Green cared little for this life or for future existence. He was a great lover of the good things of the earth, especially of liquor and eatables. Several physicians in the city took a fancy to him and gratified his every want. When those who had buried the body in the county cemetery, north of the city, were returning, they met the physicians en route to the graveyard. Green had sold his body to them.

* * *

One dark night in July, 1863, a number of men, said to have belonged to Joe Hart's gang of bushwhackers, entered the home of a man by the name of Burns, in Andrew County. During an altercation which ensued George Henry, son-in-law of Burns, was killed, Burns and another man were wounded and the marauders

escaped. Subsequently a young man by the name of William Linville, only 19 years of age, was apprehended as one of the gang, and charged with the murder. The military authorities had possession of the city and surrounding country, but young Linville was, from some reason or other, turned over to the State authorities for trial. Judge Silas Woodson was on the Circuit Court bench at that time, having control of civil as well as criminal cases. A trial was held in September, and on the 29th of the month a verdict of murder in the first degree was returned. Sentence of death upon the gallows was at once imposed, and Friday, November 6th, set for the day of execution.

The hanging took place at noon a few rods southeast of the Patee House, now McDonald's factory. The hills adjacent were covered by many witnesses of the sad scene.

The cortege left the Jail, preceded by two companies of the Ninth Cavalry, followed by Captain Dolman's company, guarding the prisoner. The condemned youth rode in a light double-seated carriage, seated between Rev. Dr. Dulin, his spiritual adviser, and Barnes, the jailer, with Deputy Sheriff Matney in the same conveyance. He was followed by Sheriff Enos Craig and his assistants, and an express wagon, wherein was an empty coffin.

The young man was calm and self-possessed to a remarkable degree. Being granted permission to speak, he said:

"The witnesses who swore against me swore to the wrong man. You hang an innocent man. You take the life of the wrong person. I left the Confederate Army on the 20th of May last, and, since then, have never fired a gun or pistol at any human being. The witnesses who swore that I killed that man were mistaken. I did no crime, but it can't be helped now. Remember, all of you, that I die innocent. I am perfectly willing and ready

to die, for I expect to find rest in another world. I die an innocent man."

When the time approached for the execution, a prayer was offered, after which, with unflinching step, Linville approached the drop in the platform and stood unmoved while the sheriff, assisted by the physicians, adjusted the fatal noose. A glove was placed in his fingers, which was to be dropped by him to indicate his readiness, the black cap was drawn over his face, the minister and all on the platform bade him good-bye. At a few minutes before 12 o'clock he dropped the glove, the cord was cut and all was over. In four minutes life was extinct.

The corpse was taken to the Hannibal & St. Joseph depot, delivered to his mother and taken to Chillicothe for burial.

* * *

Joseph Lanier, who was tried by a military commission in this city, was executed at Savannah, June 10, 1864. The crimes for which he was convicted, under three charges and specifications, were: "Encouraging and aiding rebellion against the United States," "Violating allegiance to same," and "Violating laws and customs of war." It was charged that he, with other marauders, burned a mill belonging to a Mr. Caldwell at Rochester, Andrew County.

Lanier was a native of Tennessee, and became an orphan at an early age. In the fall of 1861 the Confederates under Colonels Boyd and Patton formed a camp near Rochester, which Joseph and his two brothers joined. Tiring of life in camp he returned and became a member of the celebrated Hart gang. He was subsequently arrested by Major Bassett and Captain Davenport of this city, tried by military commission and sentenced to be shot. He was sent to the Alton penitentiary, where he re-

mained nearly two years, awaiting a final decision in his case. The verdict was affirmed and he was sent back to be executed.

A military escort accompanied the condemned man to Savannah from the Hannibal & St. Joseph depot in this city. The details were all arranged and carried out under the directions of Capt. Theodore Griswold. At noon the prisoner walked between two ministers of the Gospel to the place of execution, a few rods northeast of the depot. A coffin was placed before him, and facing the coffin and his executioners, Lanier uncovered his head while Rev. A. H. Powell uttered a prayer. He was unmoved and unconcerned when the death warrant was read and when he was asked if he desired to be blindfolded, he replied, "Just as you please." He was requested to kneel by his coffin, which he did. Six bullets pierced his body. Upon the breast of the corpse, suspended by a black string around the neck, was a picture of the Virgin Mary, and in his pocket a crucifix, given him by a Catholic priest who had visited him in jail.

* * *

In the case of A. J. Bowzer of Linn County, charged with being a robber and guerrilla, a member of Holtsclaw's band, the work of the military commission was quick. The evidence, in their minds, was conclusive of guilt. If it is true, as is said, that the testimony of one side only was taken, a decision was not difficult to arrive at. Bowzer was tried on September 8, 1864, and his execution was ordered to take place on the 9th—the next day.

The gallows was erected a short distance below where the K. C., St. J. & C. B. round-house is now located. When the prisoner mounted the platform, his step was firm and not a gleam of fear was depicted on his countenance. Lieutenant Harding, provost mar-

shal, officiated, and at a signal from him the trap was sprung.

On the 23rd day of the same month, in accord with the finding of the same tribunal, Henry A. Griffith, said to have been a member of the same company of soldiers as Bowzer, was executed on the same scaffold.

* * *

On August 27, 1864, while drinking in a saloon in the southern part of the city, known as the "Cottage Home," a soldier by the name of Jockson Jefferson became enraged at a fellow soldier and struck him over the heart with a stick of cord-wood, death resulting at once.

Jefferson was sentenced by the court-martial to be executed on October 22nd, the place of execution being arranged for in the vicinity of the Patee House. When the guards arrived at the jail to take him, they found the door barricaded by the prisoner. He threatened death to the first one who entered. After some time, however, he yielded peacefully. He was placed in an ambulance, and, sitting on his coffin, was conveyed to the fatal spot. At 4:30 o'clock P. M. the prisoner marched to the center of the square, where his coffin had been arranged. When all preparations had been made, the man having given up all hope, a message was hurriedly delivered, giving him one week's respite.

At 2 o'clock on Friday, October 29th, the time of the respite expired, and he was again escorted to the execution grounds. At the provost marshal's office he entrusted to a friend a number of letters, among which was one to his mother. Some difficulty was experienced by the officials in adjusting the hand-cuffs, when the prisoner, with composure, assisted in placing them in position. Having been blindfolded, he knelt beside his coffin. A platoon of soldiers leveled their muskets. Four bullets penetrated

the condemned man's frame—two almost severing his head, one passing through his breast, and one through the left shoulder.

* * *

November 9, 1865, Jacob T. Kuhn, a tenant of J. C. Roberts, about four miles east of the city, on the One Hundred and Two River road, was killed while en route home from the city, his body being discovered a few rods from his house. It was found that Kuhn had been murdered and robbed, an axe which he had taken to town being near him, covered with blood and hair. No clue was discovered as to the guilty party until December 20, 1865, when Green Willis and Charles Clark, negroes, were arrested, charged with the murder of John Lohr, on the Brierly farm in Marion township, a short time previous. Upon being examined before Justice Jules C. Robidoux, Clark, the younger of the two, made a confession, which cleared up both the murder of Kuhn and Lohr, fastening the guilt upon Green Willis. The testimony was to the effect that Clark and Willis overtook Lohr on the public highway, and Green Willis made a proposition to kill him, saying he had money. Clark assented, whereupon Willis struck Lohr upon the head with a stone, after which both dragged the body to a slough in Brierly's field. Clark had heard of the killing of Kuhn, and at that time Willis told him that he (Willis) had committed the act with an axe, and that he had thereby secured the sum of \$25.

A special session of the Circuit Court was convened on Monday, January 22nd, when the jury, within five minutes after the evidence was closed, returned a verdict of "guilty" against Green Willis, convicting him of both the murder of Jacob Kuhn and John Lohr and fixing the punishment at death.

The date of execution was set for March

1, 1866. On that day a large number of people came to the city. The scaffold, which was located on the bottom land in the southern part of the city, was surrounded by at least 5,000 people. The prisoner was attended by Rev. J. M. Wilkerson and Rev. Adam Dimitt, both ministers of negro churches in this city. Sheriff Ransom Ridge was the executioner. The prisoner was informed that he had but a few minutes to live and was urged to make a full confession, which he did. He requested that his body be given to his wife for burial.

Charles Clark, the young negro associated with Willis, was convicted as an accessory and imprisoned for life, but it is said that he has been pardoned and is at large.

* * *

August 22, 1870, John Grable was executed for the murder of Joel Drake, Sheriff Irving Fish being the executioner. Although neither the evidence nor the confession established the exact locality in which the murder was committed, the defendant was indicted, tried and convicted in Buchanan County, Judge I. C. Parker being upon the bench.

On January 6, 1870, John Grable went to Parkville, Missouri, for the purpose of securing a coffin in which to bury Joel Drake, first making arrangements with neighbors for the grave, etc. Statements made by him as to the manner in which the deceased came to his death caused suspicion in the minds of some, and on January 9th an affidavit was filed before Justice Saltzman in this city by one Daniel Bender, in which he stated that he believed that on or before January 2nd, John Grable had murdered Joel Drake.

Grable and Drake were brothers-in-law, both residents of Platte County, and the former had accompanied the latter to Gentry County in a wagon to secure some money due Drake for

property sold by him in that county, he having formerly resided there. The evidence tended to show that the deceased secured a check for \$475 on a St. Joseph bank; that the parties were seen together at several points between Albany, Gentry County, and St. Joseph; that the check was cashed by Grable on the 3rd day of January; that Drake was not seen alive in St. Joseph; that Grable put his team in a feed lot in the city, at the same time warning the owner thereof that it would be dangerous to venture near the wagon, as a vicious dog was kept therein; that he drove the team to Halls station, at which place Mary Nolan, a sister of Grable's wife, got into the wagon, the dead man meanwhile lying in the rear portion of the vehicle; that they then drove to their home near Parkville, where the body was buried.

John Grable made a statement to his brother, sister-in-law and others that he and Drake arrived in St. Joseph on Saturday, January 1st; that Drake cashed the check, giving him \$120 to hand to Drake's wife; that they stopped at a boarding house not far from the Blacksnake; that he saw nothing of Drake until Sunday afternoon, when he found him dead in a questionable house in the vicinity; that the body was rolled into a blanket and placed in the wagon by three women, who threatened in case he divulged anything, to swear the crime of murder against him.

Acting upon the statement in the affidavit, a coroner's inquest rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of unknown parties, and on the Sunday following, armed with a warrant sworn out before Justice Saltzman, Sheriff Fish went to Platte County after Grable, and brought him to St. Joseph.

A preliminary examination was held and the accused bound over to await the action of the grand jury, which found a true bill against

him. The trial was set for Wednesday, May 25, 1870. A change of venue was asked, but denied by Judge Parker, and the case went to trial. Circumstantial evidence proved Grable's guilt, and a verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered June 1st. He was sentenced to be executed on Friday, August 20, 1870, but Judge Henry S. Tutt, his lawyer, petitioned Governor J. W. McClurg for a respite, which was granted until September 9th. Before the day of execution arrived the condemned man made a confession of guilt, in which he admitted the killing, detailing every fact in connection therewith, and when on the scaffold he reiterated the substance of his previous statement.

When the hour for leaving the jail arrived, at noon, Grable, accompanied by Sheriff Fish, with his deputies, Charles Springer and Captain Lund, marched out of the jail-yard and entered an open wagon in waiting to convey him to the place of doom. At this juncture the sheriff remarked that it was about the noon hour, and asked Grable if he did not desire his dinner. The prisoner readily accepted the invitation, remarking, "I always eat when I can get it." He ate a hearty meal. The repast completed, he again entered the wagon, seated himself upon his coffin, and was conveyed to the place of execution, located in the southern part of the city.

The cortege was accompanied by mounted guards, under command of Captain Saltzman, who, upon arrival at the grounds, formed a cordon around the scaffold.

Grable asked for whiskey, which was furnished him, and also asked permission to make a statement, as untruthful reports had been published about him. He openly confessed the murder, and gave a warning to those within his hearing to avoid the use of intoxicants, as by that means he was brought to his present

position. During the preparations for the final act he gave instructions as to the placing of the rope around his neck. Soon the body shot down, the drop being about eight feet, and within a few seconds life was extinct.

* * *

The first private execution in the county occurred on June 30, 1888. On April 16, 1887, Peter Hronek, a Bohemian, who lived with his wife and one little child at No. 1705 Olive street, cruelly murdered the woman by shooting her with a pistol. Hronek was drunk when he committed this crime.

He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, August 19, 1887, being fixed as the day of execution; but the case was taken to the Supreme Court. The lower court was sustained and the condemned man was legally put to death on the scaffold in the jail-yard on June 30, 1888, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Sheriff Joseph Andriano was the officer in charge. Hronek was attended by Father Kryzwonos of the Polish Catholic Church.

* * *

Joseph Burries, known as "Dusty," a young negro, was hanged by Sheriff Andriano and his deputies at the jail on May 12, 1895. He had been convicted of criminally assaulting a little white girl on July 30, 1894. The sentence was pronounced by Judge Silas Woodson. Though a strong petition was sent to Governor Stone, the executive refused to commute the sentence, but granted a stay of execution. On the night of December 31, 1894, Burries escaped from jail, in company with Pat Crow and three others, but instead of leaving the country, as had been planned, he could not resist the temptation of again seeing his wife, and was captured the next night while

in company with her in a room on Francis street.

The last night before the execution was an eventful one within the gloomy walls of the old bastile. A number of negro ministers called, and Burries joined in the religious services with much earnestness. The colored quartette, all prisoners, sang religious songs, the singing being joined in by Burries. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the next morning, the fatal day, the condemned man awoke, sang a hymn and uttered an earnest prayer. Religious services were held that morning, and then Burries started a religious negro song entitled, "I Don't Want You to Grieve After Me," in which the negroes present joined with fervor. It was a weird performance. The condemned man then knelt in prayer, at the conclusion of which he marched in his stocking feet to the center of the platform where hung the fatal noose. He died without a struggle.

* * *

On Friday, June 25, 1897, James Pollard, a negro youth, was executed by James Hull, sheriff, on a scaffold erected in the jail-yard. July 30, 1895, Pollard, who was born and reared in the vicinity of DeKalb, returned to that neighborhood, after an absence of some time, went to the residence of Dave Irwin, another negro, with whom he had previously had trouble, and made an attempt to kill him. In shooting at Dave Irwin he shot Joseph Irwin instead, death resulting a short time afterward.

Pollard made his escape, being at large for some time, but was finally captured at Gallatin, Missouri. He was tried twice for the crime, a conviction following both times. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and a strong effort was also made for a commutation of sentence. The Supreme Court sus-

tained the lower court, the Governor refused to interfere, and Pollard was hanged. He was very pious during his last hours.

* * *

Charles May was hanged in the jail-yard April 17, 1903, for the murder of John Robert Martin at a dance near DeKalb, on the night of December 27, 1900. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree in March, 1901, appealed to the Supreme Court and secured a new trial, but was again convicted. He died protesting that he had killed Martin in self-defense.

* * *

Mark Dunn was hanged March 11, 1904, for murdering Alfred Fenton at Rushville on the night of July 20, 1902. He was convicted

and sentenced to be hanged. The Supreme Court sustained the verdict, and after several respites by the Governor the date of execution was set for March 11th. On the morning of March 7th Dunn escaped from the County Jail in a sensational manner. Having secured possession of two revolvers, which were smuggled into the jail in a coal-oil can with a false bottom, Dunn overpowered William Henley, the death watch, and John and Walter Thomas, deputy sheriffs, and disappeared after locking the guard and deputies into the cell house. He was captured three days later at Rosendale, where he had sought refuge, being sick and exhausted, but escaped his captors in a few hours and got as far as Guilford, where his strength gave way. He was brought back to St. Joseph and executed on the day set by the Governor.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CASUALTIES.

THE PLATTE RIVER BRIDGE DISASTERS—COLLAPSE OF NAVE & McCORD'S BUILDING AND DEATH OF NINE PERSONS—FATAL POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLOSION—THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1867 AND SEVERAL DESTRUCTIVE STORMS SINCE THEN—DROWNING OF FIVE GIRLS AT LAKE CONTRARY—EXPLOSION OF "DANFORTH'S FLUID" AND THE KILLING OF THREE NEGROES—A LIST OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FIRES.

A complete list of casualties that have occurred since the settlement of Buchanan County would alone make a book of considerable size. In this chapter only a few of the more notable mishaps will be briefly mentioned.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad bridge over Platte River, east of the city, was the scene of several disasters. On September 21, 1859, the bridge went down under the weight of a train. Several were killed. On September 3, 1861, occurred what is generally known as the Platte River bridge disaster. The bridge had been burned, presumably by bushwhackers, who were expecting a regiment of soldiers whom they hoped to destroy by wrecking the train. Instead, however, a passenger train dashed at full speed into the chasm. Stephen Cutler, the conductor, Frank Clark, the engineer, Charles W. Moore, the fireman, two brakemen and 12 passengers were killed. Early in the following November, while a regiment was crossing the swollen stream on a pontoon bridge, a heavy log dashed against the structure, causing destruction and loss of life. Seven

were drowned, among them the wives of two soldiers.

* * *

Another notable accident of the early days was the collapse of Nave & McCord's store building and the loss of life. This building, a three-story brick, stood upon the site of the building on the west side of Third street, north of Felix, occupied by C. D. Smith's wholesale grocery, and afterward by McCord & Collins' wholesale grocery. Directly north, and below the grade of the street, was a frame double tenement, one side of which was occupied by the family of Samuel Harburger, a merchant, related to the Binswanger family of this city, and the other side by a family whose names could not be learned. On the morning of July 5, 1860, fire broke out in the upper floor of the Nave & McCord building, then occupied by that firm. There was no Fire Department in those days, nor were there many police, and the walls collapsed before the general alarm was given. The debris completely covered the ten-

ement and Mr. Harburger, his wife, two children and servant girl perished, as did also four members of the other family. Two of Nave & McCord's clerks—William Hudnut and Henry Mitchem—who slept in the second story, had a narrow escape. In the collapse the timbers had so fallen as to protect these men instead of crushing them, and they were rescued from their perilous position by volunteers. The insurance companies refused to pay the loss on the building upon the ground that the collapse had occurred before the fire. The case was tried at St. Louis, and after eight years of litigation resulted favorably to Nave & McCord. It was proved by a traveling man, representing a flour mill at Beloit, Wis., that the building was on fire for some time before the collapse. He was a guest at the Patee House, and had been unable to sleep owing to the hot weather. Seated at his window, he noticed the flames and watched the progress of the fire for some time before he heard the crash.

* * *

About 3 o'clock on the evening of May 13, 1864, a powder magazine, situated on the northern extremity of Prospect Hill, exploded. Near a hole in the ground, where the magazine had stood, the bleeding, bruised and burning body of a boy was found. Another body was found some distance away. The bodies were those of James McEnery and James Morrison. There had been several other boys in the crowd, who were more or less seriously injured. The boys had lighted a match and thrown it into a crevice in the magazine.

* * *

St. Joseph was violently shaken by an earthquake on April 24, 1867. The shock occurred at 2:35 o'clock in the afternoon. At first there was an ominous rumbling sound, then a rock-

ing movement from east to west and west to east, which continued for 20 seconds. The alarmed populace sought the streets and there was intense excitement. The public school buildings shook, the plastering cracked, huge seams being observed in the walls; the children screamed and the teachers, being bewildered and perplexed, dismissed the frightened pupils and hastened to their homes. Never before was there such consternation in the city. In a few seconds the air was as calm, the earth as tranquil, the face of nature as placid and everything as harmonious as though nothing unusual had occurred. No damage was done to property. A second shock was felt in September of 1871, when there were fears that the old Court House would collapse. A third shock was felt in the autumn of 1896.

* * *

Early on the morning of February 23, 1868, fire destroyed the Allen House stables on South Fourth street, owned by Brooks & Maupin. It was necessary to use water from an immense cistern, which was located south of the City Hall. While walking around the engine, George Slocumb, engineer at Hauck's mill, fell into the cistern and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

* * *

On the night of December 15, 1868, the Pacific House burned. This was regarded as one of the most expensive conflagrations up to that time.

* * *

On Sunday morning, January 23, 1870, at about 4 o'clock, fire destroyed a brick row of buildings on the west side of Second street, near a bridge which then spanned Blacksnake

Creek. All the inmates, with the exception of one young man, who was in an inebriated condition, in a room of a resort known as the "Rosebud," made their escape, and his body was afterward recovered, burned to a cinder. When the firemen had finished their work, and were preparing to leave, they were called back by the discovery of the remains of this victim. While engaged in removing the debris, a wall fell, covering Frank Y. Heill, Arthur Colburn, Julius Sidekum, Blass Argus, Julius Gishe, all firemen, and John W. Clifford, a colored man. All were rescued, after heroic work, except Clifford, who was killed by the falling wall. Blass Argus, a member of the Hook-and-Ladder Company, was so severely injured that he soon expired.

* * *

Perhaps the most disastrous storm in the history of St. Joseph occurred on the night of July 13, 1871. The weather had been sultry and threatening all day, but the storm did not burst until at about 9 o'clock at night. The Francis Street Methodist Episcopal Church was struck by lightning and badly damaged. The Pacific House roof was removed, the Everett, the Neely, the Webster and the Fourth Street Colored schools were unroofed. The Convent of the Sacred Heart lost a portion of its roof, as also did St. Patrick's School on South 12th street. The estimated damages to property were over \$150,000. No lives were lost in the city, though lumber and debris of all descriptions were flying about and the people panic-stricken. A sad affair occurred in the country. At the residence of James Keiger, five miles east of the city, were a number of people, among the guests being Mrs. Lucy Lovell and her two little children. When the storm was at its height, Mrs. Lovell, who was with her babes in an upper story, brought them

down and placed them in the bed of Mr. and Mrs. Keiger. While kneeling in prayer for their safety, a bolt of lightning laid the loving mother low. Penetrating into the hallway the same bolt struck and killed Harry R. Blake-more of St. Joseph, who was also a guest at Mr. Keiger's.

* * *

On the night of September 3, 1873, a tornado destroyed the Exposition buildings that were in the course of construction near the present site of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. shops. Other serious damage was also done.

* * *

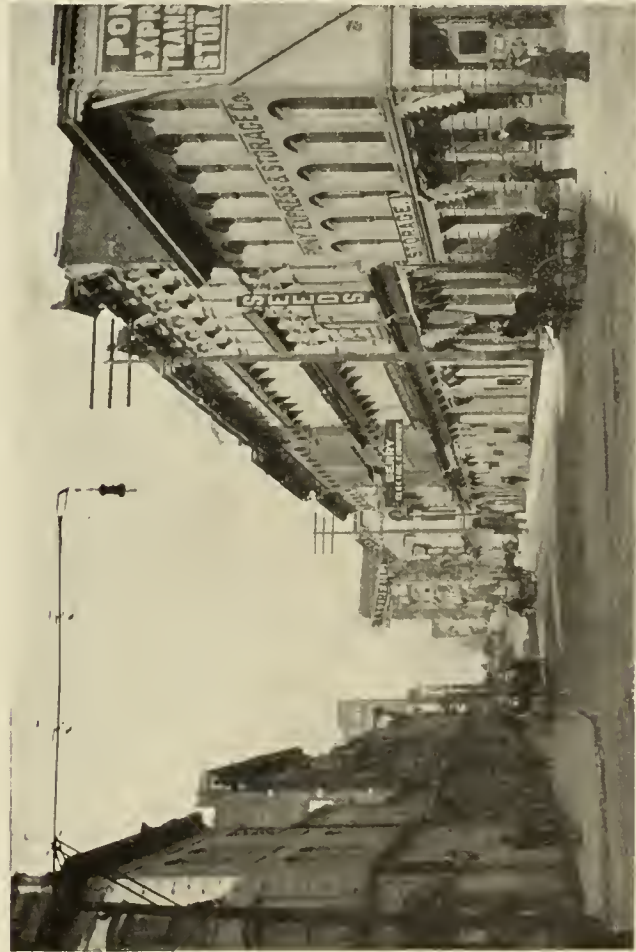
On Sunday, July 23, 1876, a boat containing a party of pleasure-seekers, capsized on Lake Contrary and five girls were drowned. The party was in charge of Otto Gross. Beside himself, seated in the boat were Misses Clara Kratt, Rosa Muench, Sophia Seitz, Mathilde Zimmer and Mathilde Gross, the daughter of Mr. Gross. A distance of about three miles had been traversed, and when returning, and within less than 100 yards from the shore which they had left, little Clara Kratt and Rosa Muench, who occupied the seat in the rear of the frail craft, began to reach out and gather water lilies, causing the skiff to dip to one side. This was continued until the boat capsized, and in an instant the six unfortunate persons were struggling in 12 feet of water. Mr. Gross succeeded in reaching each of the girls and placed their hands on the boat, but in their desperate efforts to regain a position in the boat it was again overturned and once more they were plunged under the treacherous waves. Mr. Gross again seized his child and attempted to save her, at least. With his burden he was making good progress, when another one of the girls seized him about the neck. This



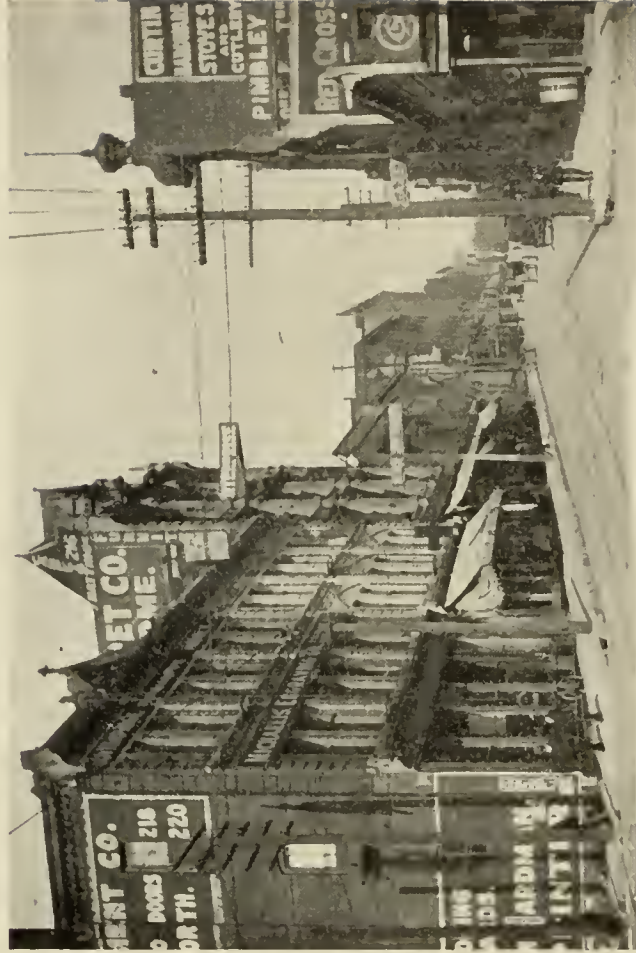
Fifth Street North from Edmond



Fourth Street North from Edmond



Third Street North from Edmond



Sixth Street North from Charles

action placed him in such a position that all hope was gone, and he was compelled to free himself from both in order to save his own life. He made for the shore, but ere he reached it he was taken with cramps, and but for the timely arrival of a man in a skiff, he, too, would have drowned. The bodies were all recovered. The body of Miss Zimmer was buried from the residence of her father on the following afternoon. The funeral of the others was an impressive affair. The Fire Department's hook and ladder truck was improvised into a hearse, which was draped in white and black crape, and beautifully ornamented with flowers and evergreens. The procession was formed in front of Mr. Kratt's residence on Messanie street, where the first coffin was placed in position. Each house of mourning was visited in turn, and the four coffins placed side by side. The hearse was drawn by four white horses. The cortege then took its line of march to Ashland Cemetery, preceded by Rosenblatt's brass band. Then came the hearse, and following this was the band wagon in which were seated a number of the girls who comprised the lake party when their companions lost their lives, each bearing in her hands a wreath of flowers. There were over 150 carriages and buggies containing sorrowing relatives and friends.

* * *

The Odd Fellows' Building at Fifth and Felix and the furniture store of Louis Hax, which joined it on the south, were burned on the night of January 29, 1879. The Odd Fellow's Building was occupied by J. W. Bailey & Company, with an extensive dry goods store. The entire loss was about \$200,000. The site of these buildings is now covered by the block occupied by Townsend & Wyatt, Jones, Townsend & Shireman and the Louis Hax Furniture

Company. The burned buildings faced Fifth street.

* * *

A grewsome accident occurred on the night of May 23, 1881. A negro resort was kept by George Cunnigan on the south side of Edmond street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, in a building owned by Dr. William Leach. The basement of this building was divided into two parts, one part being used in connection with the resort and the other for the storage of an illuminant known as "Danforth's Fluid." On the night mentioned there were about 25 negroes in the saloon, playing cards and enjoying themselves. There was to be a rehearsal of a prospective minstrel troop in the basement, and at about 8:30 John Hicks, one of the artists, went below stairs to light up the basement room. Forty barrels of fluid had been stored in the adjoining basement room that day, and both rooms were filled with the fumes of the highly inflammable fluid. When Hicks struck a match, an explosion occurred which was heard throughout the city and the shock was felt for quite a distance. The building was wrecked. Hicks, Billy Williams and the bartender, Charles Dunlap, who weighed 320 pounds, were killed. Fourteen negroes, congregated about the place, were more or less seriously injured, and considerable damage was done to neighboring property by the force of the explosion.

* * *

On the night of April 3, 1885, during a severe thunder storm, lightning struck the magazine of the Hazard Powder Company, located on Prospect Hill. The explosion that followed shattered many windows in the business district, the loss on plate glass having footed up over \$2,000.

The following are the dates of some of the famous fires since 1880: Hannibal & St. Joseph elevator, Sixth and Lafayette streets, January 13, 1883; tank of Standard Oil Company, September 10, 1883; Court House, March 28, 1885; C. D. Smith's wholesale grocery house, October 20, 1885; New Era Exposition, September 15, 1889; James Casey's sale stables, Fourth and Messanie streets, November 10, 1889; Hax furniture factory, Seventh and Angelique streets, December 13, 1890; Kennard Grocer Company, Fourth and Angelique streets, March 1, 1891; Gregg's elevator, September 23, 1891; Wyeth's hardware house, Third street, near Felix street, November 2, 1891; Union street car barns, November 30, 1891; J. B. Brady & Company, carpets, January 13, 1892; R. K. Allen's planing mill, Second and Francis streets, April 6, 1892.

Center Block and Commercial Block, at Sixth and Edmond streets, burned September 25, 1893. Center Block was totally destroyed. It was occupied by the Townsend, Wyatt & Emery Dry Goods Company. North of it stood the Hoagland Building, occupied by the Reginier & Shoup Crockery Company. This building and contents were also destroyed. The Commercial Block opposite Center Block was partially destroyed. The Carbry Block, on the east, was also damaged. The total loss was over half a million dollars. The fire started on the top floor of the Townsend, Wyatt & Emery Dry Goods Company's store, at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and spread rapidly. There was a strong breeze and the entire business portion of the city was in danger. The department could make no headway with the fire and it was far in the afternoon before they got it under control. The burned buildings have been replaced, though the present Center Block (Hotel Donovan) is not so high by one story as was the original.

The Bennett Lumber Company's stock, on Middleton street, near St. Joseph avenue and the Lincoln School burned July 24, 1894. Meierhoffer's cooper shop, South Fifth street, was totally destroyed August 27, 1894. There was a fire at Joseph Tullar's livery stable in which eight horses perished November 24, 1894. The Union Depot burned on the night of February 9, 1895. The St. Joseph pump factory, on Lake boulevard, burned May 13, 1895.

The old freight house of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, located at Seventh and Olive streets, used by the Missouri Pacific road, was destroyed on Saturday morning, November 24, 1895. The office was the only portion of the building saved. This building was one of the landmarks of St. Joseph, having been built by the Hannibal & St. Joseph road in 1860.

Saturday night, February 22, 1896, the extensive feed stables and livery barn of Ducate & Grantham, on Edmond street, between Seventh and Eighth, were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of nearly \$50,000. Sixty horses and many fine carriages were burned.

The building at the corner of Ninth and Francis streets, owned by the Burnes estate, was burned in February of 1898, with a loss of \$20,000, and was replaced by the King Hill Building.

The old Pinger packing house, Jules and Levee streets, was burned December 5, 1899.

On March 17, 1901, the shoe factory of Noyes, Norman & Company burned, with a loss of \$75,000. Two girls, Miss Louise Blondeau and Miss Dora Bates, were burned to death, and Miss Florence Terry, Mrs. Addie Berry, and Miss Anna Gatewood were injured. The factory has been rebuilt.

Gregg Brothers' elevator, at Eighth and Oak streets, burned in October of 1902; loss \$26,000.

The Hudnut flouring mills, Fifth and Monterey streets, burned in November of 1902; loss \$60,000. The mills have been rebuilt.

On December 23, 1902, the building occupied by G. W. Chase & Son's candy factory, on Second street near Felix, was burned. Misses Annie May Dakan, Rosa M. Krauss, Mattie E. Leslie, Sophia L. Mintos and Laura Crawford, employees, were injured. Miss Emma Gleich jumped from a second-story win-

dow, but was not hurt. The building was soon restored.

The most costly fire in recent years was that which destroyed a portion of the Hammond packing plant on Sunday, July 5, 1903. The loss was about \$2,000,000. The plant was rebuilt and opened for business on May 20, 1904. It is not positively known that there were any fatalities, though one life is supposed to have been lost.

CHAPTER XXV.

FAIRS OF FORMER DAYS.

THE FIRST EFFORT, WHEN THE GROUNDS WERE LOCATED ON NORTH 11TH STREET—THE FAIRS AT THE END OF FREDERICK AVENUE — THE ELABORATE EFFORT ON LOWER SIXTH STREET—THE INTERSTATE EXPOSITION AT FOWLER'S GROVE—THE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE NEW ERA EXPOSITION—VARIOUS EFFORTS AT THE FAIR GROUNDS IN THE "NINETIES"—HORSE RACE MEETINGS—THE ANNUAL EVENTS AT LAKE CONTRARY.

Among the pioneers of Buchanan County were many men of intelligence, who early realized the importance of competitive exhibitions of native products in advancing the spirit of enterprise and consequent improvement of all that pertains to excellence in agricultural, mechanical and domestic pursuits. In 1854 a fair association was formed with Gen. Robert Wilson (afterward United States Senator) as president, William M. Irvine as vice-president, Albe M. Saxton as treasurer and Wellington A. Cunningham as secretary. Grounds were secured in what is now the northern part of the city, being on 11th street, south of Grand avenue, but what was then in the country. This fair was the first, and therefore a great event for the entire Platte country. Seven hundred dollars worth of gold and silver plate premiums were offered and the world was invited to compete. September 19, 20 and 21, 1854, were the days and the *Gazette* of September 20, says:

"Yesterday was a proud day for our county. It was the first day of the first agricultural fair ever held in the county. There was a large con-

course of ladies and gentlemen present. Great interest was manifested. The St. Joseph band was there and added much to the interest of the occasion. Mr. Silas Woodson delivered a very able and eloquent address on the subject of agriculture, and, though he had but little time for preparation, he did himself and the subject great credit."

There were no races, but there was lively competition for premiums on live stock and the products of the housewife and the artisan, as will be seen by the following excerpt from the list of awards:

Best specimen mixed jeans, a beautiful article—premium to Mrs. J. P. Bryan of Buchanan.

Plaid linsey—premium to same lady, \$2.

White linsey—premium to William Gartin of Buchanan, \$2.

Woolen blankets, premium to Mrs. P. J. Bryan of Buchanan, \$5.

Satinet, premium to N. Buell of Buchanan, \$5.

Cotton quilt, premium to Mrs. Rosana Porter of Buchanan, \$10.

There were premiums for needlework, knitting, etc. Also for the best two-horse wagon, the best set of chairs and sofa manufactured

at home. best sets of harness, best saddles, best tinware, best flour, best buggy, best chickens, best butter, best fruits and vegetables, best jellies and preserves. In fact it was a genuine old-fashioned fair, which was well attended and which pleased the people so well that it was repeated for six years in succession, the last time in the autumn of 1860.

* * *

The Civil War put an end to fairs and no effort was made to revive them until July of 1867, when the St. Joseph Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized with Gen. Robert Wilson as president, Thomas B. Weakley as vice-president, Albe M. Saxton as treasurer and Charles B. France as secretary. The capital stock was \$15,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, and the money was promptly subscribed. As an incidental evidence of the political condition of those times, it may be mentioned that the records of this association state that at the meeting held August 6, 1868, the oath of loyalty was signed by all the directors, which oath was filed in the office of the county clerk. A 20-acre tract, at the head of Frederick avenue, on which had formerly been located a rope-walk, was purchased from Bassett & Ensworth for \$400 an acre. The fair was held four days, beginning October 29, 1867, and was pronounced a success. The association continued with various fortunes until the end of 1871, its last fair being held in December of that year. The grounds had been mortgaged to the Life Association of America and were sold under the deed of trust at the request of the stockholders. "Goldsmith Maid" trotted a mile in 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the last day of the fair.

* * *

No fairs were held at St. Joseph in 1872.

but in 1873 a grand effort was made. It was no longer a plain fair, but an exposition. An association was formed with Capt. George Lyon as president, I. G. Kappner as treasurer and Edward Fleischer as secretary and general superintendent. Grounds were leased southwest of the city limits, and elaborate buildings erected. Every indication pointed to success when an unexpected calamity befel. On the night of September 3, 1873, a tornado struck the exposition grounds, demolishing the main buildings and seriously damaging the art and power halls. The contractor, George Herbst, was financially ruined by the catastrophe. The demolished buildings were promptly reconstructed and the exposition opened on the appointed day, September 29.

The receipts of the week were over \$28,000, and but for the tornado, there would have been a handsome net financial result. In 1874 a new corporation was formed, assuming the debts on the buildings. The officers of this association were: James N. Burnes, president; George H. Hall, vice-president; George Lyon, superintendent and manager; H. R. W. Hartwig, treasurer, and J. M. Varnum, secretary. The exposition opened September 7, 1874, closing September 12, and the receipts were \$22,500. There was a half-mile track at these grounds and there was good racing at each fair.

In 1875, with Colonel Burnes as president and J. T. Imbrie as secretary, the receipts were \$20,000. The fourth exposition opened September 25, 1876, with Captain Lyon as president and J. T. Imbrie as secretary. A great feature of the exposition during its last three years was the old settlers' meeting. The association was dissolved at the close of the effort of 1877.

* * *

In 1878 Buchanan County had no fair. However, it was not in the nature of things

that this should continue long. In August of 1879 the St. Joseph Exposition Association was organized with a capital stock of \$12,000, divided into 1,200 shares of \$10 each. The incorporators were Samuel M. Nave, John Abell, Edward Kuechle, L. G. Munger and Dr. J. M. D. France. The first officers were: Samuel M. Nave, president; H. R. W. Hartwig, vice-president; Edward J. Kuechle, treasurer, and J. T. Imbrie, secretary. A tract at the foot of 11th street and extending west toward Sixth, known as Fowler's Grove, was leased for a term of 10 years and suitable buildings and a race track were at once constructed. The grounds were accessible by two street car lines and also by railroad trains.

The first fair commenced Monday, September 29, 1879, and continued for a week. Though it rained every day, the venture was considered a success by its projectors and from that time until the end of the season in 1888 a fair was held each year, generally during the first part of September. Major Hartwig succeeded Mr. Nave as president; the late Charles F. Ernst succeeded Mr. Imbrie as secretary in 1881 and continued as such until the association dissolved.

* * *

Early in 1889, when St. Joseph was proud with prosperity, when the spirit of enterprise was upon the people, and when nothing was too big to undertake, it was decided to have an exposition, the magnitude and novelty of which would overshadow not only all previous efforts at home, but elsewhere in the West. Sioux City had astonished the world with a Corn Palace, Denver with a Mineral Palace, Fort Worth, Texas, with a Grass Palace, and Ottumwa, Iowa, with a Coal Palace, but St. Joseph was to eclipse all of these with a New Era exposition.

The genius of this undertaking was H. D. Perkey, who had come here during the previous summer and who had but recently established steel car works at Brookdale. Mr. Perkey had been prominently connected with the Mineral Palace at Denver and was therefore in a position to take the leadership of this movement. On April 4, 1889, the National Railway, Electric and Industrial Exposition Association was formed, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The association was to continue for one year and was incorporated under the laws of Colorado, because these laws did not require so large a proportion of the capital stock to be paid up as the laws of Missouri. It was to have a national scope and offices were to be established in every State capital. The incorporators were George J. Englehart, John S. Lemon, R. E. Turner, C. B. France, Albe M. Saxton, John Donovan, Jr., R. L. McDonald, D. M. Steele, George W. Samuels, Louis Hax, William E. Hosea, D. D. Burnes, H. R. W. Hartwig, S. C. Woodson, Francis M. Posegate, Thomas F. Van Natta, S. A. Walker, A. M. Dougherty, W. B. Smith, Harry Keene, J. Francis Smith, R. T. Davis and Winslow Judson. The directors were John S. Emery, Charles A. Shoup, W. J. Hobson, Herschel Bartlett, Robert Winning, J. C. Bonnell and H. D. Perkey.

A large tract of land east of the city, beyond Wyatt Park, and surrounding the steel car company's plant, was secured and prepared during the summer. The car company had a building 80 by 960 feet, which was used as a shop. The western portion of this building, which was two stories in height, was made the main hall of the exposition. The grounds were dotted with beautiful pavilions, two score in number, of quaint architecture. "Korn is King" was the motto of the enterprise and this idea was carried into every decoration. The pavilions and buildings were decked with cereals

in various colorings and design. The effect was entrancing, especially at night, when the grounds were fully illuminated with electric lights. The most admired of the pavilions were the "Ladies' Palace of Delights," the "Reporters' Lodge," "Pomona's Pavilion," "Cupid's Bower," "Pocahontas," "Mondamin," and "Horticultural Hall." Aside from the buildings there were artificial lakes, waterfalls, an old grist mill and other picturesque novelties. The architectural triumph, however, was the amphitheatre, which had a seating capacity of 11,000 and an arena of two acres.

The exposition opened on September 3, 1889, and continued to October 3rd. Bach's band, a famous musical organization of Milwaukee, was engaged for two concerts daily in the amphitheatre. Capt. Jack Crawford, the "Poet Scout," was director of entertainments in the arena, and he had, beside a band of cowboys, several hundred Apache Indians. Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, formally opened the exposition. Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, spoke in the amphitheatre on September 18th and on September 23rd Governor Larrabee of Iowa and Governor Francis of Missouri spoke there also.

The attendance was not what it should have been. If the time had been 10 days instead of one month the effort might have met with better reward. Mr. Perkey doubtless had some good ideas, but they did not fit this case, and there were, consequently, disappointments. However, the difficulties might have been overcome had not an irreparable disaster visited the exposition. On Sunday night, September 15th, at about 9 o'clock, just as the crowds were leaving the grounds, flames burst from the roof of the main building. The fire was beyond control from the start and the entire building, with all its contents, excepting two pianos and a carriage in which General Lafayette had

toured Virginia, were destroyed. The loss was \$193,000, upon which there was only \$50,000 insurance. One life was lost. Capt. John Foster, a guard, who had quarters in the building, near where the fire broke out, was burned to death. The fire is supposed to have originated from defective electric wiring. At a meeting of the Board of Trade on the following day it was decided to at once rebuild Machinery Hall, but this was not done. The exposition continued until October 3rd, and then there was a benefit week for employees.

The buildings stood until the following year and were gradually removed. There is nothing left to mark the location of the brilliant but ill-fated New Era Exposition, and it lives to-day only as a painful memory with those who backed it heavily.

There was no race track connected with the New Era Exposition, but this class of sport was provided by the Lake Shore Company. A half-mile track was built at Lake Contrary and a grandstand with a seating capacity of 3,000 was erected. Major H. R. W. Hartwig was president of the company and Capt. Charles F. Ernst secretary. The first meeting was held September 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1889. Several meetings were subsequently held, but the ventures were not profitable.

* * *

During the years 1890 and 1891 there were no fairs in St. Joseph. In the summer of 1892 the St. Joseph Fair Association was formed, with John S. Brittain as president and Homer J. Kline as secretary. The capital stock was \$50,000. It was the era of fast harness horses and odd-shaped tracks and people excited over the performances of "Nancy Hanks," "Martha Wilkes" and the other record-breakers. The association catered to the popular enthusiasm

by building a mile track and offering purses of \$1,000 and \$500 to attract the best horses. Although a main hall was built, the fair was subordinated to the horse-race. "Nancy Hanks" and "Martha Wilkes" were both secured for exhibition work, and the best stables in the country were represented in the general entries. September 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 were the days. The weather was perfect, the attendance was large and the turf performances were of a high character. On the first day "Jim Wilkes" won the 3-minute trot, \$1,000 purse, in three straight heats, his best time being 2:22½. John R. Gentry won the 2:35 pace, \$500 purse, in three straight heats, his best time being 2:19½. On the second day "Lobasco," a magnificent horse, the property of James Ladd of Beatrice, Nebraska, won the free-for-all trot, \$1,000. Four heats were trotted and "Lobasco's" best time was 2:10¾. He was driven by McHenry and broke a great record by trotting the fastest mile heat that had been done up to that time by a stallion in a harness. On the third day, Thursday, 75,000 people witnessed "Nancy Hanks'" effort to break her record of 2:07. The wind was a trifle too high, and the brave little mare did not triumph, but she made the mile in 2:07½, which was considered good enough by the crowd and the enthusiasm was unbounded, both "Nancy" and her driver, Bud Doble, being covered with floral tributes. The next day "Martha Wilkes" went against her record of 2:08, but she, too, failed, making the mile in 2:09½. This effort was none the less appreciated by the immense crowd, however, and the floral decorations were as profuse as those that fell to Nancy Hanks. The last day was given up to unfinished harness races and jockey efforts. The association paid every obligation and was a goodly sum ahead.

In 1893 the weather was bad and the World's Fair at Chicago had drained the purses, so that there was some loss connected with the fair. The association was officered as during its first effort. In 1894, with John S. Brittain as president and Matt. F. Myers as secretary, a third effort was made with indifferent success. The fourth fair, with John S. Brittain as president and John Combe as secretary, was a financial success. In 1896, with James N. Burnes, Jr., as president and John Combe as secretary, the attendance was small owing to the weather and other conditions. The association then dissolved. The grounds and buildings reverted to the owners, from whom they had been leased.

Race meetings were managed since then by W. T. Van Brunt and Palmer Clark. On October 14, 1897, "Joe Patchen" went a mile in 2:03 and "Star Pointer" covered the distance in 2:02. In 1897 and 1898 Messrs. Van Brunt and Clark successfully managed "old fashioned fairs."

* * *

In 1889 the street railway company erected permanent exposition buildings at Lake Contrary and since that time there have been annual events there, generally in September.

* * *

In the spring of 1902 the St. Joseph Horse Show Association was formed by W. E. Spratt, Dr. Morris W. Steiner, Jesse Roberts and others. The first show was held in August of 1902 at the baseball park on South Sixth street, and the second one was held in July of 1903 in an especially constructed tent and is counted as the most brilliant and successful event of its kind ever attempted in St. Joseph.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SOCIETIES.

LODGES, BENEVOLENT, SOCIAL AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS—FREE MASONS, ODD FELLOWS AND OTHERS—THE TURN-VEREIN, MAENNERCHOR AND OTHER GERMAN-SPEAKING SOCIETIES—TURNFESTS AND SAENGERFESTS—MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT IN ST. JOSEPH—THE ST. JOSEPH PHILHARMONIA, THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY AND OTHER SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS—THE RED RIBBON CLUB.

The first fraternal organization in Buchanan County was Sparta Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., instituted May 11, 1841, under a dispensation, and originally called Katzeel Lodge. It was chartered October 8, 1841. Eli Hubbel was worshipful master, J. Brownson, senior warden, and J. A. Anthony, junior warden. R. Duncan was treasurer, T. Waymire, secretary and G. Selsil, tyler. This lodge was merged into DeWitt Lodge, organized in St. Joseph under a dispensation in October, 1845. In 1846 the dispensation was surrendered and a charter granted, dated October 14, 1846. The name was changed to St. Joseph Lodge and the number 78, was affixed by the grand secretary. Sinclair K. Miller was worshipful master, 1845 to 1850. This lodge is still in existence.

The following are the other Masonic bodies now existing in St. Joseph as they appear in order in the Masonic directory: Zerodatha Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., chartered May 28, 1859; Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M., chartered October 13, 1870; King Hill Lodge, No. 376, A. F. & A. M., chartered

October 13, 1870; St. Joseph Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M., chartered May 23, 1849; Mitchell Chapter, No. 89, R. A. M., chartered October 5, 1876; St. Joseph Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., chartered October 6, 1871; St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, K. T., chartered October 5, 1875; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 51, K. T., chartered May 10, 1887; Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., organized December 17, 1887; Moila Court, Daughters of Isis, established October 14, 1896; St. Joseph Chapter, No. 198, O. E. S., chartered May 5, 1890; Radiant Chapter, No. 88, O. E. S., chartered October 1, 1897; King Hill Chapter, No. 55, O. E. S., chartered May 20, 1896. There are also Masonic lodges at Saxton, Easton, Agency, DeKalb and Rushville.

The office of grand master of the State has been held by the following residents of St. Joseph: William R. Penick, Joseph S. Browne, James W. Boyd and Harry Keene.

The office of grand high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter has been held by William R. Penick, Samuel Russell and Joseph S. Browne.

The office of most illustrious grand master

of the Council of Royal and Select Masters has been held by Joseph S. Browne, William R. Penick, William G. Hall, W. A. Lord, Ulrich Schneider and E. F. Hartzell.

The office of grand commander of the Knights Templar has been held by William G. Hall and Joseph S. Browne.

* * *

The Odd Fellows are a close second to the Masons in St. Joseph in point of age. King Hill Lodge, No. 19, was instituted on October 15, 1846, at the residence of Joseph Hull, on the west side of Main street, between Francis and Jules streets. The charter members were D. B. Welding, Eli Hewitt, S. L. Leonard, Eli Bowman, C. F. Emery and Dr. J. H. Crane. In 1858 this lodge erected a three-story building, facing west, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Felix streets. The lower floor was for business, the second for lodge rooms and on the third floor there was an auditorium. This was for some years the first-class theatre of the city and among other notables, Edwin Forrest played there. At one time there was a stock company connected with the theatre. The hall was also used for social and political gatherings. During the war the property was lost by the provisions of a mortgage and was acquired by J. W. Bailey and William R. Penick. When it was destroyed by fire, as mentioned in a foregoing chapter, in January of 1879, it was occupied by J. W. Bailey & Company, with a large dry goods business. In 1880, Mr. Bailey, Isaac Curd, J. B. Brady and Louis Hax built the block facing Felix street, which extends from Fifth street east to the alley.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 130, was instituted April 19, 1859. This lodge works in German. Eclipse Lodge, No. 143, was instituted April

18, 1860. Enterprise Lodge, No. 232, was instituted April 19, 1870. During the summer of 1898 this lodge purchased the large building at Seventh and Charles streets, which had been erected by the St. Joseph Turn-Verein and which had been lost by that association. St. Joseph Lodge, No. 432, was instituted in 1883; Invincible Lodge, No. 470, in 1893, and the South Park Lodge in 1898.

There have been two sessions of the State Grand Lodge in St. Joseph—the 53rd session, held in 1890, and the 60th session, held in 1898. The office of grand master of the State was held in 1861 by Col. John Doniphan, who, however, lived at Weston at that time; in 1869, by R. J. S. Wise, of St. Joseph; in 1874, by L. T. Minturn, of Amazonia, who held his membership in St. Joseph, and in 1894, by R. M. Abercrombie, of St. Joseph.

There are five Rebekah lodges: Evening Star, No. 5, instituted in 1892; Enterprise, No. 140, 1894; Humboldt, No. 146, 1894; Eclipse, No. 157, 1894; King Hill, No. 219, 1896. There is also a branch of the Patriarchs Militant, Canton St. Joseph, No. 3, instituted in 1879. Of the encampment degree there are two branches, Hesperian Encampment, No. 8, and St. Joseph Encampment, No. 51. R. M. Abercrombie has held the office of grand patriarch of the State Encampment.

* * *

The German-Americans have been prominently identified with the history and development of St. Joseph from an early day. The Turn-Verein, one of the most active agents in this work, was formed May 23, 1855, with Charles Zipf as first speaker, Charles Jessen as second speaker, Charles Albrecht as secretary, A. Althaus as master of property and Peter Walter as treasurer. The corner-stone of the old "Turnhalle" was laid March 29,



THE FIRST TURNER HALL
(Known as the "Cradle of Liberty")



ROSENBLATT'S BAND IN 1868

Those standing, left to right—Wendelin Wagner, James Blackford, George H. Roll, Herman Rosenblatt,
Edmund Hartman, Engelbert Wagner.
Those sitting, left to right—William Berndt, Carl Winkler (director), William Grill, Franz Lorenz.

1860, and the building was occupied during the following August. When the Civil War broke out, the Turners staunchly avowed loyalty to the Union, their hall was dubbed the "cradle of liberty" and the stars and stripes boldly flung to the breezes. When the mob that had taken the flag from the Post Office declared that these colors should also be torn from the staff, two Turners, Valentine Moosman and J. H. Schaefer, went upon the roof in the face of danger, guarded by Robert Bradshaw with a drawn pistol and Charles Mast with a rifle, lowered the flag and brought it safely into the building. Moosman then tore down a Confederate flag that had been hoisted on Market square. Among the St. Joseph Turners who served in the war were the following: W. Baumer went to Omaha and was made colonel of the First Regiment, Nebraska Infantry; Herman Lund went to Quincy and rose to the rank of captain; Charles F. Ernst and Charles Springer were in the 12th Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, the former as captain and the latter as lieutenant. Charles Weideman died from wounds received at the battle of Lexington, while Louis Graffenstein and Charles Ludi were killed at Missouri City.

The St. Joseph Turn-Verein was affiliated with the St. Louis Turn-Bezirk until May 1, 1866, when the Kansas Turn-Bezirk was formed. The first turnfest of this federation was held in this city October 1-3, 1866. Leavenworth, Kansas City, Atchison, Wyandotte, Lawrence, Brunswick, Junction City and Fort Scott were represented.

In 1870 ground was purchased at the northeast corner of Eighth and Sylvania streets for the purpose of building a new hall, and the corner-stone was laid. This project was abandoned, however, and the ground sold.

A second turnfest of the Kansas Turn-

Bezirk was held in St. Joseph August 6-9, 1870. In 1885 the Missouri Valley Turn-Bezirk was formed and the first turnfest of the new federation was held here August 14-17, 1886.

A new hall was built upon the site of the "cradle of liberty," at Seventh and Charles streets, in the summer of 1890. The cornerstone was laid with a parade and appropriate ceremonies on Sunday, June 8, 1890, and the dedication took place October 26, 1890. The new building cost \$50,000. In August of 1897 the property was sold under a deed of trust and purchased by the creditors. During the summer of 1898 the property was purchased by Enterprise Lodge of Odd Fellows. For several years the Turn-Verein was without a home, but in 1903 the western portion of the building containing the gymnasium and auditorium, was purchased from the Odd Fellows for \$15,000.

* * *

Since the earliest times there has been a tendency in St. Joseph toward high-class music. Rosenblatt's brass band, which was formed by Herman Rosenblatt in 1854, was welcomed and given all possible encouragement by the people of those days, and for many years this organization was famous throughout the West. But the brass band was not commensurate. There were many excellent voices and much latent musical talent, which craved development and expansion. In 1857 Prof. Otto Behr was induced to come to St. Joseph. To this gentleman is due the credit of erecting and maintaining a standard of excellence which will be regarded with admiration and reverence for years to come. Professor Behr was born in Germany and educated at Leipsic. He located in New York some years before coming to St. Joseph. In the summer of 1898 he returned to his old home, almost blind and

light in purse, after spending the best part of his life here. He had met with financial reverses before his eyes began to dim. But he is none the less esteemed and revered in St. Joseph, where he wrought so nobly and so successfully for his art.

In 1866 the St. Joseph Philharmonia was organized and placed under the direction of Professor Behr. This society embraced the best instrumental and vocal talent of the city, and there was also a large list of honorary and contributing members. Five or six grand concerts were generally given each season. The Philharmonia existed for about 10 years.

The St. Joseph Maennerchor was another successful musical society. It was organized May 22, 1868, and the membership was mostly German-American. This society was affiliated with the Pioneer Saengerbund, and two of the annual song festivals of the federation were held in St. Joseph. The first saengerfest began on April 30, 1873, continuing several days, and formed a part of the general festival program in honor of the completion of the bridge. The second was held in June of 1883. Maennerchor Hall was on the third floor of the McLaughlin Building, at Third and Felix streets. Among those who served as musical directors were Prof. Felix B. Canfield, Professor Kaiser and Prof. William Plato. The Maennerchor merged into the Turn-Verein in 1888.

Professor's Behr's second successful effort to organize the talent for the exemplification of high-class music was represented in the Mendelssohn musical organization, which was formed in 1882, modeled after the Philharmonia, and which existed until 1891. Concerts were given in the Court House, where a suitable auditorium had been prepared, until the destruction of that building by fire, in March of 1885. Various halls were then used until

the completion of the Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

Other musical organizations of the past were the Arion, the Apollo, Harmonia and Concordia. During 1900-03, the St. Joseph Choral Society flourished under the direction of Prof. Ben. Stanley.

* * *

A famous local organization in its day was the Red Ribbon Reform Club, which was organized December 16, 1877, by J. C. Bontecue, a temperance revivalist. There was a membership of 1,200. The club occupied rooms in Tootle's Opera House until May, 1878, when the upper portion of the three-story building at the southeast corner of Second and Francis streets was fitted up, with a library, stage, etc. Theatrical and literary entertainments were here given. The place is yet known as Red Ribbon Hall. The organization flourished for about four years. The first officers of the club were: Mordecai Oliver, president; C. B. Wilkinson, first vice-president; Thomas F. Ryan, second vice-president; William H. Wood, third vice-president; James C. Cozine, secretary; E. A. Smith, financial secretary; T. Van Natta, treasurer; J. A. Winsch, first marshal; R. A. Craig, second marshal; Thomas J. Huyler, sergeant-at-arms.

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The St. Joseph Mechanical and Scientific Library Association was incorporated February 27, 1886. George R. Mann was president and Charles A. Pfeiffer secretary and treasurer. Charles Nowland and F. W. Gensen were also members. A large number of public documents which had been collected were turned over to the Free Public Library in 1892.

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Of the labor organizations in the city, Typographical Union No. 40 is the oldest. It was organized in June of 1859, and has had a continuous existence.

CHAPTER XXVII.

INDUSTRIES, PAST AND PRESENT.

HEMP RAISING, MILLING AND PORK PACKING—BREWERIES—THE FIRST FOUNDRY—FURNITURE FACTORY—THE NATIVE LUMBER INDUSTRY—DISTILLERIES—THE STARCH FACTORY—THE STOVE WORKS, TOBACCO FACTORY AND STEEL CAR WORKS—OTHER INDUSTRIES THAT FLOURISHED AND FADED—THE OLD-TIME HOTELS OF ST. JOSEPH.

In reviewing the industries of the past it will not be improper to speak of hemp first, because of the prominence of this product in the early days. Hemp was the great staple before the war. The late Dr. Silas McDonald of St. Joseph claimed the distinction of having produced the first crop of hemp in the Platte Purchase. In 1840 he procured seed from Clay County, and he sold the yield to Charles A. Perry, who was then located at Weston, at \$80 per ton. Nothing raised in the country, either before its introduction or since its abandonment, paid so well as hemp. The average price for years was \$100 per ton, and the average yield per acre 800 pounds. Aside from the remunerative character of the crop, many advantages contributed to its popularity. Being invariably cut before it went to seed, it did not, as with other crops, impoverish the soil; indeed, it was a generally admitted fact that from the decomposition of the foliage, old hemp land, instead of deteriorating in quality from constant cropping, steadily improved, and 1,000 pounds to the acre on such lands was no uncommon yield. Much of the hemp was manufactured into rope, but the most of it was shipped in

bales to St. Louis and Louisville. The decline of the hemp-raising industry was due to several causes. Hemp breaking was hard work and the abolition of slavery made it difficult to secure labor for this. Hemp rope was formerly used as ties for cotton bales and for making sails for ships. The invention of the hoop-iron cotton tie, the substitution of steam for sails on vessels and the introduction of cheaper fibers for rope and twine, took hemp from the head of the list of our staples.

* * *

Milling was the pioneer industry, and the primitive mill generally formed the nucleus of a settlement. The early mills of Buchanan County were located along the streams, water furnishing the motive power. Going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferries, and scarcely any convenience for traveling, was no small task, where so many streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger when the streams were swollen. Generally the grain was packed on horses to the mill. In cases where the mill was operated by horse power, each patron furnished his own power.

In 1838, Harrison Whetson built a mill on the Platte River, in Platte township, and operated it until 1843, when it was bought by John Bretz, who held it until it was consumed by fire on February 28, 1845. It was at once rebuilt on the opposite side of the river in Jackson township. In 1857 the mill passed into the hands of William M. Matney. In 1867 it was destroyed by fire and rebuilt, and still stands, being operated yet by Mr. Matney and known as Matney's mill.

It is generally conceded that the first mill in Crawford township was Clowser's, operated by John Clowser. The site of this mill was two miles east of Halleck. It was destroyed by a great freshet in 1858. Dr. Silas McDonald erected the first steam mill in the township, which has long since passed out of existence. Edward M. Davidson also built a steam saw and grist mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1868, after having been operated for 17 years. In 1856 Brown & McClanahan built a steam saw-mill north of Halleck. This was converted into a grist mill by Daniel Clowser, and in 1865 passed to Faucett Ferrill, who made a famous flouring mill of it. It was destroyed by fire in 1881. Nathan Turner built a mill in 1838 in the same neighborhood, but it was not successful.

Stephen Field built the first mill in Bloomington township in 1838. It stood three miles from DeKalb and was operated by horse power. Later on John T. Martin built a water-power mill on Sugar Creek, which was afterwards converted into a steam mill and operated by Philip Guerner, who also carded wool. The building is still in existence. In 1860 J. H. and B. Sampson erected a mill on Contrary Creek, two miles northeast of DeKalb. A sawmill was connected therewith. The mill is still in existence, but not in operation.

The first mill in Rush township was built

by Flannery & Son on Lost Creek, which stream supplied power. Nothing remains of this mill, nor of a small cornmill and distillery operated during the same period by Sylvester Hays, better known in those days as "Boss." M. H. and S. F. Floyd built a good steam mill at Rushville in 1868, which burned in 1873. The McFarland mill at Rushville was built in 1875.

Agency township had a mill as early as 1838. It was located two miles above Agency Ford, on the Platte River, and was known as Dixon's mill, its builders being Benjamin and James Dixon and James Gilmore. It ceased to exist many years ago. In 1864 Smith Brothers built a mill at Agency which afterwards passed into the hands of Boone & Yates, and is still in operation. V. C. Cooley built a mill on the Platte River, three miles southeast of Agency, which stood in 1880, but has since disappeared.

Washington township had a mill on Contrary Creek in 1840, owned by Waymire & Gilmore, of which nothing remains. Isaac Waymire owned a mill on One Hundred and Two River in the early days, where Corby's mill now stands. The old Campbell mill on the Platte River was purchased by Charles Czech in 1877 and remodeled. The proprietor failed several years ago and the mill was afterward destroyed by fire. Corby's mill, at the crossing of One Hundred and Two River, east of the city, is the only one of the old water mills that remains as it was built. It was erected in 1852 by the late John Corby at a heavy expense. It had been an early ambition with Mr. Corby to be the owner of a good mill, such as he had seen in Ireland when a lad, where the prosperous miller was a man of high reputation in the community. When Mr. Corby had accumulated a large fortune in other lines, he set about to realize the dream of his youth. The mill was the best of its kind in the West,

but it never paid, owing to its location and distance from the city. It is now owned by Daniel Ozenberger, who operates it occasionally. Dr. Keedy built a mill south of the city in the earliest days, mention of which is made in a previous chapter.

Joseph Robidoux built a water mill on Blacksnake Creek in 1841, the timbers of which are yet to be seen near the mouth of Blacksnake sewer. Creal & Wildbahn owned the mill afterward. James Cargill built a steam flouring mill near the site of the Central Medical College, north of the Custom House, late in the "forties," which was burned after the war. Dillon's sawmill, built in 1855, was located on Blacksnake Creek near the present site of the City Workhouse. John Fairclough built the Star mills at Second and Francis streets in 1864; the plant was burned in 1872. The Excelsior mills, at Second and Franklin streets, were built in 1865 by Hauck Brothers, and are still operated by members of that family. Northcutt & Anthony built the City mills, near Third and Louis streets, in 1860. William Ridenbaugh and I. Van Riley operated them in 1868. In 1869 R. T. Davis purchased Mr. Ridenbaugh's interest and afterward became sole proprietor. In 1882-83 Mr. Davis and Robert H. Faucett built what is now the R. T. Davis mill, at Second and Edmond streets. At the completion of this plant the City mills were abandoned. The Faucett mill, at Seventh and Olive streets, now operated by the R. H. Faucett Mill Company, was built on a small scale by Capt. F. B. Kercheval in 1867-68. In 1881 it was known as the Eagle mill. In 1888 it was remodeled and amplified to its present capacity. The mill at 10th and Jackson streets was built in 1883 and was first called the Model mill. It is now used as a brewery by the Star Brewing Company. In 1890-94 Stephen J. Burns and others operated

an oatmeal and hominy mill in what was formerly the Buell woolen mill, on Third street, north of Michel.

* * *

The Buell woolen mills, above referred to, were started in 1860 by Norman Buell and George Buell, who operated a woolen factory on North Third street. Buell & Dixon operated a flouring mill and woolen factory on Second street, between Isidore and Antoine. The same firm operated a general store at the corner of Second and Antoine streets. Norman Buell was the father of the late George Buell, who was for many years the head of the woolen mills. The mills on Third street were enlarged and operated until 1882, when they were abandoned for the present large establishment at the foot of 11th street, which was occupied in 1883.

* * *

Pork packing was a prominent industry in St. Joseph as early as 1846, when John Corby was engaged in the business. Fotheringham's City Directory for 1861 shows the following pork packers; Carter Hughes & Company, Third street; James Hamilton, Jr., Edmond street, between Third and Fourth streets; Pinger & Hauck, Grand avenue. The last named firm also manufactured soap and candles. The firm was composed of David Pinger and Jacob Hauck. Captain Posegate's Directory of 1875 shows the following: Hax & Brother (Fred and John P.), Fourth and Mary streets; Krug & Hax, Fourth and Monterey; D. Pinger & Company, Jules and Levee streets, and the Valley Packing Company. In 1878 the E. O. Smith Packing Company was in operation in the building afterward used for the glucose works. Connett Brothers built a house east of the Smith plant in 1881, and operated it for about 10 years. Hax Brothers retired from

business in 1890, and their buildings are now used as warehouses and for manufacturing purposes.

At the present time there are six meat packing houses in operation—one in St. Joseph and five at the Stock Yards south of the city. That operated in the city is owned by the Krug Packing Company. At the Stock Yards there are five plants, of which, those of Swift & Company, Nelson Morris and Hammond compare with the most extensive in the country.

The development of St. Joseph as a live stock market and meat packing center is due mainly to the efforts of John Donovan, Jr. Prior to 1887 the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company had maintained stock yards on Walnut street, between Sixth and 11th streets. In that year the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company was organized by Charles B. France, Samuel M. Nave, Henry Krug, Jr., E. Lindsay, John Donovan, Jr., J. D. McNeely, M. A. Lowe and C. M. Carter. There were 440 acres in the original tract and 72 acres were subsequently acquired. Of this about 80 acres have been given as bonuses to packers who have erected plants. In 1888 the company erected a pork packing plant, which was leased to Alerton & Company, of Chicago. This house is now part of the Swift plant. In 1890 the company erected the beef packing plant and leased it to the Anchor Packing Company. This is now used as a rendering establishment.

About three years after the yards had been established, the company was reorganized as the St. Joseph Stock Yards & Terminal Company and the capital stock was increased to \$1,000,000. In 1892 the company built a third house, which was leased to the Moran Packing Company.

The Moran company failed in 1895, and the packing plant became a subject of litigation

for over two years, when possession was regained by the Stock Yards Company. In the meantime the corporation had encountered obstacles that could not be surmounted, and the yards went into the hands of receivers. John Donovan, Jr., and R. R. Conklin were appointed receivers, and as soon as the affairs of the company could be straightened out to some extent the property was sold at receiver's sale and purchased by the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage & Trust Company for the bondholders.

The company was reorganized with a capital of \$500,000, and again assumed the old name of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company. Mr. Donovan induced Swift & Company, of Chicago, to operate the Moran plant. This deal also resulted in Swift & Company purchasing a majority of the stock in the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company on January 18, 1897.

In June, 1897, Nelson Morris & Company purchased a large block of the stock in the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, and thus became interested with Swift & Company and the other packers in improving the capacity of the yards and the local market. Two months later both Swift & Company and Nelson Morris & Company began the erection of the two largest plants at the Stock Yards, both of which were completed and opened for business the early part of April, 1898. The Hammond Packing Company leased the Moran house when Swift & Company vacated it, and subsequently leased the Anchor house.

The people of St. Joseph celebrated the expansion of the live stock and packing industries in a "Jubilee," which continued for three days, May 11, 12 and 13, 1898, and which attracted thousands of people.

In 1900 the Hammonds completed the third big house. A greater portion of this



Felix Street West from Eighth



Frederick Avenue



Edmond Street West from Eighth



Seventh Street North from Charles

plant was destroyed by fire on July 5, 1903. It was rebuilt on a larger scale and opened for business in the summer of 1904.

The Stock Yards have been placed upon a strictly modern, high grade basis, a bank has been organized, and a populous suburb has grown up. A Live Stock Exchange, costing \$100,000, contains a bank and offices for commission men.

* * *

Joseph Kuechle, long dead, was the pioneer brewer of St. Joseph. He had learned his art in Germany, and after working at Louisville, Kentucky, came to St. Joseph, arriving here per steamboat in the summer of 1849. He purchased the ground from Capt. F. W. Smith and built his brewery on the site of the ruins of what was last known as the St. Joseph brewery, on Charles street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Water for beer and also drainage are essential to breweries, and as there was neither water-works nor sewerage, the early brewers located along the streams. Smith's Branch was a lively creek in those days, flowing from the northeastern hills swiftly to the river. Kuechle's brewery was located on this stream and the pioneer brewer was fortunate in finding an inexhaustible spring of water on his premises. This spring still exists and is walled up in the ruins of the dismantled brewery. After Mr. Kuechle's death the plant was operated by his heirs until the formation of the St. Joseph Brewing Company, which leased the plant for some years and abandoned it in 1894. The older buildings were condemned two years afterward and torn down. The malting house and some of the others still remain, and there are several cellars in good preservation.

Henry Nuning was the second brewer. He came from Laporte, Indiana, in 1854, and established himself at 11th and Faraon streets,

also near Smith's Branch. After a time his business outgrew the old establishment and he built a modern brewery on Faraon street, near 15th. This plant is now operated under lease by the St. Joseph Brewing Company.

In 1858, N. Aniser, Joseph Aniser and William Ost built a brewery on Frederick avenue, near 13th street. During the early part of the Rebellion it was operated by D. W. Fritzlein, who was killed by a soldier near Wathena. Fritzlein's widow continued the business for some time. Later the plant was leased by Jacob Wingerter, but it has not been used as a brewery for many years, a carriage factory being located in the building now.

In 1859 Max & Goetz started the City brewery at Sixth and Albermarle streets. This is now one of the largest breweries in the West, having been developed by Michael K. Goetz and his sons, who operate it.

Frederick W. Islaub had a brewery on Michel street, between Main and Water streets, in 1858-60, and Peter Walter had a brewery and garden at the southwest corner of Fourth and Edmond streets during the same period. Louis Koerner, who had been Walter's brewer, started in business for himself on Main street, near Faraon, late in the "sixties" as a maltster. Afterward he made beer and sold it by the measure at the brewery. Duemcke & Hund subsequently used his buildings as bottling works and the site is now occupied by the Chicago Great Western freight depot.

In 1865, Andreas Ohmesorg and Francis Eger formed a partnership and built the New Ulm brewery. Mr. Ohmesorg had been operating a wiess-beer brewery and garden on the north side of Felix street, near Eighth, adjoining the ground now occupied by the Hughes Building. These parties also owned the grounds that were afterward known as New Ulm Park, though the park was devel-

oped by Louis Streckebein, who conducted it for 16 years. The brewery was located on the hill east of the park and stood until 1890, when it was destroyed by fire. The cellars are still intact. It was a modern brewery in its day, representing an expenditure of \$80,000 and was operated by Ohnesorg & Eger until 1876, when it was leased to Rosemund & Schaefer, who continued it until about 1881, when it was banadoned. The property now belongs to Mrs. Margaret Burnside.

Contemporaneous with the early history of the New Ulm brewery was an effort on the part of the firm of Koehler & Diedrich, two young Germans, who had come from Palmyra, Missouri, to operate an ale brewery here. They built a cellar and a plant east of Third near Louis street, costing nearly \$20,000. The project failed, and all that is left of the investment is the cellar, the entrance to which, built of stone, is plainly visible from Third street.

John Jester built the Pateetown brewery at 13th and Sacramento streets, in 1881, and still operates it.

* * *

One of the earliest enterprises in the way of manufactures in St. Joseph was the foundry established on St. Joseph avenue, 1855, by T. W. Keys. This, with the exception of a small foundry at Lexington, was the first plant of the kind west of St. Louis. The power of Keys' foundry was furnished by oxen. The first pig iron melted in St. Joseph was run in 1856. This foundry was operated until 1858, when Mr. Keys erected on the corner of Eighth and Messanie streets the building now (1904) occupied by the foundry of Crowther & Rogers. Mr. Keys leased this in April, 1863, to John Burnside. The firm afterward became Burnside, Crowther & Company. John Burnside subsequently retired from the partnership. The foundry of J. W. Ambrose & Company,

on the corner of Eighth and Monterey streets, was established in 1871.

* * *

The Louis Hax furniture factory was one of the successful and famous institutions of the city for many years. It was located at Seventh and Angelique streets, from 1866 until December 13, 1890, on which date the western portion of the plant was destroyed by fire. Mr. Hax did not rebuild, but converted the eastern portion into tenements. The factory was operated for some years on the south side, but was abandoned in 1899.

* * *

In the days when freight rates from the North were high and when the native forests were yet rich in trees, the manufacture of native lumber was an important industry. There were two extensive sawmills in St. Joseph during the life of the industry, both located on South Fourth street, below Messanie, near the river. James P. Hamilton operated the lower mill and Venable & Kent the one near Messanie street. Logs were brought down the river in rafts. Another sawmill of magnitude was erected at Lake Contrary, near where the southern road strikes the lake. This was operated at one time by J. A. Piner, William Swope and John F. Tyler, who also had a lumber yard in the city. A large number of men were employed there and quite a settlement, called Lake City, sprang up near the mill. This, like the Hamilton and Venable mills, is a thing of the past.

* * *

In 1866 Edward R. Brandow, associated with other enterprising citizens, established a sorghum manufactory on lower Edmond street. It was proposed to make sugar out of the prod-

uct of the cane, and farmers were urged to the importance of raising large quantities. The enterprise, after the production of a small quantity of sugar, was absorbed by larger interests.

* * *

Before the war A. M. Mitchell built a distillery upon the site of what was afterward a packing house and more recently the glucose works. The venture was not profitable. Several distilleries were in operation in and near St. Joseph after the war and until about 1875. The largest was that of Edward Sheehan, on upper Blacksnake, a short distance south of New Ulm Park, which was built in 1868 and operated until 1874. Abraham Furst and S. Adler, who were for many years leading wholesale liquor dealers in this city and St. Louis under the name of S. Adler & Company, built a redistilling house in 1871 at Third and Louis streets, which was operated until 1876. The building is still in existence. After the enactment of the prohibitory law in Kansas, in 1880, a distillery plant was moved from Lawrence and located south of the city, below the railroad track on the road to the Stock Yards. This property was purchased in 1885 by Jacob Schloss. Subsequently it fell into the hands of the whiskey trust and the plant was moved away.

* * *

The St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, which was organized by Capt. Francis M. Posegate and others in 1870, and which went out of existence in February of 1892, was in its earlier days the best equipped, most extensive and most prosperous printing establishment between St. Louis and San Francisco.

* * *

St. Joseph once had a pretentious starch

factory. It was built in the summer of 1872 by O'Neill Bailey, who came here from Madison, Indiana, and was operated for about four years. The factory was located on a tract of 10 acres, south of Messanie and east of 22nd street, and gave employment to a large number of people. The starch was made of corn, and the residue was fed to cattle. The lack of water prevented the possibility of operating the works with profit. Many wells were sunk, but with no satisfactory result, and the enterprise finally succumbed.

* * *

Among the other manufacturing enterprises that have gone out of existence Posegate's City Directory for 1875 shows the following carriage and wagon makers: Gideon Miles, Edward Dutton, McBain & Fox, Ferdinand Schoen, W. E. Williams & Son, D. D. Streeter, William Pape, Prawitz & Hagelin and Wiedmaier & Wildberger. Peter Habig operated a pottery at Main and Faraon streets in those days. There was also a glue factory, south of the city limits. Boellert & Schroers manufactured plows at the southeast corner of Sixth and Charles streets. C. Eichler & Company, T. H. Hail & Company (succeeded by C. M. Kingsbury), the Steam Printing Company, Swick, Wells & Company, and Woolworth & Colt were job printers. The Great Western Soap Works, L. Huggins & Company, proprietors, also existed. William Gernandt operated a tannery on Frederick avenue, between 19th and 20th streets. There were two ax-handle factories, one operated by William Duesler on Buchanan avenue, and another by Henry C. Middleton on Howard street. Aldrich & Scott manufactured whips at Second and Felix streets. There were also two rope factories, one operated by John Helme, on South 11th street, between Maple

and Oak streets, and another by J. Main on Frederick avenue, near 20th street.

* * *

The St. Joseph Sugar Refining Company was formed in June, 1880, by Albe M. Saxton, J. B. Hundley, W. W. McFarland and others for the purpose of producing glucose. John L. Motter was general manager and W. Y. Sellek, chemist. The building formerly occupied by the E. O. Smith Packing Company, southeast of Calvary cemetery, was converted into a factory. It was in operation until 1889, the last manager being Vanaken Whittaker. The building no longer exists.

* * *

In July of 1886 the St. Joseph Natatorium Association was formed by Albe M. Saxton, John Demond, J. W. Hinkston, W. H. Gordon, L. C. Burnes, Joseph Andriano and E. Lindsay. The capital stock was \$12,000. A building was erected at the southwest corner of Fifth and Jules streets. A natatorium was operated for several seasons. Subsequently the building was converted into a theatre and called the "Bijou." This was partially destroyed by fire, and then, in the spring of 1893, remodeled throughout. It is now known as the Lyceum theatre.

* * *

In 1886 Edward W. Mitchell came from Ohio, and, with the assistance of local capital, built a stove foundry on the ground north of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. shops, now occupied by the gas works built by the St. Joseph Light & Fuel Company. The plant was in operation for about three years and then failed.

* * *

In 1887 the Sam Reid Tobacco Company

was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, held by Sam Reid, who moved a plant here from Louisiana, Missouri, and W. G. Fairleigh, John Townsend, J. D. Richardson, F. L. Sommer, M. A. Reed, George J. Englehart, T. J. Burgess and Albert Roecker. It was a prosperous institution for three years, occupying the building owned by Daniel J. Lysaght, west of the City Hall. Chewing and smoking tobacco were manufactured. In 1890 it was purchased by the tobacco trust and moved to New York.

* * *

The St. Joseph steel car plant was an institution that flourished for several months in 1889. H. D. Perkey, an Eastern promoter, owned the patent of a steel car. It was cylindrical in shape and its construction was supposed to be such as to prevent it from being wrecked in collisions. Mr. Perkey had an elegant passenger coach as a sample. A stock company was formed in 1888 and the enterprise was backed by the Brookdale Land Company, which agreed to donate \$50,000, the proceeds of the sale of lots. The steel car company agreed to build shops and maintain them for five years. About \$35,000 was paid and a building 80 by 900 feet was erected, equipped with machinery and set in operation during the early part of 1889. The New Era Exposition was coupled with this enterprise and a portion of the works constituted the main hall. On the night of September 15, 1889, this building was destroyed by fire. The steel passenger coach and a number of cars under construction were burned and the enterprise was fatally crippled.

* * *

Of the other prominent manufacturing enterprises that have gone out of existence were the following: August Vegely's candy fac-

tory, established in 1862; Sanders & McDonald's tinware manufactory, established in 1863; Schultz, Hosea & Co., tinware manufactory, established in 1863; John L. Motter's cracker factory, the first in the city, located on Main street, north of Jules; Koenig & Company's cracker factory, established in 1874; Riley Brothers' cracker factory, located in the building now occupied by the Van Natta-Lynds Drug Company, at Third and Charles streets; Smith, Frazer & Company's, and Moorby & Fink's shoe factories.

* * *

The first hotel of prominence in St. Joseph was the Edgar House, a three-story building erected at the northeast corner of Main and Francis streets in 1845. It was afterwards called the Planters' House. The building is still in a good state of preservation and forms a part of the Tremont House. In the following year William Fowler built the City Hotel, at the northeast corner of Main and Jules streets. This has been for many years called the Occidental, and is yet known as such. Albrecht & Huber began business as jewelers in the City Hotel in 1851. Until its dissolution a few years ago, this was the oldest firm in St. Joseph. The Mansion House, which occupied the site of the Francis street depot grounds, facing Main street, was also a leading hotel in those days.

The Patee House, at 12th and Penn streets, was built in 1856-58, and was one of the largest and best equipped hotels in the United States in its first days. It was first kept by G. W. Alden of Philadelphia, who failed before completing his first year, and was succeeded by Colonel Minor of Chicago, who remained about a year. Major Espey was the next landlord. After keeping the house for two years he was killed by falling from one of the win-

dows. Elijah Patee and Dougherty & Worden succeeded in turn as proprietors. During the war the provost marshal's headquarters were located in the building, and the general offices of the Missouri Valley Railroad Company were also located there in those days. At about this time Mr. Patee placed the house into a lottery. He drew it himself. In September of 1865 Rev. James H. Robinson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, instituted a female college in the building, which existed until January, 1869. James H. Bagwell then opened the hotel, the Pacific House, of which he was landlord, having burned. In 1877 a second female academy was instituted by Rev. E. S. Dulin, a Baptist minister. This continued for four years. In the summer of 1881 Dr. S. A. Richmond leased the building. He opened what he called the "World's Epileptic Sanitarium" in a part of the building and leased the remainder to a New York firm who for a short time conducted the "World's Hotel." The property at that time belonged to Robert W. Donnell, whose home was then in New York. After the failure of the "World's Hotel," Mr. Donnell offered the house to the city to be permanently used and maintained by the taxpayers as a female seminary; but he received no encouragement. In 1885 he sold the property to R. L. McDonald & Company, who converted the building into a factory for the production of overalls, shirts, etc.

The Pacific House was built in 1859-60 and was called the Lounsbury House, after W. B. Lounsbury, who owned it. Shackelford & Hughes were the next proprietors and changed the name to Pacific Hotel. In 1865 William K. Richardson kept the house. He was succeeded by James H. Bagwell, who was in charge when the property was destroyed by fire, December 15, 1868. The house was rebuilt and opened February 14, 1870, by

Garth, Gilkey & Abell. Major Garth retired after two years and Rice D. Gilkey and John J. Abell continued the business until December, 1879. The house was then closed for repairs. April 1, 1880, it was reopened under the management of Kitchen Brothers. They were succeeded by Col. Ira Wilson, and he by Charles F. Murray. In 1894 Himes & Bowman had the house, and in 1896 W. C. Johnson took charge, continuing until 1901, when the house was remodeled and made the principal portion of the Hotel Metropole. The Metropole was started in 1896. It was built out of the Bacon House, which had been operated since 1860 by Enos E. Bacon, an ideal landlord of the old school, who with his estimable wife made the guest feel thoroughly at home.

The Saunders House was another famous hostelry. It stood at the northeast corner of Third and Faraon streets, upon the site now occupied by Noyes, Norman & Company's shoe factory. The life of the hotel was from 1862 up to 1884. It fell from grade to grade until, in its last days, it was a mere rookery. From 1862 to 1877 it was conducted by Richard and John Saunders, Jr., who retired in favor of J. W. Moore and Cyrus Stahl. In its decadence the hotel had various landlords.

Fotheringham's City Directory for 1860 shows the following hotels: Allen House, corner of Fourth and Sylvania; Avenue House, corner of Frederick avenue and 16th; Baehle House, east side of Eighth street, between Messanie and Locust; Blakemore House, south side of Jules street, between Main and Second; Commercial House, corner Sixth and Angelique; City Hotel, corner of Main and Jules; Eagle Hotel, corner of Second and Sylvania; Huxley House, Eighth street, opposite H. & St. J. passenger depot; Missouri Hotel, south side of Edmond, west of Third; Ken-

tucky House, east side of Third street, between Felix and Francis; Franklin House, west side of Second street, between Edmond and Charles; National Hotel, west side of Edmond street, between Fourth and Fifth; Northwestern Hotel, corner of Third and Franklin; Patee House; Pennsylvania House, Frederick avenue, between 18th and 19th; Planters' House, northeast corner of Second and Main streets; Sommer's Hotel, southeast corner of Second and Michel streets; St. Charles Hotel, east side of Main street, between Robidoux and Isidore; St. Joseph Hotel, west side of Second street, between Michel and Franklin; Talbott House, corner of Third and Faraon; Tolson House, north side of Jules street, between Main and Second.

The Allen House, at the corner of Third and Angelique streets, was used as an army hospital during the Civil War. It afterward became known as the Griffith House, but since 1884 has been known as the Galt House. The Commercial Hotel is still in existence, the old part having been moved to the rear. The Pennsylvania House was kept by M. A. Ashbrook, who afterward called it the Ashbrook House. The history of the City Hotel, Planters' House and Patee House is given above. The other hotels enumerated in this list have disappeared.

The Central Hotel, at the northeast corner of Second and Edmund streets, was operated for a number of years by William Kollatz. It has not been used as a hotel for over ten years.

The Missouri Valley House was quite a famous hostelry in its day. It was a frame building and stood facing east, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Edmond streets, and was surrounded by beautiful shade trees. It was kept by W. W. Clark, by Capt. O. R. Phelps, and last by Capt. M. I. Couch and S.



*Memorial Chapel
Erected by Mrs. Amanda Cady in memory of her late husband, John Cady*

G. Ford. The house, a large barn and several places of business were burned on the night of October 2, 1878.

Other hotels that have ceased to exist were the Michau House, on the north side of Felix street, between Sixth and Seventh; the old Galt House, that occupied the site of the present general offices of the Burlington Railroad; the Highly House, 19th street and Frederick avenue, and the Hudnut House, at Third and Felix streets. The Farmers' House, on North Second street, kept for many years by Peter Harnois, was also a noted tavern in its day. The International Hotel, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Olive streets (now Windsor), was built of the material that once constituted the Great Western Hotel at

Elwood, a pretentious house that existed before the war, when Elwood had a population and prospects.

In 1898 a portion of the Center Block, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Edmond streets, was converted into a hotel and operated by Frank F. Harl until May of 1903, when it was abandoned. In the fall of 1904 it was converted into a theatre, now known as the "Lyric."

The St. Charles Hotel, at Sixth and Charles streets, was formerly conducted by C. Q. Lewis. It was rebuilt in 1902 by George Boone, Jr.

The Transit House, a large modern structure at the Stock Yards, was opened early in 1904.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

REMINISCENCES.

STEAMBOATS IN THE EARLY DAYS—NEGRO SLAVERY IN BUCHANAN COUNTY—THE TOWN OF ELWOOD—THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE—OLD-TIME DOCTORS AND THEIR SCHEDULE OF CHARGES—“VOTING ON A STRING”—THEATRES.

In early days a great fleet of steamboats “plowed the turbid current” of the Missouri, bringing settlers and supplies for this vast virgin of territory. During the “forties,” “fifties” and half of the “sixties” the river was dotted with many boats. Beyond Main street were numerous large warehouses required for the immense river traffic. They were all washed away later by encroachment. Hemp, hemp rope, hides, tallow, furs, whiskey and tobacco were the principal products shipped down the river. St. Joseph was the business center for the whole river district, and from here supplies were sent all over the Western mountains and plains. Here, too, most of the California pioneers of 1849, 1850, and 1851 were supplied with outfits for the long journey to the Pacific.

At times there would be as many as 20 steamboats at the wharves in one day. The city charged a wharfage of \$5 for each boat, and the wharfmaster was an important personage in our early city government.

Many Mackinaw boats would arrive about June of each year, loaded down with furs, mostly belonging to Joseph Robidoux. The cargoes would be reshipped here on steamboats if the terms were favorable, but if “Uncle

Joe” thought the steamboat men were trying to “work” him, he would continue the trip to St. Louis with his Mackinaws. Frequently these boats would be lost in passage. St. Joseph was practically the head of navigation, but in the early days a few boats would go up to the mountains each year, loaded with supplies and trinkets for the traders, consuming a whole season on the trip.

When the railroads were built there was little business left for steamboats, and they dropped out one by one, seeking other fields, until now they are a curiosity on this river.

Pilots and engineers, in the early times, were paid \$200 to \$350 per month. One season many boats came from the Ohio River to compete for the trade. In order to “head them off,” the Missouri River men hired all the licensed pilots, paying them, for a time, \$1,000 a month, work or play.

* * *

As was stated in a previous chapter, there were over 2,000 negro slaves in Buchanan County when the war broke out. These were owned principally in the country. The condition of the slave here, as else-

where, depended upon the master. It was to the slave-holder's interest, of course, to keep this class of property in good condition that it might yield the best possible returns. The slaves, in the main, were well cared for, and their lot was not so bad. They were expected to work 10 hours per day for the master and were allowed half holidays on Saturdays, where the conditions permitted, and also on Sundays. They were given no education, as a rule, though there were instances where the master taught his slaves to read and write. This practice was frowned upon, however, by the majority of owners. The negroes had many social privileges, but were restricted to some extent by a pass system, which was enforced by a patrol. No negro could leave his master's place after night without a pass. This he had to show to the patrol, who were mounted and who guarded certain prescribed districts. The negroes called them "patter-rollers," and it was the delight of the more venturesome youngsters to elude the vigilance of these much-hated officers. The patrolmen were paid by private subscription. There were licensed preachers of various Protestant denominations, and these held religious services in different places about the country, at stated times, and there was generally a white man present to see that seditious utterances did not creep into the sermons. Marriages were solemnized, and where the man and woman belonged to different estates the husband was generally permitted to visit his wife on Saturdays and Sundays. The children always belonged to the owner of the mother.

Slaves were paid for the work they did over time, or as in hemp breaking, for such work as was done over and above a stated task. They were also given patches of ground to cultivate and could sell the products. Men

were given two suits of clothing and two pairs of shoes per year, and women two dresses, besides other necessary wearing apparel.

Where a slaveholder had more slaves than he could use, he let them out for hire. The general price for a man was \$150 per year, his maintenance, medical attendance and clothing. It was prescribed how many hours he should work and that he should be paid individually for the work he did beyond the contract day. Women brought about \$100 per year hire. In some instances negroes saved enough money to purchase their freedom. One case is recalled, however, where the slave fruitlessly paid over \$1,000. The master kept no account, neither did the slave. The master died, and when the estate was sold the slave was sold also. He had nothing to show for his payments. The slave was Alf. Foutz, who was pressman on the *Gazette* before the war, and who, after the war, held a similar place on the *Atchison Champion* for many years.

The negroes, as a rule, spent their money freely and Saturday was made a busy day in St. Joseph by them.

Slaves were hired out during Christmas week for the ensuing year, and this was generally done on Market square. The masters brought them into town and sold their services to the highest bidders.

Slaves were sold at public auction also, but this practice was almost confined to cases where an estate was sold; though several slave buyers, who shipped their wares South, were located in St. Joseph, and constantly bought up such negroes as were offered. When slavery was abolished, there were few males in bondage, most of them having been either shipped to Texas before the war or been surrendered by masters who took advantage of a bounty of \$350 for every slave that was enlisted by them into the Federal army. A great many,

too, had escaped to Kansas by the aid of the "Jayhawkers."

* * *

A word about Elwood will not be amiss in these reminiscences. Fotheringham's Directory for 1860 shows 166 male residents of the place. At the present estimate of population based upon city directories—five to the name—this would show that Elwood had a population of 830 at that time. The business directory shows that there were three attorneys: one of them, D. W. Wilder, later prominently identified with the political history of Kansas and with the press of St. Joseph; another, Thomas A. Osborn, later Governor of Kansas; the third, A. L. Lee, who was secretary of the town company and also interested in a bank in St. Joseph, and who subsequently gained distinction as a brigadier-general in the Union Army. There were two bakeries, two blacksmiths, a brewery, a brickmaker, two butchers, six carpenters, a coffee house, a dentist, a druggist, seven general merchants, two hotels, a livery stable, two painters, three physicians, a plasterer, a restaurant, several real estate agents, five saloons, a sawmill, a tailor, three wagon-makers, a jeweler and one dealer in stoves and tinware. There was also a newspaper, the *Elwood Free Press*, published by H. D. Hunt.

There was a city government. George W. Barr, now a resident of St. Joseph, was mayor; Dr. J. W. Robinson, clerk and recorder; William H. Hugh, assessor; Thomas A. Osborn, attorney; R. S. Sayward, treasurer; Charles O. Smith, collector and city marshal. William H. Hugh, D. B. Jones, J. H. Hatcher, Andrew Disque, W. L. Lewis, L. C. Booth, William Luke, W. C. Groff and A. W. Tice composed the City Council. There was also a police force, consisting of three men.

There was a Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Congregationalists held services occasionally in a hall. There was a board of public schools; also a library association and a building association.

The *New York Daily Times* of December 18, 1858, says of Elwood, that it "is one of the most promising places in Kansas, and, from the eligibility of its position and great local advantages, bids fair to become the chief commercial metropolis of the future State. Situated directly opposite St. Joseph, it is placed by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in direct communication with the most populous and wealthy cities of the East, and by the first of April will be within fifty hours travel of New York. It is the starting point of the railroad chartered to Palmetto, on the South Pass route to Salt Lake and California, and of the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad, which will command a great portion of the trade of New Mexico. It lies on the west bank of the Missouri River, on the verge of an extensive and thickly wooded bottom, which requires no gradings; its streets are broad and rectangular, and its levee can be approached with safety by the largest boats, and is sufficiently spacious for an immense commerce."

The war stagnated business, scattered the population and killed the prospects of this ambitious and thriving point. In the rapid settlement and development of Kansas, when peace was restored, Elwood was overlooked and forgotten and went into rapid decline. The ravages of the river finished the work, and there is little left of the ground upon which the ambitious young town stood.

* * *

The years 1866, 1867, 1874 and 1875, are known as "grasshopper" years, owing to the existence of a plague of Rocky Mountain lo-

custs. Kansas was stricken first each time and the locusts crossed the river, in September of 1866, in July of 1867, and in September of 1874. The first two visits were not so costly to the farmer as the last one. The city was deluged with the insects, however, and they were a great annoyance. The wells were polluted with their carcasses, they ate the lace curtains in the dwellings, and devoured the vegetation.

In 1874 and 1875 all the country west and north of Missouri was plagued with the locusts. The people usually referred to them as grasshoppers. Indeed, the insects greatly resembled the ordinary grasshopper. They came down from the Rocky Mountains, quickly overran Colorado, then came on through Kansas, devouring every green thing, taking every live blade of grass, every leaf on tree and bush, every flower and vegetable. In September of 1874 they struck Buchanan County. The crops having matured, they did little material damage that year. But they deposited their eggs in the ground and the warm spring weather hatched them out in great numbers. As they developed, the verdure disappeared. First the young clover, then the tender blue grass of the pasture, next the vegetables in the gardens, and finally the shrubbery and small trees; in fact, almost everything that grew fell before the greed of the insect. As they grew, so did their voracity, and their depredations increased. Farmers were powerless. Some tried digging pits and driving the locusts thereinto, where they were either scalded or covered up. Others drove them into piles, where they were cremated. In fact, numerous plans for ridding the country of the pest were tried, and while untold millions of locusts were undoubtedly destroyed, others seemed to take their places immediately. It mattered not what was done, no diminution in the number of the

hopping, creeping things was discernible. Live stock suffered greatly from the lack of food, and the farmers lost heavily by the death of cattle and hogs. When half-grown and able to fly, the locusts began to disappear, and by July they were nearly all gone. The farmers at once set to work with energy. The seasons were favorable and the frost late. There was a grand harvest. In fact, all over the State there was a prodigious yield, and this fact served largely to alleviate the business depression of the two previous years.

* * *

St. Joseph has been well supplied with physicians since the earliest days, and the professional standard has always been high. As early as 1845, 11 of the local physicians agreed upon a card of rates, which will be of interest now, not only because it shows the cost of medical attendance in those days, but also because it shows the range of practice. The charges were as follows:

For a visit within one mile and prescription (day)	\$1.00
For each succeeding mile50
For same services at night—Double price.	
For visit in town and prescription	1.00
For visit at night	2.00
For medicine in all cases—Charge extra.	
For attendance whole night	5.00
For consultation	5.00
For a simple case of midwifery	5.00
For a case of twins	10.00
For difficult cases—Fee in proportion to difficulty.	
For necessary attention after four hours—per hour25
For bleeding50
For extracting teeth50
For cupping	\$1 to 2.00
For blisters, large size75
For blisters, medium size50
For advice and prescription at office	1.00
For administering enema	1.00
For setting fracture of upper extremities	\$5 to 10.00
For setting fracture of lower extremities	\$10 to 20.00

For dislocation of upper extremities	\$5 to 10.00
For dislocation of lower extremities	\$10.00 to 20.00
For amputating fingers and toes, each	5.00
For amputating forearm	15.00
For amputating arm	10.00
For amputating leg	20.00
For amputating thigh	25.00
For extirpating tumors	\$2.50 to 10.00
For opening abscess50
For vaccination50

It was also agreed that no families would be engaged by the year, and that settlement in all cases was to be required either by note or cash as soon as the service was rendered. This agreement was signed by Josiah H. Crane, D. G. Keedy, J. L. Page, Thomas J. Todd, William B. Wood, J. N. Hays, B. V. Teel, Robert Martin, R. A. H. Gray, William P. Flint and Delford Benton.

* * *

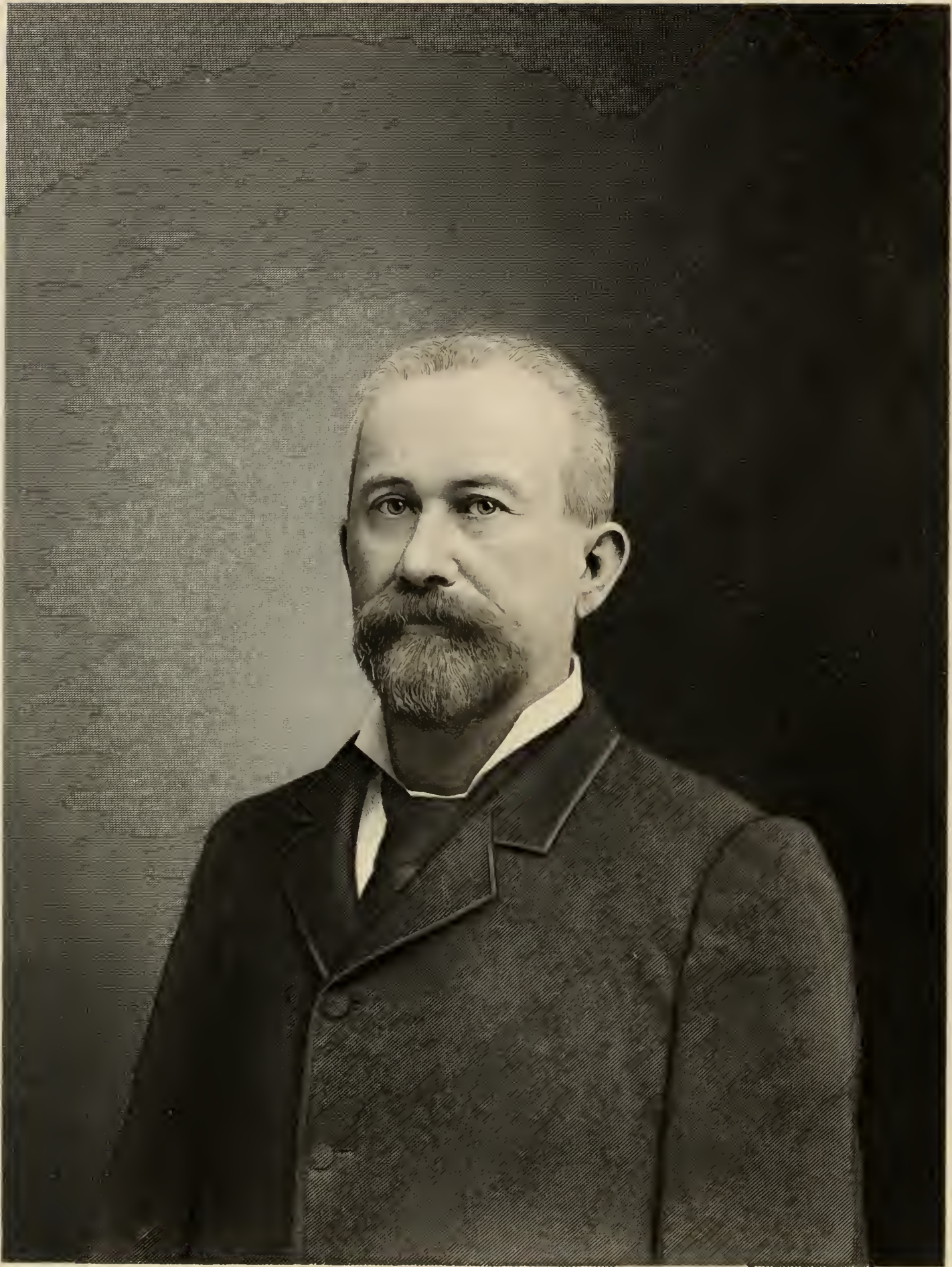
"Voting on a string" is a term that will be remembered by those who were active in politics during the reconstruction period and particularly when the odious registration law was first put into operation. Only those who registered could vote. And only those who took the iron-clad oath were registered. There were those who were rejected by the registering officers, either for valid or political reasons, who announced that they would vote in spite of the proscription, and there were many indications of trouble. The election judges, like the registering officers, were all Republicans in those days. A council of the party

leaders was called to decide upon the easiest and best way out of the impending difficulty. It was finally decided to receive all votes that were offered and to place the ballots of those who were registered in the regular box and to file the ballots of those not registered upon a string. The election was held without trouble. When an unregistered voter appeared he was greeted with courtesy; he voted his ticket and departed well satisfied. But his ballot went on the string and was not counted. This trick was practiced and kept secret until the political condition had changed and the presence of Democratic judges made it unsafe for the Republicans to continue the practice.

* * *

In the early days Corby's Hall, in the third story of the building west of the Chamber of Commerce was the theatre, and traveling companies as well as amateur talent presented plays there. Later Odd Fellows' Hall, which stood on Fifth street, south of Felix, facing west, was the principal gathering place for theatrical as well as social entertainments. An amateur stock company had its home at this hall. In 1872 the late Milton Tootle built what was then the best appointed theatre in the West. In 1893 this house was leased for 10 years to the Orpheum Company, to be used for vaudeville.

From 1874 to 1886 the third floor of the City Hall was used for assemblies, church fairs and balls.



Dr. C. B. Forsee

Representative Citizens.

EDGAR B. FORSEE, M. D. The death of the late Dr. Edgar B. Forsee, on November 2, 1894, at St. Joseph, Missouri, brought to a close a life that was filled with good deeds. Dr. Forsee was born in Scott County, Kentucky, July 5, 1823, and was a son of Stephen and Mildred (Blackburn) Forsee.

Dr. Forsee came of some of the best blood in Kentucky, on the paternal side being connected with men of wealth and social prominence and on the maternal, with the Blackburn family, of which the late Gov. Luke B. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and United States Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, have been distinguished representatives.

Reared in a home of wealth and refinement, Dr. Forsee was also afforded educational advantages of a high order and completed his classical course in the best schools of his native State. He then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and at the close of a full course was graduated at that institution. His first experience in practice was gained in his native county, where he met with encouraging success, but, as he had an ambition to become eminent in his chosen profession, he took advantage of every opportunity to increase his knowledge and spent some time in a noted Southern hospital where he could make a study of diseases which would scarcely come under his medical care in a country practice. When he left this hospital, he came to Missouri, and in 1850 established himself at St. Louis. At that date the sanitary conditions there were of such a nature that sickness prevailed to such an extent as to impair the health of even the medical men, and this caused Dr. Forsee to remove to Florissant, a noted old French town in St. Louis County. At present this is one of the most delightful suburbs of St. Louis.

After four years of successful practice there and with health fully restored, he sought a more prominent field of professional labor and thus became a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1856. In this city he immediately met with recognition. His superior attainments, his kind and sympathetic manner, his courteous manner and high regard for duty, soon placed him in the front rank of medical practitioners in Buchanan County. He continued actively engaged in professional labor until failing health admonished him that he must seek a measure of rest and recreation. He had always been a close student of everything pertaining to the science of medicine, was a careful reader and a deep thinker, one who, while never in his zeal and enthusiasm led to experiment unduly, was always ready to accept the proved results of modern discoveries. He was never known to shirk a duty, and regarding the practitioner of medicine as a servant of the public, he considered himself accountable to both God and man for his best efforts. Conscientious in every act, he held himself ready at all times to respond to calls made upon him, regardless of the ability of his patients to recompense him for his services.

In his intercourse with his brother practitioners, Dr. Forsee was kind, helpful, encouraging and courteous, and the esteem in which he was held by the public did not exceed the regard entertained for him by the members of his own profession. They recall his geniality, kindness of heart, cheerful disposition, helpful assistance as well as his scholarly attainments and professional attainments. In personal appearance and professional bearing, Dr. Forsee filled every ideal in the sick room. He had the happy faculty of being able not only to diagnose the physical ailment but also to equally well minister to a "mind diseased" and by his mere presence give help where medicaments would have utterly failed. His

graciousness did not overcome his candor, but his tenderness and evident solicitude for the well-being of those who sought his services, often made the bitter truth lose half its effect. His practice being of a general character, he was brought into the most intimate relationship with his patrons, and for years in many cases he was not only physician but most trusted friend and advisor.

Born in Kentucky, he retained through life the charming manners of the old-school Southern gentleman, possessing a certain courtesy which gave distinction to both his professional and private life. He was a charming host and loved to surround himself with congenial spirits and this hospitality was also enjoyed by his wife.

After withdrawing from the practice of his profession, Dr. Forsee gave himself up mainly to the pleasures of home and the consolations afforded by religious reading and both social and spiritual communion. His death, after 42 years of happy married life, left his widow with only the tenderest memories of one of the noblest men and most congenial spirits. On January 11, 1852, Dr. Forsee was united in marriage with Zeilda Musick, the eldest daughter of Joel L. and Marguerite (Presse) Musick.

Mrs. Zeilda Forsee, widow of the late Dr. Forsee, was born in St. Louis County, near Florissant, Missouri, and is a member of a family of distinction in the State. Her mother was a devout Catholic and she was reared in the faith of that church and was carefully educated at the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis. Her marriage to the late Dr. Forsee was a union which resulted in a happy companionship of many years. She was admirably fitted in every way to become the wife of such a man as Dr. Forsee, and, while her domestic virtues adorned his home, her wise counsel and loving co-operation in the advancement of his interests contributed materially to his success. Regarding home as the woman's kingdom, she succeeded in making her own an ideal one, and during the life of her husband devoted herself mainly to church affairs and to household matters, presiding at her husband's board with a charming hospitality but never seeking social leadership. Naturally of a retiring disposition, she found within the restricted sphere to which she confined herself the sweetest joys of life, and only those who have been admitted to intimacy have been aware of her artistic talents. In the realm of art, her attention has been given mainly to needlework, em-

broidery and china painting. Some very fine Spanish embroideries, the work of her fingers, have received the first prize at the St. Joseph and St. Louis expositions, while her collection of hand-painted china is of almost priceless value and has delighted not only her family and friends, but has received praise from connoisseurs.

During the earlier years of her life, Mrs. Forsee had comparatively little to do with business cares, but when circumstances made it necessary for her to shoulder these responsibilities, she demonstrated her natural fitness for all that pertains thereto. The death of her step-father, Sidney Harris, of her mother, her husband, a brother and of her sister, the late Mrs. Amanda Corby, left her the sole survivor of a family which had large business interests, and the heiress to a large estate. The affairs of this estate she has ably managed. Her kind and sympathetic nature has made her, from early life, the helpful friend of numerous charitable enterprises, and she has always been active in advancing the interests of her beloved church. Warmly interested in that noble band of Christian workers, the Sisters of Charity, she has aided them in many ways. She built and gave to the St. Joseph Hospital, of which the Sisters have charge, in memory of her late husband, Dr. E. B. Forsee, a memorial altar, which is of solid marble, and which occupies a place in the hospital chapel, an object of exquisite beauty and richness of design. She is noted for her many benevolences and has carried forward the enterprises originated by Mrs. Corby and has broadened and extended their scope. Wherever she has seen an opportunity to accomplish a lasting good in aid of the church or its charities, she has embraced such opportunities and her good deeds in this connection cannot be numbered. Many calls are constantly being made upon her for assistance, to all of which she responds cheerfully and her counsel and advice are a source of strength and constant aid to many useful institutions and bring help into many waste places.

Thus Mrs. Forsee grows old gracefully, living alone in her beautiful home, the last representative of her family. She is sustained and soothed by an unflinching trust in the Christian religion, looking confidently to the future and an eternity beyond the grave. While missing the sweet companionships with which she was more than usually blessed, she finds consolation in the blessed thought that a sweet reunion awaits her and with cheerfulness bears the burdens of the present life.

The remains of the late Dr. Forsee rest in the family vault at Corby Chapel, an interesting memorial church. His portrait is presented on a foregoing page.



portrait on p. 28

JOSEPH ROBIDOUX, the founder of St. Joseph, Missouri, has long since passed away and his dust has mingled with its native elements. The spot where it once rested is unmarked, but what citizen is there, in all Northwestern Missouri, who does not know the name or take pride in preserving the records of his remarkable life? Other pioneers there were in Buchanan County, whose solid services deserve to be preserved with honor in the annals of the county, but he was the first to establish a home here and to bring a breath of civilization to the wilderness that then prevailed.

Joseph Robidoux was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1783, the eldest son of Joseph and Catherine Robidoux. He had five brothers, —Antoine, Isidore, Francis, Michel and Louis, —and one sister. The elder Joseph was a Canadian Frenchman, who emigrated from Montreal to St. Louis, locating there soon after the French had established themselves at this point on the great river. There he accumulated a fortune, occupied one of the old white-walled mansions, educated his children beyond the common lot and became so prominent that the first General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri in December, 1812, did him the honor of holding its first session in his house.

Joseph Robidoux, the younger, the subject of this article, inherited many of his father's admirable traits. After the death of his first wife, the old home in St. Louis lost its attraction. He married Eugenia Delslille, at St. Louis, when but 18 years old, who survived but four years, leaving a son, Joseph E., who spent his whole life among the Indians, and died at White Cloud, Kansas. After visiting many points along the Mississippi, as far south as New Orleans, our subject came north and prospected around the Great Lakes, finally stopping on the present site of Chicago, as an Indian trader. Upon being robbed by the crafty savages, he returned to St. Louis. Soon after he made a trip up the Missouri River, accompanying one of the Chouteaus, in the interest of the American Fur Company. Upon his return to St. Louis from this expedition, he purchased a stock of goods and in the

fall of 1809 returned to Council Bluffs, the termination of his previous trip, and traded with the Indians there for 13 years, shipping his pelts and furs to St. Louis, in keel-boats.

In 1813, at Council Bluffs, he married Angelique Vaudry, a native of St. Louis, and they had six sons and one daughter. Mrs. Robidoux died at St. Joseph, January 17, 1857, and none of the descendants are now alive.

Mr. Robidoux had to enter into competition at the "Bluffs" with the American Fur Company, which was already established there, and he soon became so potent a rival, that the older concern was willing to buy him out, with the stipulation, however, that he should remain away from this fruitful field for three years. Robidoux kept the compact to the letter and during this enforced period of absence operated a bakery in St. Louis. When the three years had expired, he announced his intention of again establishing a trading post and the fur company was ready with a new proposition. They offered to place him in the neighborhood, at a salary of \$1,800 per year provided he would not interfere with their trade at the "Bluffs." This proposition he accepted and he landed at the mouth of a creek which is now known as Roy's Branch, north of the present city of St. Joseph, in the fall of 1826. A short time after, he removed to the mouth of Blacksnake Creek, where he erected a small log house. In 1830 he had become sole proprietor of a valuable trading post and he then built a large house located about where the Occidental Hotel in St. Joseph now stands, on the northeast corner of Main and Jules streets.

During his lonely life and early struggles in this section, Robidoux kept his family safe at St. Louis. He owned a negro named Hippolite, who spoke French and attended to his master's comfort. Robidoux was the master of all the different Indian dialects and understood the native character so thoroughly, that his life was one of comparative safety among them. He was shrewd and tactful in dealing with them or with the white traders, with whom he spoke French, or English with a strong French accent. He has been the hero of many historical romances, and many adventures have been connected with his personality. He is described as a heavily built man, about five feet, 10 inches in height, of swarthy complexion and with piercing eyes. His portrait reveals great force of character and he doubtless possessed in an eminent degree the virtues of truth and honesty or he could not have

so successfully kept the confidence of those with whom he dealt so long. His manners were mild and suave, and he was polite and hospitable. In the early building of the city, he aimed to have it a second St. Louis.

Joseph Robidoux died at St. Joseph on May 27, 1868, when almost 85 years of age. He was a sincere Catholic and was interred in Calvary Cemetery, where the interested stranger looks in vain for a fitting shaft to mark the spot. His funeral was made the occasion of suspended business and a general participation in the last tributes of respect shown the city's founder. Unfortunate speculations had dissipated his property and he passed away a poor man, in the midst of acres which were once his own. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

HON. JOSEPH J. WYATT, deceased, for many years a well known citizen of St. Joseph, attained distinction as a jurist and as a minister of the Gospel and was one of the pioneers of Northwestern Missouri. In his death, which occurred April 9, 1881, the citizens of St. Joseph felt they had sustained a severe loss in more than one way. They mourned the departure of a man who exemplified in his earthly career the mental powers of a successful business man, the high moral qualities of a spotless private life and an exalted sense of public duty. The elements which make up the good man and the good citizen shone out so brightly that his departure was lamented both as a private and as a public bereavement. His life history and work were closely connected with the history and progress of this city, and few have taken such great interest in this Western metropolis as he. Our sketch can only give a fragmentary account of a life that was exceedingly rich in noble deeds and instructive lessons.

Joseph J. Wyatt was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, July 13, 1819, and was a son of Micajah and Mary (McCorkle) Wyatt. His mother died in 1821, and soon after his father moved to Flemingsburg, Fleming County, Kentucky, and in that county Joseph was reared, receiving good rudimentary educational training and making a careful preparation for a useful life. He was an apt student and early formed a taste for the law. He studied law under John Cavan, a prominent attorney of Flemingsburg, and was admitted to the bar. In 1845 he decided to start out for himself in his profession and removed in June of

that year to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he began at once the active practice of the law. He was St. Joseph's fourth postmaster, appointed September 21, 1848, and served in that capacity one year. He was also the 16th postmaster, holding the office from April 11, 1867, to July 7, 1869. About 1850, he was elected probate judge of Buchanan County and held that office of responsibility for several years. During a term of about four years he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in that service established a reputation as a profound thinker, as a logical reasoner on the points involved in cases submitted to him, and as a jurist eminently fair and capable. He retired from the bench in 1861. In whatever capacity he served the public he was always found conscientious and faithful to the trusts devolving on him to an eminent degree.

In November, 1850, Judge Wyatt became identified with the Christian Church and at once began the preaching of the Word of God. During the years that he served on the bench he devoted some time to the expounding of the Gospel and came to be familiarly known as "Elder" Wyatt. He was the founder of the First Christian Church of St. Joseph, and after relinquishing his duties on the bench he devoted his entire time and talents to the ministry, serving several years as pastor of this church. The first meetings were held in the little log church on the hill where the present stately Court House now stands. For a number of years he was shepherd of the little flock and saw the congregation increase from a mere handful to a large number, rich in material wealth and influence and exercising a power for good in this city. During the last 22 years of his life he had charge of the church near Taos, in Buchanan County, known as "Old Union," and once a month during this period preached to its congregation. For 15 years he also preached steadily at Bethel. At the time of his death, he also had charge of congregations at Camden Point and Antioch. The best part of his life was passed as a Christian worker and he took earnest and great delight in his task. He was one of the founders of the college at Camden Point, of which he was a trustee. His public and private life were above reproach and all who knew him were warmly attached to him. The pastors of St. Joseph, after his demise, passed most complimentary and touching resolutions in regard to the sad event. While the death summons came to him suddenly, he was entirely prepared for the silent messenger. He was a Democrat always

in politics and was an outspoken defender of the principles he believed were right.

Judge Wyatt was married March 28, 1844, to Emily M. Gooding, of Fleming County, Kentucky, who belonged to one of the best families of the "Blue Grass" State. Twelve children were born to them, of whom three are now living, namely: John Cavan, secretary and treasurer and manager of the Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri; William, of Omaha, Nebraska; and George, a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri.

JOHAN SUBLETT LOGAN, M. D., a retired physician of St. Joseph, who has many just claims to eminence in his profession, is one of the State of Missouri's prominent and universally esteemed citizens. He was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, June 25, 1836, and is a son of Thomas and Frances (Sublett) Logan.

Thomas Logan was born in County Donegal, Ireland, August 7, 1801, of Scotch-Irish parentage, being a son of John and Jane (Shannon) Logan and a grandson of John Logan, of County Donegal, Ireland. He was a lineal descendant of Sir Robert Logan, of Restalig, Scotland. Upon coming to America, Thomas Logan settled in Kentucky, where he became a successful merchant, reared his family and passed out of life honored and respected, dying April 18, 1840. His wife, Frances Sublett, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, February 7, 1818, and was a daughter of Lewis Sublett and a granddaughter of Lewis Sublett and Thomas Coleman, two soldiers of the Revolutionary War, who served in Virginia regiments and subsequently removed to Kentucky and fought under Daniel Boone for the possession of that beautiful portion of our country. Her genealogy is interesting on every side. Her father was a representative of one of the Huguenot families that fled from France to Holland immediately after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Their services to King William, when he successfully contended for the English throne, won the gratitude of that monarch, who made them a large land grant in Virginia, upon which they settled. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his son, Joel DuPuy Sublett, served as a surgeon in the Mexican War, while Dr. Logan's services in the Civil War, were of too distinguished a character to ever be forgotten. The mother of Dr. Logan

descended from four Lewis Subletts and from the well known Strother family, which has also been conspicuous in the military life of the country. One member of this family, William Dabney Strother, who was captain in the Second Georgia Regiment, was killed in the battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, during the Revolutionary War, while his father, William Strother, served through that entire struggle without hurt and subsequently settled in Kentucky upon land granted him by the State of Virginia, for his services: William Strother's daughter, Sarah Dabney Strother, through her marriage with Lieut.-Col. Richard Taylor, became the mother of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the 12th President of the United States. The Pannill, Jennings and Dabney families of Virginia, of this same connection, were prominent in the affairs of those times. The DuPuy, Le Villain, Martain, Trabue, Flournoy, McGruder, Coleman, Bailey, Thornton and Savage families of Virginia were kindred of Lewis Sublett, Mrs. Logan's father.

It is not difficult to trace in the present subject of this biography inherited virtues of a noble ancestry. It was his good fortune to be born into a family where education was prized and the means possessed to give the children every opportunity the times afforded. In literary and classical courses, Dr. Logan had as preceptors such able and scholarly men as Samuel Womack, of the Boys' Academy, at Shelbyville, Kentucky; R. T. P. Allen, of the Kentucky Military Institute; and Dr. Waller, of Shelby College. After completing the course at the last named institution, Dr. Logan went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he studied medicine and chemistry under Drs. Schue and Faville. He then entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated; he then completed his studies with a post-graduate course at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

After this preparation, equipped at every point, the young physician came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and here entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon in the United States Hospital No. 13, located at Louisville, Kentucky, one of the largest established during the Civil War for the care of the wounded and sick of the Federal Army. During his service here he had charge of several large wards, also a hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and an invalid corps of 1,200 men at Camp Holt, near New Albany, Indiana. Later, Surgeon Logan was directed to establish a regimental

hospital for the 11th Regiment, Missouri Vol. Cav., at Camp Gamble, near St. Louis, and subsequently he was assigned to the charge of a ward in General Hospital, No. 5, in that city.

It was in 1863, during his hospital service at Louisville, Kentucky, that Dr. Logan performed professional services that were of great and permanent value to the country and to the science of medicine. While he was not the discoverer of bromine, Dr. Logan undoubtedly was the first to use this agent in the treatment of a gangrenous sore with perfect success, and the case is on record in the "United States Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion." The case was that of Corporal Jesse Havens, of Company F, 69th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., whose wound, received December 31, 1862, at Murfreesboro, developed hospital gangrene. This wound was from a conical ball and was situated in the anterior tibial region, lower third of the leg. The wound was treated by Surgeon Logan with a solution of bromine and with such immediate success that the scientific practitioner was ordered to take charge of the 13 patients in Hospital No. 2, all of whom were successfully treated. As a result, this treatment was adopted by the medical department of the army and came to be practiced in all the national hospitals.

Dr. Logan's service as a surgeon in the United States Army terminated April 14, 1864, and soon after he returned to St. Joseph, making his home upon a farm which he had previously purchased. In 1866 he returned to Louisville, Kentucky, where he resided until 1870, when he again returned to Missouri, settled on a farm which he purchased in Andrew County, five miles north of St. Joseph, and lived there several years. In 1879 he became a resident of the city, which has been his permanent home ever since. In the same year he became interested in cattle ranching in Texas and in Wyoming, and also in buying and selling lands in Texas and Missouri. On January 25, 1887, he was appointed administrator of the large estate left by the late Milton Tootle. The property was valued at \$4,000,000, and the work of settling the estate required the Doctor's attention for some years. He has also been a large dealer in real estate in St. Joseph, Missouri; in Louisville, Kentucky; and in the smaller cities of Fort Worth, Corpus Christi, Llano and Houston, Texas. In 1894, at Houston, Texas, he erected the Brazos Hotel, a four-story brick building, opposite the Central Depot. In 1904 he completed a very attractive office and

store building in St. Joseph at the corner of Eighth and Edmond streets; every room of this handsome building was engaged before the structure was completed.

On many occasions Dr. Logan has been appointed to office of honor, trust and responsibility. In 1865 he served as surgeon of the Buchanan County militia, under a commission from Governor Thomas C. Fletcher. During the administration of Governor Thomas J. Crittenden, he served as fish commissioner of the State of Missouri, succeeding ex-Governor Silas Woodson, May 13, 1882, and on June 20, 1885, he was reappointed to the position for the full term of four years by Governor John S. Marmaduke. On May 2, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Lon C. Stephens as a member of the board of managers of the Bureau of Geology and Mines, for the State of Missouri, for a term of four years. While a member of the board, he secured the passage of a bill by the Legislature, authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000 for core drilling, to find the economic deposits of the State for the land-owners and tax-payers. He put down a four-inch core drill five miles east of St. Joseph and at a depth of 747 found a workable vein of coal 22 inches in thickness, which will be worked in the near future.

Dr. Logan was married on November 20, 1862, to Emma P. Cotton, who is a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Puryear) Cotton, of Woodford County, Kentucky, of mingled Huguenot and English descent. Dr. and Mrs. Logan are the parents of six sons, namely: Charles C., Thomas T., John S., Jr., Lewis S., Milton T. and Frank P. Charles C. Logan, who is a physician, was first married February 6, 1900, to Edith Pearl Campbell, and the issue of this union was one son,—Samuel James; his second marriage, occurring June 22, 1904, was to Marie Luy, of Los Angeles, California. John S. Logan, Jr., was born November 1, 1869, and was married November 20, 1899, to Caroline Ashton Sheridan; they have two sons,—Sheridan, born December 9, 1900, and Thomas Ashton, born July 1, 1903. Frank P. Logan married Margaret Croysdale of Kansas City, Missouri, and has three sons,—John S., David C. and Frank P., Jr.

In politics, Dr. Logan was originally a Whig and cast his first presidential vote for Bell and Everett; since then he has voted with the Democratic party. He was a delegate in the State convention of 1872, which nominated Silas Woodson for Governor, and in that of 1880, when

Thomas J. Crittenden was named for the same position. In his religious life, Dr. Logan has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph since 1864.

Dr. Logan is a deeply studious man, possessed of a large fund of knowledge, and is a recognized authority on geology and kindred subjects. He is in the full vigor of his powers, both mentally and physically, and his wealth of scientific knowledge continues, through his writings, to be of value to his fellow men. Through hereditary qualifications, he holds membership in the Missouri Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. The evening of life is being passed in a beautiful home at No. 408 11th street, St. Joseph, one delightfully located and commanding a view which in itself is an inspiration—a picture painted by no mortal hand.

GEORGE W. BUELL. Prominent among the energetic and successful business men of St. Joseph, was the late George W. Buell, for many years president of the Buell Manufacturing Company of this city and who, during all his life, was identified with the milling industry. Mr. Buell was born in Rodman, Jefferson County, New York, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, July 4, 1900.

His father, Norman Buell, was born in Rodman, New York, April 25, 1806, and was descended through a long line of ancestors from William Buell who came to America in the early part of the 17th century from Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, England, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, from which place he removed to Windsor, Connecticut. His oldest child was Samuel Buell, who was born at Windsor and lived subsequently at Killingworth, Connecticut. Samuel Buell's oldest child was Samuel of Killingworth, whose 11th child was Joseph of Killingworth and Somers, Connecticut, and later of Newport, New Hampshire, and Orwell, Vermont. Joseph Buell's oldest child was Matthew Buell, whose places of residence are given as being the same as his father's. When the news reached Somers, Connecticut, that there had been fighting at Lexington, Matthew Buell hastened to the scene of action. He is said to have been the last man to leave the field after the battle of Bunker Hill. He held a commission as lieutenant and served three years in the war. Lieutenant Buell's eldest child was Matthew Buell, who was

born in Newport, New Hampshire, and later lived in Somers, Connecticut, where his eldest son, John, the grandfather of our subject, was born, and from which town he removed to Rodman, New York.

Our subject's father was a manufacturer of woollens in Illinois, and in his father's mill George learned the business, becoming a master of the details of woolen manufacturing at an early age.


In 1848 the family removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and here our subject soon started a small sawmill, which he located on Blacksnake Creek. Later he removed to Weston, Missouri, where he engaged in flour milling. This, however, did not agree with his health and he returned to St. Joseph where he started a woolen mill on the site of his old sawmill. From the beginning this business prospered and as a natural consequence rapidly developed, his operations showing a profit of from \$11,000 to \$29,000 per annum.

In 1877 at the solicitation of John S. Lemon (who had come into possession of a small woolen mill at Blue Rapids, Kansas) and others, our subject joined with them in the incorporation of the Buell Manufacturing Company, of which he became president, holding the office until the time of his death. Though Mr. Buell was handicapped in many ways by the other directors, under his skillful management the plant became the largest of the kind in the West. It now has a capital stock of \$200,000. Its product of blankets, robes and flannels is sold in every State and Territory of the Union, even to Alaska where prior to Mr. Buell's death a large trade had been established. The wool used in this mill is nearly all grown in Missouri, of which 1,000,000 pounds are used annually. They keep 175 hands employed, their pay-roll amounting to about \$5,500 a month, much of which goes to swell the prosperity of St. Joseph. Their annual production has reached more than \$250,000 per annum. In 1882 Mr. Buell authorized the erection of the present fine plant, which including the improved machinery which was introduced reached a cost of \$250,000. It covers 17 acres of land, and is one of the great industries to which St. Joseph points with pride, as having grown up within her own borders through the energy of home endeavor. From 1860 until his death 40 years later, Mr. Buell was the head and front of this great enterprise, its main directing spirit, and to him its wonderful development was due.

The late Mr. Buell was twice married: first to

Juliet Bancroft, who was born in Clay County, Missouri, and who was a niece of George Bancroft, the historian. She died in 1871, leaving a family of six children: Adelaide, wife of N. W. Sherman of Chicago; William Norman, of Gilman, Colorado; John Oliver, of St. Joseph; Florence N., wife of E. V. Riley of Chicago; Benjamin Bancroft, of San Francisco; and Mattie May, wife of Charles Miller of Chicago. On September 8, 1875, Mr. Buell was married to the lady who still survives him with two children: Juliet, wife of Francis McCord of St. Joseph; and George W., Jr., of San Francisco. Mrs. Buell was formerly Clara Ellen Mapstone, the second daughter of Richard Mapstone, a native of Bristol, England, and for a long period a prominent real estate dealer in St. Joseph. Mrs. Buell was born in Michigan. Her pleasant home in St. Joseph is situated at No. 730 North 22d street.

In addition to his large manufacturing interests, the late Mr. Buell was interested in other business enterprises in association with such prominent men as J. W. Bailey, John S. Lemon and W. N. Buell. He was not only a man of great business ability, but was also a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, one who was universally esteemed in St. Joseph. For more than 30 years, the old Buell home at 10th and Charles streets was noted for its lavish hospitality and was the scene of many delightful entertainments. He was a 32d degree Mason, being a member of all the Masonic bodies in St. Joseph. He was a man of charitable impulses and gave largely to the First Baptist Church, of which he was a consistent member and of which he has been an official for 24 years.


HOMAS H. DOYLE, M. D., of St. Joseph, Missouri, was born November 5, 1840, at Doylesburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He received his literary education in the public schools of his native place, and at St. Francis College, Loretto, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, in charge of the Franciscan Brothers. Commencing the study of medicine in the year 1861, he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in March, 1865. He practiced his profession in Chest Springs, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, until September, 1868, when he returned to New York City, and

attended a post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, session of 1868-69.

In the spring of 1869 he arrived in St. Joseph, and formed a partnership with Dr. E. A. Donegan, for the practice of his profession, which continued for four years. He was a member of the faculty of the first medical college ever established in St. Joseph, known as "The St. Joseph Hospital Medical College," being assigned to the professorship of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine. This institution in after years became the Ensworth Medical College, in which institution he still holds the position of professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, and is also president of the board of trustees. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Missouri Valley Medical Association, the St. Joseph Medical Society and the Buchanan County Medical Society, of which organization he was the first president. He was president of the Board of U. S. Pension Examining Surgeons of St. Joseph for eight years, served as health officer of the city for two years, and was mayor of the city from 1886 to 1888. He was major and surgeon of the "Saxton Rifles," a State military organization of St. Joseph in existence several years ago.

On October 12, 1871, Dr. Doyle was married to Margaret G. Sheehan of St. Joseph. They have two surviving children: Agnes and John M. The latter is also a physician, and is serving his second term as coroner of Buchanan County; he also holds the professorship of the practice of medicine and physical diagnosis in the Ensworth Medical College. The family belong to the Catholic Church, being leading members of the Cathedral parish.

Dr. Doyle has also been a prominent man of affairs in this city, identified with much of its improvement and good government. In politics he is a Democrat, one of the leaders and counsellors of his party.

EORGE W. COLLINS, secretary of the cutlery and sporting goods department of the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company, one of the large and important industries of St. Joseph, was born at Grafton, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 26, 1858, and is a son of George C. and Martha A. (Purdy) Collins.

The parents of Mr. Collins belong to old Baltimore families, which have had many prominent representatives in railroad circles. The greater part of the life of George C. Collins has been spent in railroad work, holding important positions with the Baltimore & Ohio and Illinois Central railroads and The Pullman Company in Baltimore, Grafton, Chicago and St. Louis. He now lives retired in the last named city. He married Martha A. Purdy, who died at Chicago, when our subject was but three years old. One of her brothers, Warren A. Purdy, formerly president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, now lives retired, as does also a second brother who was formerly one of the division superintendents of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Collins had five children, the two survivors being: A. L., who is in the employ of The Pullman Company at St. Louis; and George W., of this sketch.

Our subject was two years old when his parents moved to Chicago, where they remained eight years and then removed to St. Louis, where the youth completed his education and entered into business in 1879. He became connected with the largest exclusive sporting goods house in the United States (The E. C. Meacham Arms Company) and remained with that firm for six years. He then went to Kansas City, and engaged in the same line with E. E. Menges, but 18 months later returned to the former house, with which he remained for seven years. He then was associated for seven more years with the Fletcher Hardware Company, at Detroit, Michigan, and continued with that firm until he came to St. Joseph.

In March, 1899, Mr. Collins became manager of the cutlery and sporting goods department of the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company, and in 1901 he was elected one of the company's secretaries. Mr. Collins' acquaintance with the cutlery and sporting goods business is complete, covering a period of 25 years, as buyer and department manager; he is said to have had the greatest experience of anyone of his age in this line.

In 1879 Mr. Collins married Fannie M. Haile, a member of a prominent family of St. Louis. She has but recently passed away, leaving a large circle of sorrowing friends. She was an active and beloved member of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, of which Mr. Collins is also a member. He is a member of the

Benton and Lotus clubs and is fraternally connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.




CHRISTIAN LUDWIG RUTT, compiler and editor of the foregoing history, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 8, 1859, the son of Christian and Eva Katherina (Gauss) Rutt. His parents were both German, from the neighborhood of Stromberg, in Rhenish Prussia, a short distance from Bingen, on the opposite shore of the river Rhine. In September of 1865, the family removed to Kansas, locating in Atchison. The boy was sent to school at St. Benedict's, then a primitive academy, but which has since become famous in the West as a college. After having acquired the rudiments of English, German and Latin, he left school, early in his 13th year, and went to work in a brick-yard. Subsequently he labored in a boiler-shop, was helper to a plumber, tried bookbinding and the drug trade, and finally found congenial employment as "devil" in the composing room of the *Atchison Champion*, then a prosperous morning newspaper, edited and published by the late Col. John A. Martin, afterward Governor of Kansas. As a journeyman printer, he traveled about the country, after the manner of journeymen printers of those days, until November of 1881, when he forsook the "case" for the editorial room, having been made telegraph editor of the *Leavenworth Standard*, then a morning paper, edited by Ex-United States Senator Edgar G. Ross of Kansas. Subsequently he served in a similar capacity on the *Leavenworth Times*, under the late D. R. Anthony. In the summer of 1882 he published a weekly paper at Atchison,—the *Sunday Morning Call*,—in partnership with Luther L. Highby. It was a losing venture and he returned to Leavenworth and was city editor of the *Standard* until January of 1883, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and served as telegraph editor of the *Gazette* until the following June, when he accepted an offer from the *Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette*. He remained in Texas until the following December, holding positions on the *San Antonio Express*, the *Galveston News*, the *Austin Statesman* and the *Waco Examiner*. Malaria sent him North and he found a welcome at the *Gazette*, where he served as telegraph editor and city editor until May 1, 1887, when he was appointed secretary of the Board

of Police Commissioners, which position he held for 13 years, during which period, however, he maintained a connection with the *Gazette* as editorial writer. In March, 1900, he was made editor-in-chief of the *Gazette* and in June of that year was made manager of that paper. Two months afterward when the *Gazette* and *Herald* were consolidated, he was made manager of the *Gazette-Herald*, and when the paper was sold he was retained as managing editor, which place he held until August of 1902, when he resigned to take charge of a political department in the *Daily News*. In October, 1902, he was appointed managing editor of the *Daily News*, which place he retained at the consolidation of the *News* and *Press*, and which he holds at this time.

Mr. Rutt was married May 11, 1887, to Annie Herbst, daughter of George and Theresa Herbst. Mrs. Rutt is a native of St. Joseph. Like her husband, she is of German descent. Five children were born to this union: Helen Katherine, March 2, 1888; Marie Theresa, October 13, 1890; Francesca Maria, November 14, 1894; Anna Katherine, June 16, 1898; and Christian L., October 6, 1903. The first two named are dead.

Our subject's parents are dead, the father having died in St. Louis, Missouri, December 29, 1895, and the mother, in Boonville, Missouri, December 21, 1900. There were three children in the parental family, all of whom are alive, our subject's two sisters,—Mrs. William H. Wachtel and Mrs. John Tenner,—being residents of St. Louis.

Our subject is a Roman Catholic, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, organizations of that faith. He is also an active member of the Monroe Club (Democratic) and an honorary member of the Typographical Union. Mr. Rutt's portrait appears on a preceding page.

APT. P. V. WISE, the oldest member of the bar of Buchanan County, has been engaged in practice at St. Joseph since 1869 and has attained wide prominence in his profession. Captain Wise was born in 1829 near Frankfort, Kentucky, his parents having removed to that State from Virginia.

John Wise, his father, participated in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans, in January, 1815, with Gen. Andrew

Jackson, and also served in a number of engagements with the Indians. He removed to Pike County, Missouri, in 1832, remained there for a short time, and then went to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in lead mining until 1836. In that year he purchased a farm in Grant County, Wisconsin, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Captain Wise and his elder brother, Urbino, enlisted in the army for service in the Mexican War, the former belonging to the Third Mounted Riflemen and serving under Gen. Zachary Taylor, and the latter serving under Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1849 our subject's company went to Oregon with Colonel Loring's regiment. At the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment, he went to California and worked in the gold mines of Shasta County until the summer of 1850, when he journeyed through Mexico, Venezuela and Cuba on a prospecting trip. Returning to the United States, he went up the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Galena, Illinois, from which place many of the citizens had run away because of the cholera epidemic. Removing then to Grant County, Wisconsin, he located at Beetown, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in April, 1853. He began practice there and success marked his efforts from the start, his first case being one against the two attorneys with whom he had studied. After an extended stay in California, he returned to Grant County, and later located in Prescott, Pierce County, Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession until the outbreak of the Civil War. At the first call to arms, he enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company B, 6th Reg., Wisconsin Vol. Inf., for the three months' service. On the 21st of July, 1861, he reenlisted as a private in Company F, 1st Reg., Wisconsin Vol. Inf. He was soon after made a 1st sergeant, then became a 2d lieutenant, and in December, 1861, was commissioned a 1st lieutenant. At the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, on October 8, 1862, Lieutenant Wise was in command of his regiment, and in this action received a wound from which he has never recovered. He was discharged on account of said wound on February 8, 1864. Thirty days later he enlisted in Company F, 37th Reg., Wisconsin Vol. Inf. In May of that year he was in charge as captain of a company of Menominee Indians, serving in the Army of the Potomac. They joined the army in its march to Richmond and arrived before Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864, and there took part in the siege. Cap-

tain Wise was later appointed captain of Company G, 31st Reg., U. S. Volunteers, and thereafter was in all the engagements participated in by that regiment until April 2, 1865, when the regiment entered the city of Petersburg and then followed in pursuit of Lee's Army, which surrendered on April 9th of that year. After receiving his honorable discharge from the army, Captain Wise returned to Pierce County, Wisconsin, and there practiced law until 1869, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and here straightway gained prominence by winning a difficult case of State-wide importance. With the exception of two or three years when he was associated with partners, he has always practiced alone.

On April 10, 1853, Captain Wise was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Hammonds, daughter of Slade Hammonds, of Virginia. Mrs. Wise died January 19, 1899, aged 62 years, leaving a son, Virgil, who is assistant treasurer of the Lyceum Theatre of St. Joseph. In 1899, our subject married Mrs. Rebecca Bean. Politically, he is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and was elected district attorney and mayor at Prescott, Wisconsin, and also served as police judge.

Captain Wise is an enthusiastic G. A. R. man. He is full of the military spirit and would undoubtedly have followed a military career but for the injury he received. In 1866 he organized at Prescott the first G. A. R. post in Northwestern Wisconsin. He was a member and senior vice-commander of Custer Post, G. A. R., of St. Joseph, until 1883, and from that year until 1886 he was a member of Sumner Post at Sacramento, California. He was for two years commander of Chester Harding Post, No. 182, of St. Joseph. In 1894 he became a member of John Miller Post, G. A. R., at Seattle, Washington. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion, of which he is a past colonel, and is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He has been a Mason since 1858, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he has passed through all the chairs of the two last named societies. At one time he was a member of 16 benevolent and fraternal orders.

Captain Wise has traveled very extensively and has been in every State or Territory of the Union, except Alaska, and has made a tour of Europe, visiting all the important battle-fields. In all, he has made 25 trips from the Middle West to the Pacific Coast. He has visited the West Indies and also made an investigation of the route

of the Panama Canal. During the months of August and September, 1903, he made a trip of over 7,500 miles through the Western part of this country. Accustomed to making keen observations by reason of his extensive travels, his fund of knowledge is extremely large and diversified. He keeps thoroughly posted on what is going on in the world and puts his observations to practical use.



COL. JOHN F. TYLER, one of the leading business men of St. Joseph, the senior member of the well-known real estate and loan firm of John F. Tyler & Company, has other claims to prominence, being one of the city's capitalists and an honored survivor of the Civil War, in which he took a distinguished part. Colonel Tyler was born on September 12, 1838, in Jonesville, Lee County, Virginia, and is a son of Henry C. and Jane E. (Fulkerson) Tyler.

Colonel Tyler is of Pilgrim ancestry, his forebears having come to America in the "Mayflower." His paternal grandfather participated in the Revolutionary War in a Massachusetts company. His father, Henry C. Tyler, was born on his father's farm near Lenox, Massachusetts. Removing to Virginia soon after reaching his majority, he there embarked in a mercantile business. In connection with his mercantile business, he engaged in large stock dealings, buying all stock offered for sale in that section of the country, the farmers taking their pay largely in merchandise. Drovers were employed to drive the stock thus purchased to the planters in Virginia and the Carolinas, where they were sold. He owned thousands of acres in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. Part of this property was afterward purchased by a British syndicate and built up and improved as a health resort. He was a man of great business capacity and successfully engineered many large enterprises. He built and conducted stores in three States.—Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.—and was conducting eight in all at the time of his death. He took a large interest in the material development of the surrounding country, especially in the building of good roads. Although he died in 1851 at the early age of 45 years, he had accomplished more in his lifetime than many whose lives have been much longer extended. His wife was a daughter of the old aristocratic Fulkerson family of Virginia and our

subject was the only child of this union. The death of Colonel Tyler's parents occurred within nine days of each other, that of his mother preceding that of his father by that time.

Colonel Tyler was only 13 years of age when his parents died and was doubly bereft on account of their decease occurring so nearly at the same time. He then became a member of the family of his uncle, Archelaus H. Fulkerson, a large farmer and stock-raiser, with whom he remained until the age of 17 years, when he entered the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia. He was graduated from that institution in 1859 and in the fall of that year removed to Lexington, Missouri, where he engaged in teaching for two years. The outbreak of the Civil War gave a new trend to his life, the first call to arms finding him ready to leave the quiet of the schoolroom for the bustle of the camp. In 1861 he volunteered as a private in Company B, 14th Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., U. S. A., but was elected major from the ranks and at Lexington was appointed ordnance officer by Colonel Mulligan, who was quick to note his military bearing and ability.

Colonel Tyler had charge of the ordnance department during the time Mulligan was stationed at Lexington. In the interval between the first and second battles of Lexington, he superintended the making of all the ammunition that was used in the second battle, including cartridges, canister, round and grape shot. History tells how this gallant little band was finally compelled to surrender on account of the supplies of water and ammunition giving out, and much praise is due the young officer of ordnance who accomplished such remarkable results in this military exigency. He secured a parole and went to St. Louis, where he was exchanged. Shortly afterward, he was appointed by Governor Gamble, major and aide-de-camp to General Scofield, who was then in charge of the forces in Missouri. Colonel Tyler was very active in organizing the troops at St. Louis and throughout the State and was later appointed lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Missouri Vol. Inf., and was assigned to duty on the Iron Mountain Railroad, where he remained more than two years. He was commissioned, at a later date, colonel of his regiment, his former superior officer, Col. John B. Gray, having been made adjutant general of the State. Colonel Tyler was placed in charge of the southeastern district of Missouri, under Gen. E. M. Davidson, until near

the close of the war, when the regiment was discharged and mustered out.

In the spring of 1865, Colonel Tyler engaged in merchandising at St. Joseph, Missouri, being associated for some time with J. A. Piner. Prior to the war, while engaged in teaching, he had commenced studying law, reading under the direction of Judge John F. Ryland of Lexington, Missouri. After his return from the army, he resumed his studies and soon was admitted to the bar. He then turned his attention for a time to agricultural pursuits and operated a large farm in Buchanan County, near St. Joseph, where he made many improvements and built a comfortable farm residence. In 1872, however, he gave up farming and returned to St. Joseph and entered upon the practice of his profession and later became interested in the real estate and insurance business. This later became of so much importance that he decided to devote all his energies to its expansion and in 1890 he admitted his nephew, Hon. William E. Spratt, now mayor of St. Joseph, into partnership. A sketch of the latter will be found in this work. In the same year the firm moved into the Commercial Block, at No. 415 Francis street. Their offices were fitted up in modern style, sparing no expense. They afterward bought the building at No. 415 Francis street and now have offices which are not excelled by any in the city. The company's business covers real estate and loans and it is among the largest concerns operating in Buchanan County in these lines. The prominence of both members of the firm adds to its reliability and its operations aggregate many thousands of dollars annually.

On November 9, 1862, Colonel Tyler was united in marriage with Jane E. Spratt, who was a daughter of the late Maj. William Spratt, one of the pioneer settlers and prominent citizens of Lafayette County, Missouri. During the Civil War, Major Spratt served as quartermaster in the Union Army, and later for many years was circuit clerk of Lafayette County. Mrs. Tyler was born at Lexington, Missouri, where she was reared and carefully educated and was a favorite in the city's social life. She made many friends in St. Joseph. Her death occurred in 1887, having survived her four children.

In politics Colonel Tyler is a Democrat of the old type, upholding the early principles of that great party, but holding no political office nor seeking any. He has been a Free Mason for very many years and belongs to St. Joseph Lodge, No.

78, A. F. & A. M. Religiously he is a Presbyterian and has been a liberal supporter of the work of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph. The family residence at No. 215 North Seventh street is one of the palatial homes of this city.

Colonel Tyler must be classed with the builders of St. Joseph's prosperity. His fidelity to the city's interests has been marked on many occasions and he is regarded with feelings of the highest esteem by his fellow citizens. Personally he is a man to win friends, frank in his manner, hospitable as a host and reliable as a business man.

JOHAN CAVAN WYATT, who for many years has been a prominent merchant of St. Joseph, is secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, the largest and finest retail house in St. Joseph, an establishment that needs no introduction to the people of Missouri. Mr. Wyatt was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, August 11, 1845, and is a son of Hon. Joseph J. and Emily M. (Gooding) Wyatt, and a grandson of Micajah and Mary (McCorkle) Wyatt.

Hon. Joseph J. Wyatt, known to thousands as "Elder" Wyatt, was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, July 13, 1819, and was two years old when his mother died, his father soon after moving to Fleming County, Kentucky. There he was reared and passed his youth. After a thorough preparation for the legal profession in the office of John Cavan, he was admitted to the bar. In June, 1845, the year following his marriage to Emily M. Gooding, of Fleming County, Kentucky, he came to St. Joseph and practiced law, also serving two terms as postmaster, being appointed September 21, 1848, and remaining in office one year, and later filling the position for two years.—from April 11, 1867, to July 7, 1869. He was probate judge one term and also judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for a term of about four years, and in this service established an enviable reputation as a jurist. During the later years of his life he engaged in preaching, acting as pastor for some time of the First Christian Church of this city, of which he was the founder. During the last 22 years of his life he preached once a month to the congregation of the church near Taos known as "Old Union," and for 15

years preached steadily at Bethel. At the time of his death, which came to him suddenly April 9, 1881, he was in charge of the congregations at Camden Point and Antioch. He was one of the founders of the college at the former place, and long held a position on the board of trustees of the institution. Of the 12 children born to him and his wife, three are now living: John Cavan, the subject of this narrative; William, of Omaha, Nebraska; and George, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

John C. Wyatt received his educational training in the public schools of St. Joseph and in 1860 embarked in business. In 1875 he became a member of the firm of Townsend & Wyatt, which in 1890 was reorganized as the Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company. Their establishment is classed with the great department stores of Missouri. It is under the active management of Mr. Wyatt, and to him is due much of the great prestige the company enjoys. His ability as a business man is recognized, and honest business methods have gained for him the highest respect of the people. He is a member of the Board of Education, a trustee of the Y. M. C. A., president of the Robidoux Building & Loan Association, and president of Mount Mora Cemetery, of St. Joseph. Religiously, he is a member of the First Christian Church, and has served faithfully as a member of its board of trustees.

In 1875, Mr. Wyatt was joined in marriage with Kate Garrard, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and died in St. Joseph in 1889.

PAUL G. WOODSON, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank, at Agency, Buchanan County, was born at Agency, November 18, 1873, and is a son of Dr. C. R. and Julia P. (Tabor) Woodson.

Dr. Woodson moved to St. Joseph in 1886, where he has practiced medicine for many years. He is superintendent of the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, and is known as one of the leading alienists of the State. In 1903 he built a brick block, including bank and hotel, at Agency and, with his son, our subject, owns the controlling shares of stock in the Farmers' State Bank at Agency. He owns also one of the largest orchards in the State, comprising 276 acres. His two children are Paul G. and Julia.

Our subject was 12 years old when his parents moved to St. Joseph and that city was his home until recently. He obtained his early edu-

cation in the public schools, spent two years in the law department of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession for two years. When the late trouble with Spain arose, he was one of those to offer his services, enlisting in Company C, 4th Reg., Missouri Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, under Colonel Corby and Captain Manheim, and was in the service from May until February. He then returned to St. Joseph and was occupied with affairs concerning the asylum where he conducted the store room for four years, and in looking after his own and his father's financial affairs, until October, 1903, when he became cashier of the Farmers' State Bank at Agency.

On the aforementioned date, the bank was organized as a State bank, with these officers: J. H. Carey, president; W. F. Smith, first vice-president; and M. W. Farris and C. F. Powell, second vice-presidents. The directing board is comprised of the following gentlemen: J. H. Carey, W. P. Smith, M. W. Farris, C. F. Powell, J. G. Lewis, W. D. Pyne, G. W. Wells, James C. Riley and Dr. C. R. Woodson, all of them residents of Agency, with the exception of Dr. Woodson.

Paul G. Woodson is identified with the Democratic party, but takes no very active interest in political matters beyond performing the duties expected of a good citizen. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Red Men. The family is one of prominence in Buchanan County.

FRANK C. BARRINGTON, president and manager of the Columbian Electrical Company, at St. Joseph, is one of the enterprising and progressive men, who in the last few years have contributed much to the business impetus which is shown in every branch of the city's commercial life. Mr. Barrington is still a young man, born July 11, 1873, at St. Joseph, Missouri, and is a son of Charles Connor and Almedia (Timerson) Barrington.

Edmund Barrington, our subject's great-grandfather, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, came to America before the adoption of the Constitution, being then five years old. His father died while making the trip over the ocean, but his mother and the remainder of the family landed safely at Philadelphia, which became the family

home for several generations. On June 14, 1804, Edmund Barrington, our subject's great-grandfather, was married to Eleanor Connor, whose father was a sea-faring man and died on his ship from a wound received during the Revolutionary War.

Edmund Barrington, our subject's grandfather, was born in Philadelphia, where he was associated with the press of that time, understanding the art of printing and making a comfortable living through translations from foreign languages. He belonged to the literary coterie of old Philadelphia, of which memories are still kept among the old papers and family archives of the day. He was born February 18, 1808, and died in his native city on November 14, 1889. On October 4, 1834, he married Eliza Rogers, who was born at Philadelphia, October 10, 1810, and was a daughter of John Leonard and Mary (Andrews) Rogers. Mr. Rogers was born in New York, but after his marriage always resided at Philadelphia: his father was killed during the Revolutionary War. The children of Edmund and Eliza (Rogers) Barrington were: Mary Eliza, Michael Connor, Eleanor Anne and Charles Connor. Of this family all are deceased, except our subject's aunt, Eleanor Anne, who still resides in Philadelphia.

The late Charles Connor Barrington, father of our subject, was educated in the Philadelphia public schools and was graduated from the High School. His business experience prior to removing to the West in 1864, was as a clerk in John Wyeth's laboratory, in Philadelphia, this pharmacist having taken the large contract to supply drugs to the army during the Civil War. When the chemist had completed his contract, his young assistant found himself without a situation. Just at this time, William M. Wyeth, well known in St. Joseph, Missouri, was visiting his brother in Philadelphia, and induced the young man to visit the West. This visit resulted in Mr. Barrington finding conditions so congenial in the Western city that, doubtless to the surprise of his Eastern relatives, he never returned to live in Philadelphia.

Mr. Barrington served as a member of the Home Guard during his first year in Missouri. He then entered the employ of William M. Wyeth as credit man for this important house, and this association, brought about by chance, continued until Mr. Barrington's death on September 13, 1884. He was a charter member of the first Knights of Pythias lodge organized here

and was connected with many of the earlier business and social bodies. Politically he was a Republican.

On the maternal side our subject can claim distinguished ancestry and gentle blood. On May 27, 1865, Charles Connor Barrington was married at St. Joseph, Missouri, to Almedia Timerson, who was at that time residing with her sister Mrs. Caroline Benham. She was a daughter of Charles and Margery (Blanchard) Timerson. Her great-grandfather, Charles Timerson, was a native of France, one of the *emigre* Huguenots who fled from their native country and found homes in America. He settled in Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York, and took part in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Barrington's paternal grandparents were Charles and Mary (Holcomb) Timerson, the latter being also of French extraction and a native of Whitehall, New York. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Charles Timerson, was born December 10, 1806, at Auburn, New York and he was in charge of the State Prison there as warden for many years, this connection being broken upon his retirement from active life, in 1850. His death took place in 1884. He married Margery Blanchard, also of Auburn, New York, and they had a family of 10 children born to them, the two survivors being: Mrs. Barrington and Mrs. Eliza Campbell, of Marshall, Michigan. Tracing in another line, we find that our subject's great-uncle, Michael Connor, was a commander in the British Navy. This interesting study of family records might be extended, if space permitted, but enough has been recalled to show the quality of the stock from which sprung the progressive and enterprising citizen of whom it is our privilege to write.

After completing his common-school education in the schools of St. Joseph, Frank C. Barrington started out to engage in the battle of life for himself. He found his first opportunity where many another successful man has found his,—in railroad work,—and he was connected with the Burlington system for several years. From there he went into the sales department of the Buell Manufacturing Company, where a few years of business experience prepared him for his next advancement, when he became secretary to W. T. Van Brunt, general manager of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company. During his railroad connection he had learned stenography and it was also during these years that he first became interested in electricity, having

charge of the lighting department in the local offices.

In 1893, in partnership with George C. Rough, who was auditor of the railroad company, and Charles E. Roehle, then the electrical engineer for the railroad company, he organized the Columbian Electrical Company, which was incorporated with these officers: George C. Rough, president and manager; and Frank C. Barrington, secretary and treasurer. In 1896 Mr. Barrington became president of the company, having purchased Mr. Rough's interest. At its beginning, the business was retail in its scope, the work being electrical construction of all kinds, but the business seemed to be so firmly founded that by 1898 contracts were taken for wholesale work and now the Columbian Electrical Company is one of the largest electrical jobbing houses west of the Mississippi River. Business extends all over the Middle West and is constantly reaching into new territory. This company has installed many large electrical plants in this section. It equipped the Willis Theatre at Kansas City, and has had equally large contracts at other points. The success of this company must be directly attributed to the energy, enterprise and business ability of its young president. He is interested in other business combinations and is on the directing board of the Missouri & Kansas Oil & Gas Company.

Mr. Barrington has a beautiful home in St. Joseph and a pleasant family circle, having married Vinnie Shultz, a member of one of the old families of St. Joseph. The family belong to Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

In politics Mr. Barrington is one of the city's active and influential Republicans, a member of the Republican County Committee and during the mayoralty of Mayor Combs was a member of the City Council. His fraternal membership is with the Elks and he is one of the charter members of the organization in this city.

ALFRÉD LEE FEUQUAY, a prominent business man of St. Joseph, senior member of the firm of Feuquay & Randall, dealers in wood, coal and feed, was born at St. Joseph, February 14, 1849, and is a son of Aberly and Mary (Robertson) Feuquay.

Aberly Feuquay was one of the pioneers of

Buchanan County and was identified with much of the early history of St. Joseph. He was born in Tennessee but left his native State before he was 17 years old, going first to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained a few years and then coming to St. Joseph, Missouri. He followed farming until the spring of 1851, when he crossed the plains to California. He worked in the gold mines there for three years with profit and came home by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Although he suffered shipwreck on the Pacific Ocean, he finally reached St. Joseph in safety. From 1862 to 1865 he was actively engaged in freighting between St. Joseph and Denver, and made one trip as far West as Virginia City, Idaho. Those were days of great danger and hardship, but Mr. Feuquay survived them and spent the remainder of his life in farming and stock-raising. Prior to the Civil War he was a slave-owner, but he was never a dealer, his efforts at all times being to better their condition. Like many other conscientious men, he felt, when his slaves were freed, that they would miss his care and forethought for their well being. He was a man of excellent parts, honest, brave and worthy in every way of the high esteem in which he was held. He died February 20, 1900, aged 62 years, having been a Democrat all his life.

He married Mary Robertson, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, and they had three children, namely: Alfred Lee; Sarah, deceased, wife of A. V. Thomas, of St. Joseph; and Nancy E., deceased. The family was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the mother was a member.

Alfred Lee Feuquay was educated in the common schools of St. Joseph and attended the first city High School, which was located on North 10th street, and was under the supervision of the late Prof. Edward B. Neely. He remained at home cultivating the farm for many years, but in 1877 he removed to Holt County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising on a large scale, in which business he continued for 12 years. In 1889 he retired to St. Joseph and entered into the live stock business, forming a partnership in the following year with Loarn Randall, under the present firm style. The business is expanding, a branch being conducted in South St. Joseph by W. R. Feuquay, a son of the senior member of the firm.

In 1873 Mr. Feuquay was married to Sarah E. Young, of Holt County, Missouri, a daughter

of S. R. Young, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Feuquay died February 13, 1904. One son—Walter Roy—was born to this union. Mr. Feuquay is a member of the First Christian Church, in which he is one of the deacons.

Mr. Feuquay is very prominent in business circles and is one of the directors of the St. Joseph Board of Trade. His fraternal connection is with Logan Tribe, No. 27, Improved Order of Red Men, in which he has passed all the chairs and now fills the office of grand keeper of wampum of the State of Missouri.

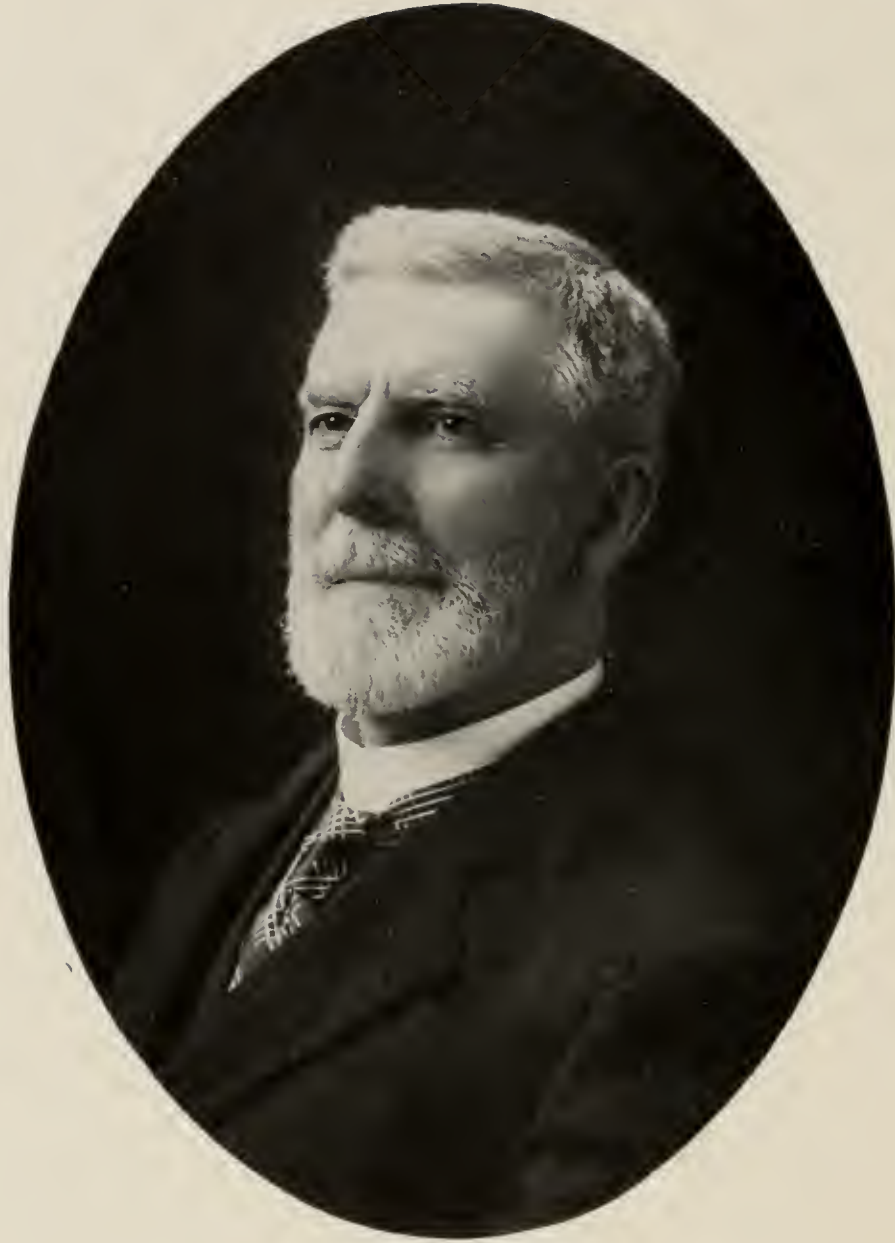
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HON. WILLARD P. HALL, deceased, Governor of the State of Missouri from January 31, 1864, until January 2, 1865, belongs to Missouri's long list of distinguished men. He was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, May 9, 1820, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, November 3, 1882, attaining eminence as one of the State's greatest lawyers.

Almost immediately after graduating at Yale College he came, in 1842, to Sparta, Buchanan County, entering upon his long and honorable career in the law. Soon after he was appointed circuit attorney by Governor Reynolds, and in 1844 he was chosen by his party as one of the Democratic electors and had the felicity of carrying the vote of the State electors to Washington, in favor of James K. Polk. In 1846 he entered enthusiastically into the campaign as a Congressional candidate, against Judge Birch, of Clinton County, but when the call came for troops to fight Mexico all personal considerations were forgotten, and he enlisted as a private in the First Missouri Cavalry and went with General Kearny's expedition, under Col. Alexander W. Doniphan, as far as Santa Fé.

Being detailed to assist Colonel Doniphan in preparing a code of laws for the government of the Territory of New Mexico, home affairs were almost obscured, until, to his surprise, he was notified of his election to Congress. He served ably in that body for six years. In 1861 he was elected one of the representatives from Buchanan County to the noted convention of that year, and was so zealous and outspoken in his opposition to the act of secession, that when the convention assumed control of the State, he was made Lieutenant Governor. During the progress of the Civil War, he was continually active in di-





EDWARD B. NEELY

recting military affairs, and, upon the death of Governor Gamble, January 31, 1864, General Hall was made Governor. This office he ably filled through one of the most difficult periods of this great Commonwealth's life, and turned over to his successor, Governor Fletcher, an easier seat than the one he had occupied. He resumed his law practice at St. Joseph, where his brilliant intellect, his sound and instructed judgment, his quickness of perception and his thorough knowledge of subjects outside the domain of law, made him eminent both as a debater and as a private counselor. He was a man not only of intellectual vigor, but of calm and discriminating judgment.

Governor Hall was twice married, first, in 1847, to Annie E. Richardson, and second, in 1864, to Ollie L. Oliver. He is survived by a son, Willard P. Hall, now a resident of Kansas City, who has also achieved distinction at the bar, and for some years was judge of the Court of Appeals, at Kansas City.

EDWARD B. NEELY. The death of the late Edward B. Neely, at his home in St. Joseph, Missouri, on March 29, 1904, removed from this city a noted educator and an esteemed citizen of spotless private character. His birth took place on Christmas Day, 1828, in Accomac County, on the eastern shore of Virginia, at "The Hermitage," the old family seat, and he was a son of John and Amelia (Bayly) Neely.

The Neely family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His grandparents were both born in the North of Ireland, and his grandmother belonged to the Rutherford family, once famous for a long line of eminent and honored Presbyterian clergymen. The grandfather settled first in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, but later removed to Washington County, where the family was reared. Here John Neely, father of the late Professor Neely, was born and after completing his collegiate course at Washington College, Pennsylvania, removed to Accomac County, Virginia, where he married Amelia Bayly, a talented and accomplished lady of worth and beauty, a member of one of the old aristocratic families of English ancestry in Eastern Virginia. She was born at "The Hermitage," the old family homestead, and resided there until after the birth of our subject, who was the oldest of the family of eight children. Two of his sisters, Mrs. Mary

E. Bradley, now deceased, and Mrs. Kate J. Festitits, developed literary talent at an early age and both became known to the literary world through books of great merit. One of his brothers, a young man of unusual ability, died shortly after being admitted to the Accomac bar, and another brother, the late John Neely, of Norfolk, Virginia, was one of the most distinguished lawyers in that State.

The late Edward B. Neely was a child when his parents removed from Accomac County, first to Easton, Maryland, afterward to Warrenton, Virginia, later to Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland, and still later, to Washington, D. C. This gave the youth the advantage of excellent educational opportunities, and he was carefully prepared for college by his scholarly father. In his 17th year he entered the junior class of Washington College, Pennsylvania, which now takes a leading position with the foremost educational institutions of the country as Washington and Jefferson College. Here he was graduated with high rank, September 29, 1847, when in his 19th year. Many of his classmates have become famous in different walks of life, one of these being the great statesman, the late James G. Blaine. Both Mr. Blaine and Mr. Neely were selected as orators at that commencement; the latter selected as his subject "The American Boy" and received much praise both for its subject matter and for his manner of delivery.

One month after graduation, Mr. Neely accepted the position of assistant teacher in Warfield Academy, in Howard County, Maryland, an educational institution located some 25 miles from the city of Baltimore. In 1848 he opened a private school at Onancock, Accomac County, Virginia, which he conducted for two years and in that time established his reputation as a successful teacher so thoroughly, that in 1850 he was elected by the unanimous vote of the trustees to succeed his father as principal of Margaret Academy, situated also in Accomac County, one of the oldest and most aristocratic schools in the State. This academy prospered under his management, and, in addition to the old patrons, students were attracted from all parts of the eastern shore and from the exclusive families on the opposite side of Chesapeake Bay. This position was a pleasing and lucrative one and the school continued to prosper, but its scope was too narrow to satisfy the young man's growing ambitions. In his search for a wider field, Mr. Neely selected St.

Joseph, Missouri, as a point offering many opportunities. Hence, in 1855, he resigned his position at Margaret Academy, much to the regret of all concerned, and, in company with a former fellow student, R. F. Maxwell, also a graduate of his alma mater, and his successor in the school at Onancock, came to the West and settled in this city.

The long journey was made overland to Pittsburg, and, as railroad facilities were still in their infancy in this section, Mr. Neely with his wife, daughter and servant, completed the trip by steamboat. At that time St. Joseph was a town of some 3,000 inhabitants, but with many awakening business enterprises, and Mr. Maxwell soon entered commercial life. Mr. Neely took charge of the town academy and upon the organization of the public school system, in 1860, he consented to receive in his school those pupils who were found to be too far advanced in their studies for the public schools as they were constituted at that time. This admirable arrangement, however, continued but four months, for, on account of the prostration of business and the general upheaval of society on the border, occasioned by the Civil war, all the public schools at St. Joseph were suspended and remained closed until 1864.

When the war clouds had passed and the people were again taking up the ordinary duties of life, the subject of education became one of paramount importance in this intelligent city and the School Board was reorganized and 11 members were elected, by whom Mr. Neely was unanimously chosen superintendent of the public schools of the city on August 12, 1864. He had continued all through the war to carry on his private school and had sought no official place on the School Board, but accepted the honor and ably and wisely filled the position until his death, a period of over 40 years. At the date of his last election, he was named for a term of two years by a unanimous vote, and from the time of his first election as superintendent the history of the public schools of St. Joseph cannot be disassociated from that of Mr. Neely.

In 1866 he was honored by election to the presidency of the Missouri State Teachers' Association and through his efforts this educational body, meeting at St. Louis, formulated plans and endorsed methods which redounded to the welfare of the whole State.

Prior to taking charge of the city schools, Mr. Neely had served as county superintendent, having been first appointed, without any sollicita-

tion on his part, by the County Court. After six and a half years of service, on account of the city schools increasing and demanding all his attention, he declined renomination to this position. In the many honorable positions he held, his fitness had been so generally acknowledged that appointments came to him not only unsolicited, but unexpectedly. In 1870, Governor McClurg appointed Mr. Neely a member of the board of regents of the State Normal Schools, and at the first meeting of that body, held in Jefferson City, he was elected president and was reelected as such each year during the four years he served on that body. During his years of service, the Normal School for the Northern District was located at Kirksville and that of the Southern District, at Warrensburg. Handsome buildings were erected, superior teachers were secured and the schools thoroughly organized.


In 1871 was erected the largest and most thoroughly equipped school building in St. Joseph and the honor was done our distinguished subject of naming this beautiful building the "Neely School." In 1890 when the city established a Free Public Library, Mr. Neely was appointed by the mayor a member of the first board of directors and served in that capacity for six years. He was solicited to accept the presidency of the board but firmly declined on account of the pressing duties which he so faithfully continued to discharge as city superintendent of schools, but he consented to accept the vice-presidency and served as such for six years.

On May 5, 1852, Mr. Neely was married to Charlotte Slagle, a beautiful and accomplished woman, who is the youngest daughter of Hon. Jacob Slagle, of Washington, Pennsylvania. Two of their four children still survive: Mrs. Charles J. Trowbridge, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Mary E. B., at home. Annie McConnell, the eldest, born in Virginia, November 7, 1853, died at St. Joseph, September 11, 1860; and Louis Poulson, the only son, died at St. Joseph, September 29, 1860, aged three years.

Mr. Neely sought recreation in books and travel. In 1887 he spent a delightful summer wandering through England, Ireland, Scotland and other countries, and in 1889 he again went abroad, accompanied by his wife and daughter Mary. They visited the Paris Exposition and extended their travels to many of the interesting portions of the continent of Europe. Mr. Neely taking the greatest interest in studying the schools and systems of Germany and other countries and

visited some of the noted educational institutions of Ireland. He returned home alone, Mrs. and Miss Neely remaining in Europe for two years longer in order to give the latter educational advantages in Berlin and Paris.

The death of such a man as the late Edward B. Neely can be considered in no other light than as an irreparable loss. One of the most scholarly men of his day, he was simple and unaffected in his manner, and possessed a charming personality. A large part of the joy he took in life came from his literary environments, but he encouraged hospitality and welcomed friends to his home and affections with a geniality which gave no suspicion of superiority. His portrait is shown on a foregoing page.

EN. M. JEFF. THOMPSON. In recalling the prominent men of the early days of St. Joseph, those who wrought in their various ways for the city's great future, Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson is found to have occupied a distinguished position. General Thompson was born January 22, 1826, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and was a son of Capt. Merriweather Thompson, who, for years was in the paymaster's department of the United States Army, at Harper's Ferry.

The real name of General Thompson was that of his father, the cognomen "Jeff" having been a nickname applied during his school days. It clung through after life and even after he had attained manhood and removed to St. Joseph. So persistent seemed the name, that finally Mr. Thompson applied to the Legislature and had it legalized.

In 1846, at the age of 20 years, the young man left his mountain-river home and started out for himself, removing to Clay County, Missouri. There he clerked in a store for one year and then removed to St. Joseph, where he became a clerk for the firm of Middleton & Riley, in which connection he continued until 1852. In their interest he visited Salt Lake City, but came back to St. Joseph in the fall of 1852. Shortly afterward, he started in partnership with Major Bogle a grocery store in this city, which he closed out at a later date and accepted the office of commissary for the surveyors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. This trip brought him into contact with new men, scenes and interests and he was not slow to take advantage of opportuni-

ties thus offered him, and when he returned from Hannibal he had acquired a good, practical knowledge of surveying. He came back to St. Joseph in charge of a surveying party and was entrusted with the task of constructing the western division of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and remained in charge until its completion, in February, 1859.

During these years he had made many friends and had become something of a figure in politics, so that in 1858 he was made city engineer and in the following year was elected mayor of St. Joseph. Local history details the advancement of the city during his administration, during times more or less as trying as the city ever passed through.

General Thompson was very prominently identified with the great railroad interests of the time, was president of the Maryville, Palmetto & Roseport Railroad, now the St. Joseph & Grand Island. He also was secretary of the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad Company, a corporation now out of existence, and was an enthusiastic worker for transportation facilities to the West, anticipating the great future development which has since taken place. Had not war and other conditions prevented, he would probably have given St. Joseph the first commercial position in this region. He was not neglectful of local interests in the enthusiasm of projecting great enterprises, but served as a member of the Elwood Town Company, promoted the growth of educational institutions and encouraged the founding here of industrial concerns of all kinds. He was interested in the real estate business for a considerable period, and at one time the firm of Harbine & Thompson handled much city and adjacent property.

General Thompson made a brilliant record as a military man and was known by the name of "Swamp Fox." At the opening of the Civil War and during 1860 and 1861, he was colonel of a regiment of State guards. When the time came to make his decision between the North and South, he cast in his fortunes with his native section and gave all his wonderful energy and enthusiasm to the Confederate cause. His gallantry, valor and courage as a soldier gave him the rank of brigadier-general. Toward the close of 1864, realizing that the cause to which he had so devotedly attached himself was lost, he surrendered his command to the Federal authorities. For a time he was detained as a prisoner near Sandusky, Ohio, on Johnson Island, but as soon

as released he accepted the situation and was one of the first of the prominent Southern leaders to accept reconstruction.

After the close of the war, General Thompson settled in New Orleans, where he embarked for a time in a grocery and liquor business. His friends at St. Joseph had not, however, forgotten him and his previous services to the city, and through the influence of Gen. A. L. Lee, formerly a banker in St. Joseph, and president of the Elwood Town Company, he was appointed surveyor general of Louisiana. With his characteristic enthusiasm, he entered upon duties unusually arduous, continuing to fill this position for the succeeding eight years. Finally his health gave out completely and he was obliged to ask a leave of absence. After a period spent in travel, he came to St. Joseph, where he soon grew worse and after a time of most serious illness passed away, at the Pacific House, September 5, 1876. His remains rest in Mount Mora Cemetery.

In 1848, at Liberty, Missouri, our subject was married to Emma Hays, of Baltimore, Maryland. Their daughter, Mrs. W. A. Bailey, resides in St. Joseph. General Thompson had two brothers: Charles M., formerly recorder of the city and many years deputy clerk of the Circuit Court; and Broaddus, an attorney, who was noted for his polished manners. Both are dead.

JOHN L. ZIMMER, a prominent, prosperous gardener of Washington township, Buchanan County, owning a highly cultivated tract of land in section 32, township 58, range 35, just north of the city limits, on the Savannah and Amazonia road, was born in his present home on August 1, 1872, and is a son of John and Maria (Kriner) Zimmer.

Mathew Zimmer, the grandfather of our subject, came with his family to the United States in 1849, landing from a sailing vessel at New Orleans, then going by water to St. Louis. He lived for a short time at St. Louis and then went to Iowa and later to Kansas, farming in both States. In the latter State he entered a government claim near Wetmore and there both he and his wife died. About 1860 the father of our subject came to Buchanan County and a few years later purchased a farm of 80 acres in Andrew County, Missouri, and continued to farm there until 1866, when he located on the farm

now owned and occupied by his son. His death occurred at the age of 65 years. He was a prominent man in the township, deeply interested in educational matters and was one of the builders of the old New Elm School. He married Maria Kriner, who was born in Baden, Germany, and died in 1887. The four surviving children of the family are: John L., of this sketch; Mary E., Henry T. and Minnie J.

John L. Zimmer was educated in the public schools of Washington township and has followed truck gardening all his life. His devotion to that business has met with much success. He owns 13 acres in his home place and 9 more situated a quarter of a mile east, all of which is very valuable land on account of its nearness to St. Joseph. He devotes it all to gardening and raises the choicest and earliest vegetables and fruits which reach this market. His hot beds have 250 sash. Mr. Zimmer has always been very industrious and in addition to his industry possesses the good judgment which marks the difference between a successful and an unsuccessful farmer and gardener. The time has almost come when his fertile land will be covered with streets and buildings, but until then its cultivation as a garden will continue to bring in large financial returns. His work is too heavy for him to attend to it wholly by his own efforts and he employs several skilled men to assist him.

Mr. Zimmer was married to Bertha L. Miller, who was born in Washington township, Buchanan County, and is a daughter of John Miller, of whom a sketch appears in this history. They have one son,—John L. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat. He is actively interested in two fraternal orders, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is a man who commands the respect of all who know him. His business methods are marked with honesty and his social and domestic relations are those of a good neighbor, kind father and affectionate husband.

JAMES HULL, who for many years has been a prominent man of affairs in St. Joseph, is senior member of the well-known firm of Hull & Chittenden, with offices at No. 610 Edmond street, which represents a number of the most prominent fire insurance companies of this country. Mr. Hull




HON. OLIVER MARTIN SPENCER

was born in Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 24, 1839. He is a son of David Hull, and a descendant of the Zane family, for whom Zanesville, Ohio, was named. History reminds us that Col. Silas Zane was commanding officer at Fort Henry at Wheeling in the Revolutionary War.

James Hull attended the public schools of Wheeling and also completed a course in the commercial college of that city. In 1857, he came West to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, which was controlled by his uncle, Joseph C. Hull. He remained here until 1862, then returned to Wheeling for a short time, after which he served in the capacity of bookkeeper and paying teller in a bank at Zanesville, Ohio, for more than a year. In 1863, he returned to St. Joseph, entering the bank of A. Beattie & Company, located on Third street, between Felix and Edmond streets, with which he continued until the death of Mr. Beattie in 1878. About 1893, Mr. Hull embarked in the insurance business and with great success, as the firm of James Hull & Company transacted the largest fire insurance business in the city for some years. Our subject has been a life-long Democrat, and has been honored by election to a number of county and city offices. In 1876, he was elected county treasurer and was reelected in 1882. In 1888, he was chosen county collector and served as such during a period of four years. He served as cashier of the Commercial Bank of St. Joseph from 1892 until 1895, and in 1896 was elected sheriff of Buchanan County. He filled this office so satisfactorily that his reelection in 1898 was merely a matter of form. Since retiring from office, he has engaged in the fire insurance business with Mr. Chittenden.

May 23, 1877, Mr. Hull was united in marriage with Clara V. Robinson of Burlington, Iowa, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Elizabeth Zane, James Clark and Mabel C. He is a substantial citizen, and one who merits and possesses the highest esteem and goodwill of his fellowmen.

ON. OLIVER MARTIN SPENCER, formerly judge of the Circuit Court and for many years a prominent practitioner at the St. Joseph bar, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is at present general solicitor of the Burlington Rail-

road System in Missouri and is located at St. Joseph, where he has resided continuously since 1875. He was born on the old Spencer homestead in Crawford township, Buchanan County, Missouri, August 23, 1849, and is a son of Obadiah Martin and Nancy (Williams) Spencer, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Kentucky.

The parents of our subject came to Missouri in 1837. Obadiah Martin Spencer was one of the leading citizens of the Platte Purchase and resided near the line of Platte County in the "hotbed" of Southern sympathizers, one day in the company of the Confederates and the next day with the Union troops. The father decided that his five sons should neither fight to destroy the Union, nor oppose those with whom he sympathized. Accordingly he sent the two older sons across the plains to Denver with a wagon train of freight, Oliver being too young to accompany them. Consequently he remained at home and worked about the farm, assisting his parents in the preservation of their lives and property.

He entered the State University of Missouri at Columbia the following year, and in 1871 became a student at Christian University, Canton, Missouri, from which he graduated with honors in 1873. He subsequently read law at Leavenworth, Kansas, residing with his parents who had moved in 1871 to Kickapoo, Kansas, riding to and from the office, six miles, on horseback. In 1874, he entered the law school of Harvard University and subsequently established himself in practice in St. Joseph, Missouri.

He was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1880, and served as such for two years, thereby gaining experience of incalculable value to him in his after practice. During this time, he was senior member of the well-known law firm, Spencer & Hall, of which Willard P. Hall was junior member. In 1886, the Democrats nominated Mr. Spencer for judge of the Circuit Court, and his candidacy met with such favor with the bar, that the opposition party put no candidate in the field. His term on the bench was characterized by capability and impartiality and at the end of four years he resigned to accept his present position as general solicitor of the Burlington Railroad System in Missouri. He was at one time a member of the firm of Spencer, Burnes & Mosman, recognized as one of the strongest firms in the State.

In 1875, Judge Spencer was joined in mar-

riage with Lillian Tootle, a daughter of Joseph Tootle, and niece of the deceased millionaire, Milton Tootle. Mrs. Spencer died in 1880, aged 24 years, leaving two sons: Harry Heddens, born July 20, 1877; and Edwin M., born July 4, 1879. On March 5, 1895, the Judge married Katharine Turner of Columbia, Missouri. They have one son, Tom, and a daughter, Sarah.

A friend justly analyzes and truthfully portrays the public and private character of Judge Spencer as follows:

When young Spencer left school he at once engaged in life's earnest duties. He was marked by neither the precocities nor the infirmities of genius. He was a level-headed youth and solid reasoner. He selected St. Joseph as his permanent home, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He was fortunate in becoming intimately associated in the law office with Ex-Governor Willard P. Hall, one of the ablest lawyers in Missouri. He has always acknowledged the benefit received in his studies by such association.

The greatness of great characters was what mostly impressed young Spencer as he began life. Their exploits and sufferings, their potencies of intellect and will, the operation of their influence and example, were for him the essence of history.

As rapidly as the young attorney became acquainted, he acquired popularity with the people. He was soon elected prosecuting attorney, and in that position displayed remarkable efficiency and rare common sense. He was an able prosecutor, and not a senseless vindictive persecutor. He won the respect and confidence of all regardless of party affiliations. He was named for circuit judge and was recognized as eminently fit for a judicial career. He was elected without opposition. On the bench he proved himself a sound and just jurist. He was not a prejudiced, passionate and partisan judge, but his course and action rather exhibited the older and more respectable type—dignified and conservative. Off the bench his manners were cordial and democratic with honest pride of perfect manhood.

After four years on the bench, Judge Spencer resigned the position to become general solicitor for the Burlington Railroad System in Missouri. He has continued in service and has proved of vast benefit to the corporation, especially by making friends for it instead of enemies, and in con-

ducting litigation with such ability and fairness as to be successful in all important cases.

As a lawyer, no man practicing at the St. Joseph bar is his superior. He has found the form and mode of expression that best suits his genius and talent. In argument the strength, conciseness, and the harmony of style are at their height, and seldom fail to convince. He learned in early youth that "cunning is not wisdom; prevarication is not policy." The essence of urbanity and force of truth leads to success.

Judge Spencer has been engaged in many cases of great import—a number involving hundreds of thousands of dollars—and his success has been remarkable. He seldom takes a case into court which he concludes after examination he cannot win, and often succeeds for his client in making a settlement out of court to his advantage generally, and also to the satisfaction of the opponent. He does not admit much scenic or accessory ornament when conducting a case at the bar, but plainly addresses judge and jury, giving them a thorough understanding of all the facts and points at issue. He analyzes the evidence fairly, and never indulges in misrepresentation.

Judge Spencer's gifts, attainments, his originality, his force, his complete self-control, are all of the same conspicuous and imposing kind. All must acknowledge his tact and skill as a lawyer. It is his strength that he has been all his life a law unto himself, acting in conformity with the best standards, and pursuing no ideals but his own.

Outside of law practice, Judge Spencer is a pillar of Democratic opinion, and a friend of most of the chief men of that party; but he never abuses a political opponent, and therefore has made a host of warm friends among Republicans. He has an energetic and delicate way of doing things. The inevitable friction of practical politics often generates hate and destroys friendship. Not so with him. He has a strong hold of both facts and principles, but never gives utterance to frantic vituperation at a man who differs from him in political views.

All his aims and actions testify to a stanch and high devotion to the great principles of freedom and justice, as well as to a just observation of many of the broad facts of politics and society.

He has all the sober and retired graces of dignified style: all the confident ease of manliness and strength, with an honest but not abrupt simplicity which appeals to the reason, but is

also admitted to the heart. There is little about him that encourages challenge, partly due no doubt to his obvious intrepidity, and partly, we may infer, to his habitual exactness on the part of personal courtesy even in the midst of his most startling sallies.

He thinks about life as a whole, with all its infirmities and all its pomps. With none of the mental exclusiveness of the moralist by profession, his conversation is with reverence and meaning. With none of the ostentatious mechanical bustle of the common politician, he is everywhere conscious of the mastery of laws, institutions, and government over the character and happiness of men.

Judge Spencer's genial and social disposition is the admiration of all who know him. He has a heart infinitely kind and tender. He has been generous all his life. From his earliest days he has been the friend of people in trouble and distress. His generosity is liberal, delicate, never hesitating. In his pride there is no moroseness; in his independence not a shadow of jealousy. He is loyal and devoted in friendship.

As an example of his ordinary manner in conversation, he is part playful, part serious, and not altogether free from slips of speech, but always shows a kindly disposition to his friends. But all is perfectly natural; there is no trick about him; no preaching, no playing off. All who know him will testify to his impressiveness and to the integrity of his personality. All recognize "The genial voice and radiant eye of Judge Spencer, and besides all have many expressions of affection for his person and admiration for his character and his powers.

JNO L. BITTINGER.

HON. WILLIAM K. JAMES, formerly judge of Circuit Court No. 2, of Buchanan County, is one of the most eminent lawyers of the city of St. Joseph, where he has resided for many years.

Judge James was born August 20, 1852, in Sussex County, Delaware, and is a son of Urias T. and Eliza J. (Knowles) James. When 14 years of age, our subject accompanied his parents to the vicinity of Barry, in Pike County, Illinois, where they remained three years, and then moved to Fremont County, Iowa, locating in the vicinity of the town of Hamburg. He spent his early

life upon the farm, and attended the country and village schools. At the age of 18 years he taught winter school and walked a distance of three miles to and from his home each day, and the following spring attended Central College, of Fayette, Missouri. He then taught school one year in East Nebraska City, Iowa, in his home county of Fremont, and in 1872 again attended Central College. He next entered Yale College and completed the regular classical course, being graduated with the class of 1878. Since August of 1878 he has been located in St. Joseph, Missouri. Under the preceptorship of Ex-Governor Willard P. Hall, he studied law and was admitted to the legal profession. By strict application to his work and with conscientious regard for the interests of his clients, he won his way to the front rank among the lawyers of this section of the State. In 1898, he was Democratic nominee for circuit judge, and in the election which followed not only gained the office but led the party ticket by over 800 votes. Since the expiration of his term in office he became associated with W. B. Norris under the firm name of James & Norris, and has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, the firm maintaining fine offices in the Tootle-Lemon National Bank Building, at Sixth and Francis streets.

In 1883, Judge James was united in marriage with Mary A. Tootle, a daughter of Thomas E. and Ellen (Bell) Tootle, and they have two children, namely: Nellie Tootle James, who was born in 1884; and Thomas Tootle James, born in 1888. At the age of 14 years, Judge James united with the church, and since coming to St. Joseph has been a member, and for years an elder, of the First Presbyterian Church. He has been one of the most influential members of this church, a consistent, earnest Christian, and at times his knowledge of ecclesiastical law and sound advice has been of the utmost value to the church and synod. He is a past grand of Invincible Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Pocahontas Tribe, I. O. R. M.

In politics Judge James is a Democrat and has actively participated in all campaigns, especially that of 1896, when he stumped the north-western part of the State. He is an exceedingly popular man, and through great strength of character has made friends throughout this section of Missouri. He is an earnest and fluent speaker, and convincing in his arguments. He never fails to favorably impress his audiences and invariably has the undivided attention of all who

chance to hear him; his persuasive power over a jury is quite exceptional. He is a man of strong personality and possesses in a marked degree the qualities of a leader. He is suave and self-contained in manner and in all his undertakings exhibits the sterling qualities that mark the indefatigable and successful worker. Clear headed and possessing the courage of his convictions, he follows the path he believes to be right, knowing no fear and regardless of favor.

RIVERDA H. JORDAN, B. A., principal of the St. Joseph, Missouri, High School and professor of ancient languages, is one of Missouri's scholarly men. His birth took place at St. Joseph, Missouri, April 12, 1873, and he is one of five children born to his parents, William A. and Clara (Harding) Jordan. His father was one of the best known citizens of St. Joseph, and through his long connection with the Commercial and other banks of the city was accounted one of the most efficient and substantial cashiers of the West. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin Harding, a pioneer settler of St. Joseph and of Kansas, member of the first Free State Legislature of Kansas, and a sturdy representative of the old New England Revolutionary stock.

Professor Jordan has spent the greater part of his life in this city. Here he completed the common and high school courses of instruction and was graduated from the latter in 1889. He then became a student at Yale University and was graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After a considerable experience in banking, mercantile and railroad life, in 1895 he became a teacher in the St. Joseph High School as head of the department of mathematics, and in 1901 he was appointed to the chair of Latin and Greek, a position for which he is eminently qualified. In September, 1904, he succeeded W. F. Ellis as principal of the High School.

This institution numbers 930 pupils with 25 teachers. The residents of this city take great pride in their high school and are justified in doing so as the graduates of this institution are scattered all over the country, ably filling positions of the greatest responsibility. Professor Jordan, by education, experience and personal qualifications, is just the man to not only keep up the present high standard but to aim still higher and accomplish still greater results.

He has been prominent in the educational life of the State, having served for three consecutive terms as treasurer of the Missouri State Teachers' Association. He was twice secretary of the Northwest Missouri Teachers' Association, in 1902 was president of the State department of mathematics, in 1900 organized the Missouri Valley Inter-Scholastic Association, of which he was twice president and is now (1904) treasurer. He has read many papers on educational topics before the various organizations of the State, and is known as an effective speaker on any of the phases of a teacher's work. He is also a ready writer, and has contributed much to the press of this city and to the educational literature of the State.

He is an enthusiastic sportsman, a member of the Country Club, and an exponent of the modern doctrine of the outdoor life as a valuable aid to education.

BUSTON WYETH, president of the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company, the largest wholesale hardware, saddlery and tinware house west of St. Louis, is a very prominent citizen of St. Joseph. He is one of three children born to William Maxwell and Eliza (Renick) Wyeth.

William M. Wyeth was born in Pennsylvania, February 17, 1832, and came of distinguished colonial ancestry. The genealogical record of the family will be found in his sketch that appears elsewhere in this volume. William M. Wyeth left his native State at an early date and for a number of years was located at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile and later in the hardware business until 1860. He then came West to St. Joseph, Missouri, and embarked in business in a small way on Market square. This was the foundation of the present mammoth business house, of which his son is now the head. Increase of business soon demanded more room, and from time to time additional space was secured and more capital was invested until at present this concern is one of the largest of its kind in the country. In 1864, the business was removed to Third and Felix streets, where it was conducted until the new building at Second and Antoine streets was ready for occupancy.

In 1880 the firm was incorporated as the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$300,000. In March, 1902,



V. Rev. Maurice E. Brennan
Bishop of St. Joseph

the capital stock was increased to \$500,000. The present officers of the company are as follows: Huston Wyeth, president and general manager; Charles F. Steinacker, treasurer; G. M. Johnson, vice-president; and J. A. Warner, secretary. The officers of the company are the only stockholders. In 1890 the wholesale hardware and saddlery establishments, on North Second street, were erected and three years later the other departments were removed there. The building is a fine structure of five stories and basement, with ground dimensions of 140 and 200 feet. The general offices are in the same building. Employees to the number of 150 are required in the main building, while in the harness factory at Second and Jules streets more than 200 men are employed. They employ three city salesmen and about 70 traveling salesmen, the latter of whom cover a large territory, extending from the Mississippi River to the Pacific slope, and from the British possessions on the North to the Gulf of Mexico on the South.

RT. REV. MAURICE FRANCIS BURKE, Bishop of the Diocese of St. Joseph, and one of the most venerated of the ecclesiastics of the Catholic Church in Missouri, was born in Ireland, May 5, 1845, and is one of a family of eight children born to his parents, Francis N. and Johanna (Casey) Burke, natives of Ireland.

The family came to America in 1849 and settled at Chicago, Illinois, which was then a city of small area, with 23,300 inhabitants. However, a parochial school had been established and this the youth attended, subsequently taking a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College and later attended St. Mary's University. In 1866 he completed his literary course and education at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and the same year went to Rome to pursue his philosophical and theological studies in the American College. He was ordained to the priesthood at Rome, May 22, 1875, by Cardinal Patrizi. Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned as assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church, Wabash avenue and Eldredge court, Chicago, Illinois. After three years of faithful service here, he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, Joliet, Illinois, where he remained nine years. In 1887 he was made Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyoming, by His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. In

June, 1893, he was transferred to the Diocese of St. Joseph.

During the whole of his useful ministry, this faithful pastor, elevated again and again to higher and more responsible positions, has preached the Gospel both by precept and example. He has exalted the important things of life,—character, truth, honor, justice, love, righteousness,—and taught his people that these are the things of real worth. Admired for his scholarly attainments and respected for his executive ability and his broad and enlightened views, he is also venerated and beloved by his clergy for his personal tributes.

CARL JAMES GRISWOLD, one of St. Joseph's well-known professional men, the junior member of the law firm of Muir & Griswold, located in the German-American Bank Building, was born in Harwood township, Champaign County, Illinois, December 8, 1873, and is a son of Romilius Ruthven and Eliza (Gifford) Griswold and a grandson of John J. and Mary (Eldredge) Griswold.

The Griswold family is one of the oldest families in Connecticut and trace a direct ancestry to "Mayflower" progenitors. Our subject's great-grandfather, Jacob Griswold, was born May 9, 1774, in Connecticut and died June 20, 1806; he probably took part in the Revolutionary War. His wife Lucy, whom he married June 23, 1795, was born March 4, 1778. Their son, John J. Griswold, was born October 24, 1798, and died March 23, 1884. He was married in Sharon, Schoharie County, New York, December 11, 1822, to Mary Eldredge, and they had three children, the youngest being Romilius Ruthven, the father of our subject. John J. Griswold married as his second wife Rebecca Seely; there was no issue to this union.

Romilius Ruthven Griswold was born March 31, 1829, in the town of Sharon, Schoharie County, New York, and in June, 1838, accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Illinois. He remained on the home farm there until after his marriage and then moved to Champaign County, where he still resides, although retired from active life for some years. In earlier days he was an active worker for the Republican party, but always placed its success beyond personal aspirations and would never accept office. On October 31, 1855, he was married to

Eliza Gifford, who was born September 21, 1835, in Ocean County, New Jersey. Of their three children, but two reached maturity: Edith, who is the wife of William Bohrer, of Champaign County, Illinois; and Carl James, of this sketch. Mary, born December 23, 1856, died November 20, 1872.

Our subject started out in life well equipped with a good education. In 1892 he was graduated at the Ludlow High School in Champaign County; on June 8, 1893, from the commercial department of the Grand Prairie Seminary of Onarga, Illinois, a branch of Northwestern University; on July 31, 1896, from the Latin and scientific course, with the degree of B. S., from Greer College, at Hoopston, Illinois; and on June 17, 1902, from the law department of Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois, with the degree of LL. B. On June 4 1903, he was admitted to the Illinois State bar and engaged in practice for a short time at Bloomington. In August, 1903, Mr. Griswold became a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, opening an office here in partnership with John Wesley Muir, under the firm name of Muir & Griswold, both partners having been admitted to the bar in the same year and both being men of enterprise and ability. The firm is recognized as a strong one and it enjoys a generous share of the legal business of the city.

On August 12, 1903, Mr. Griswold was married to Frances Glennan, who is a daughter of Dr. M. A. Glennan, of Ludlow, Illinois.

Mr. Griswold belongs to the leading fraternal organizations, having been made a Mason in Pera Lodge, No. 574, A. F. & A. M., at Ludlow, Illinois, and a Knight of Pythias at Bloomington. He transferred his membership in the latter body to St. Joseph Lodge No. 22, and is also a member of St. Joseph Company, No. 17, Uniform Rank, K. of P. Politically he is a staunch Republican and is a valued worker for his party. He is a member of the McKinley-Roosevelt Club. He is one of the able members of the bar and a first-class citizen who can be depended upon to labor for the best interests of St. Joseph, where he has already made a large number of personal friends.

JAMES MADISON WILSON, who is practically retired from business life, is a director of the Merchants' Bank of St. Joseph, and has been engaged in the banking business here almost continuously since 1853. Of the bankers now in busi-

ness in this city, he was the first to engage in the banking business here. A man of superior ability and attainments, he ranks among the foremost business men.

James M. Wilson was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1831, and is a son of Robert Wilson, who was a distinguished member of the Missouri bar in the pioneer days.

Robert Wilson removed to Howard County, Missouri, about 1820, and later located in Randolph County, the lines of which he laid off. He was a member of the Union Convention of 1860, was appointed United States Senator during the War by Governor Gamble, and served one term as a member of that honorable body. He came to St. Joseph and lived in retirement until his death in 1870. He was born in Abingdon, Virginia, and was a boy when he came to this State, where he was reared and educated for his profession. He married a daughter of Col. John W. Snoddy, who was a prominent citizen and extensive farmer of Howard County, Missouri, where he died. She was born in Madison County, Kentucky, and was young in years when she removed with her parents to Howard County, in 1819. This union resulted in the birth of five children, three sons and two daughters, of which number our subject and one sister, Mrs. R. L. McDonald, are now living. The eldest son, John Wilson, was a lawyer and was associated until his death, in 1857, with J. M. Bassett, of St. Joseph.

James M. Wilson was but a boy when he came to St. Joseph in 1852 and engaged as clerk in the general store of Donald, Saxton & McDonald. In 1853 Armstrong Beattie came to St. Joseph and started a private bank, the first bank in the city, and employed our subject to keep his books. The latter continued in this position until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, then went West to Montana where he remained until the close of the war. He then returned and has since made his home in St. Joseph, having been identified with many banks as stockholder and director and having engaged in the loan business. It devolved upon him to close up Mr. Beattie's estate in the early "seventies." For 20 years past he has been treasurer of Mount Mora Cemetery, probably the most beautiful cemetery in the State. Although it is in the nature of a charity, as it depends largely on gifts, it has been self-sustaining for a number of years, all money received being expended toward beautifying the grounds and making substantial improvements.

Mr. Wilson is independent in politics, and although frequently importuned has steadfastly refused to accept of city or State offices. He is a man without family, never having married, and belongs to no secret orders. He is liberal in religious views, although greatly interested in church work.

CALVIN C. COLT, United States commissioner and clerk of the United States courts for the Western District of Missouri, is a veteran of the Civil War and a respected citizen of St. Joseph, where he has resided off and on for a period of more than 40 years.

Mr. Colt is the son of Judah and Sila E. (Brown) Colt, his father a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and his mother of New Hampshire. The father engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising in Monroe County, New York, where he lived until his death at the age of 58 years. Mrs. Colt died in St. Joseph at the age of 65 years.

Calvin C. Colt was born in the town of Pittsford, Monroe County, New York, and was reared on a farm. He attended the public schools of that place and also of Rochester, New York. As early as 1863 he came West to St. Joseph, Missouri, to buy stock and remained for a short time. Returning to New York State, he was married in February, 1864, and in 1865 moved to Easton, Missouri, where he bought a farm. In 1864 he served in the Missouri State Militia, as a private in Captain Karns' company, and after the close of the Civil War taught school during the winter months and farmed during the summer. He ran on the Liberal Republican ticket for clerk but was defeated. He was later appointed by Governor Woodson to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Ridenbaugh, deceased, as clerk of the Circuit Court. One year later he entered Sheriff Gates' office as assistant, and when the latter became State Treasurer of Missouri was made his confidential assistant. He continued at Jefferson for one year and then returned to his farm. The following year he was nominated by the Republican party for clerk of the Circuit Court, and was beaten by only a few votes. He then became assistant county collector, and when R. T. Davis resigned was appointed by Governor Crittenden to fill the unexpired term. In 1885 Colonel Gates was appointed United States marshal and Mr. Colt became his chief deputy with office at Kan-

sas City. He continued as chief deputy successively under five United States marshals, namely: Elijah Gates, J. P. Tracey, G. Shelby, G. Y. Cranshaw, and E. R. Durham. June 3, 1901, he was appointed United States commissioner and clerk of the United States courts for the Western Division of Missouri, an office still filled by him in a most efficient manner.

In February, 1864, Mr. Colt was united in marriage with Emily S. Sibley, who was born in West Henrietta, Monroe County, New York, and they became parents of two children, one of whom is now living.—Gertrude A., wife of C. M. Fitch of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Colt is widely known throughout this section of the State, where he has resided so many years and been identified with its progress.

CLAYTON F. IMUS, M. D., one of the prominent practicing physicians of St. Joseph, was born in 1863 at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and is a son of Mortimer Dudley and Alba (Walker) Imus.

The Imus family was established in Vermont by William Imus, who crossed the Atlantic from Europe and followed an agricultural life. He was the great-grandfather of Dr. Imus. Alonzo Imus, son of William, was born in Vermont but spent his last years as a farmer in Michigan. Morton Dudley Imus, father of Dr. Imus, was born in 1833 at Bennington, Vermont. His education was of a commercial nature and he was employed early in his career as a bookkeeper in the mercantile business, first in Chicago, Illinois, and later in Muskegon, Michigan. He later became traveling representative for various agricultural implement houses, covering a large part of the country, but subsequently bought a farm near Plattsburg, Missouri, where he is now following agricultural pursuits. He married a daughter of Jacob Walker, who was a pioneer of Clinton County, Missouri, one of its first settlers. Mr. Walker settled in Clay County in 1831, entered a claim on land near Plattsburg, of one thousand four hundred acres and lived there until his death in 1900. She was born in Clinton County in 1839, and died in 1904, aged 64 years and seven months, the mother of four children, viz: William, who has recently engaged in a grocery business at St. Joseph; Clayton F., of this sketch; Avis, who resides with her brother;

and Rosa, deceased, who was the wife of Edward Hockaday and was survived by three children,—Percy, Richard and Edwin.

Dr. Imus received his early education at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he was prepared to enter the Cincinnati Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1889. He located at Columbus and practiced there and in New Haven, Connecticut, until 1891, when he came to St. Joseph where he has met with very satisfactory recognition.

In 1889 Dr. Imus was united in marriage with Harriet Fauber, who had been his classmate at college. She graduated in 1890 and was associated with him in practice for some years but not latterly. She was born at Delaware, Ohio, and is a lady of unusual intelligence. They have two children: Louise A., born in 1894, and Irene, born in 1897, both living at home.

Dr. Imus is identified with the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is a Forester and an Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodges at St. Joseph. He is popular both as a citizen and as a physician.

GEORGE W. MARLOW, one of the prominent and honored business citizens of St. Joseph, died at his home in this city on November 16, 1893, mourned by a devoted family and a large circle of personal and business friends. Mr. Marlow was born December 14, 1838, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was one of a family of 14 children born to his parents, George W. and Mary (Smith) Marlow.

Before the Civil War, the father of the late Mr. Marlow was a typical Virginia planter, owning large estates and many slaves. His home was one of lavish hospitality and the large family he reared was surrounded with all the comforts and advantages of ample means. The parents died in their old Virginia home.

George W. Marlow was well educated and had many social advantages, but he was left, like many others after the Civil War, with the necessity of entering into a business life. He came to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1869 and established himself here in the boot and shoe business, becoming proprietor of the "Elephant Shoe Store," and continued to be interested in this line until his decease.

On January 6, 1886, Mr. Marlow was married to Arcadia Perry, who still survives. She is

a daughter of the late Charles A. Perry, one of the most prominent of the pioneer citizens of St. Joseph. Mr. Perry was born December 6, 1818, in Montgomery County, Maryland, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, October 11, 1896. In 1839 he first came to Missouri, and in 1842 entered into business in the village of Blacksnake Hills, which developed, partly through his efforts, into the present bustling city of St. Joseph. In 1843 Mr. Perry erected the first brick building here and for years was prominently identified with various enterprises in this section of Missouri. He is still recalled with feelings of the highest esteem. Mrs. Marlow resides with her one sister, at No. 611 Bush street, St. Joseph, where the greater part of her life has been spent and where she has a large circle of attached friends. She, like her late husband, is a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The late Mr. Marlow was noted for his innate courtesy and for the gentlemanly instincts that marked his bearing on all occasions. He possessed attributes which called forth the respect of all who knew him. He was an honorable, upright business man, one who took a deep interest in all that pertained to St. Joseph, was valued in his church relations and was beloved in his home where his memory will long be kept green.

PHILIP BUDDY. The late Philip Buddy, one of the early business men of St. Joseph, Missouri, and one of her most highly esteemed citizens, was born July 26, 1825, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and died at his beautiful home on the corner of 20th and Edmond streets, St. Joseph, on September 8, 1897.

Mr. Buddy was well known for years in the building and contracting line in St. Joseph, being at the time of his death the oldest contractor in the city. He learned the carpenter's trade in Adams County, Pennsylvania, serving his apprenticeship from 1841 to 1844, after which he removed to Frederick, Maryland, opened up a carpenter shop and soon became well known in that community. In 1866 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and a year later came to St. Joseph, Missouri, rightly believing that here he would find a wider and better field of work. Quiet and unobtrusive, industrious and capable, Mr. Buddy soon made his work valued and much of it can be seen at the present time in the older buildings of

this city. He accumulated a large fortune by his industry and was spared many years in which to enjoy it.

On September 1, 1852, Mr. Buddy was married at Frederick, Maryland, to Sophia M. Stein, daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Fowel) Stein. They had 10 children, of whom the six survivors are as follows: Charles Allen, born November 1, 1856, who carries on an extensive fruit and produce business at No. 108 North Second street and owns a handsome residence at No. 424 South Ninth street; Katherine Elizabeth, born in 1859, wife of A. H. Hunt, of St. Joseph; Philip Perry, born in 1861, who carries on a very large contracting business at No. 501 Main street and resides at No. 1529 Buchanan avenue; Ellen Lee, born April 9, 1864, wife of J. A. Matney of St. Joseph; Joseph Allen, born in 1872; and Pauline Agnes, born in March, 1875. The family home is a beautiful, double brick house at Nos. 1527-1529 Buchanan avenue.

Mr. Buddy belonged to that class of honest, reliable, upright men, whose character not only make them personally esteemed but who reflect honor upon a community. He was and his family are devoted Catholics, members of the Cathedral congregation, to which our subject gave liberally of his means.

Philip Perry Buddy, who succeeded to the contracting business of his father, was born in Fredericktown, Maryland, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' College at St. Joseph. He learned the trade under his father and then became a partner of the latter, the firm name being P. Buddy & Son, and this continued until our subject's death, since which time Philip P. Buddy has carried on the business under his own name. Under his management the business has grown to large proportions. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 40, B. F. O. E.

HON. BERNARD PATTON, ex-county judge, and a very prominent citizen of St. Joseph, who has been identified with the interests of this city since 1857, now lives in retirement in a comfortable home situated at No. 1022 Messanie street. Judge Patton was born June 29, 1829, in Stranorlar, County Donegal, Ireland, and is a son of Daniel Patton, who spent his life in the old country. Although 75 years of age, the Judge is hale and

hearty and as active in his movements as most men 10 of 15 years younger.

Judge Patton came to the United States, equipped with good health, a laudable ambition and a thorough knowledge of the trade of brick-laying. After working for some six years at his trade in Ogdensburg, New York, he took a trip through the South, went thence to Canada, where he continued until the fall of 1855, working at Toronto and at Collingwood, whence he went to Omaha, Nebraska, at that time the terminus of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. He engaged in contracting work at various points in Iowa. The panic and hard times of 1857 that brought about the suspension of many banks throughout the country brought disaster on the bank at Council Bluffs, which finally had to close its doors. The suspension of this bank forced Mr. Patton to find new employment, and in search of work he came by stage to St. Joseph in 1857.

Judge Patton made a new start at St. Joseph and in a material way is one of the founders of the city. He began contracting and his work was so superior that he was given the erection of the Court House, on which he did the brick work. He erected also the Roman Catholic Cathedral and did a large part of the work on many of the brick blocks erected all over the city, employing a large force in his contracting operations; he also entered into a partnership in a brick-yard. Judge Patton early invested in property, being able to foresee something of the city's certain growth, and all of this property has become very valuable. He was the pioneer in the making of vitrified brick for street pavement, and made an ample fortune out of this product alone.

Judge Patton was married in May, 1859, at St. Joseph, to Sarah Brey, of Ogdensburg, New York, who, at death, left one daughter,—Mary. On September 10, 1891, Judge Patton was married to Elizabeth Gunn who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, but was reared in St. Joseph and for seven years was a successful and admired teacher in the public schools. Judge and Mrs. Patton have one son,—Daniel James,—who was born September 13, 1892.

During the Civil War, Judge Patton served in the Missouri State Militia and has always been a good and consistent citizen. In 1886 he was elected a member of the City Council and in 1874 was elected a member of the County Court, and served as presiding officer. He served as police commissioner for four years, having been

appointed by Governor Marmaduke. After the war, he was elected a school director in St. Joseph. His public services have always reflected credit upon himself and have been of the greatest benefit to the city.

In politics Judge Patton is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Church and the Cathedral congregation. His affection for St. Joseph is great, but no greater than is the esteem felt for him by his fellow citizens.

BENJAMIN PEEL, who is now living in retirement at DeKalb, Bloomington township, was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years and has had a most active career. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 17, 1839, and is a son of John and Ann (Cook) Peel.

The parents of our subject came to America in 1850 on the sailing vessel "Iron," of Glasgow, making the passage in 28 days. Landing at New York City, they remained in New York State one and a half years, then moved to Lansing, Michigan, where Mr. Peel purchased a farm six miles west of town. This farm was covered with beech and maple timber. By hard labor he cleared one half the tract and broke it up with a yoke of oxen.

At the age of 17 years, Benjamin Peel began working as a farm hand at different places in Michigan, and during the winter of 1859-60 came West. He walked a part of the way, following the railroad, and traveled by stage the remainder, locating in Weston, where he remained until the spring of 1861. He then moved to near the vicinity of Lawrence, Kansas, then went across the plains with an ox team to Colorado. What is now the city of Denver was then known as the village of Gordon, and in the spring of 1862 Mr. Peel walked a distance of 21 miles to that place to see a man executed. In that spring he crossed the country by team to Montana, then a part of Idaho Territory, in company with J. W. Wilds. He went to the head of Salmon River with the intention of mining, but on arriving found the rumor concerning big mineral discoveries there was a humbug. He turned back and located at Deer Lodge Valley, where he engaged in ranching, stock dealing and butchering. He returned as far East as Atchison, Kansas in 1866, thence proceeded down the Missouri River to Buchanan County, where he purchased the William Best

farm of 320 acres. There was just one lonely house upon the place, and a small part of the land was in cultivation. Mr. Peel cleared of the stumps 100 acres, built fences and erected good substantial buildings, converting it into a model farm of the modern type. He set out an excellent orchard, which bears abundantly. He is a man of public spirit and exceptional foresight and has always worked for the good of his community. At considerable expense to himself and the use of much of his time, he succeeded in establishing a road of two miles, running west from the main road to the Valley Chapel School along his farm. This is now the main thoroughfare to Atchison. From 1866 to 1899, he engaged actively in farming and stock-raising on this farm, in the latter year he retired from business activity and moved to DeKalb, where he bought what was known as the Head Grey property on Quality Hill.

In November, 1867, Mr. Peel was joined in marriage with Lucy J. Brown, a daughter of David and Margaret Brown, pioneers of this county. Five children were born to bless this union, namely: Margaret Ann, who married M. S. Lawrence of Bloomington township and has six children,—Florence, Mollie, J. Benjamin; Edward, Walter Irwin and Margaret Helen; John W., who married Etta Conner, whose father, William S. Conner, is representative from this district; Edward D., who married Fanny Spencer, a daughter of Charles Spencer, deceased; and Charles E., who died at the age of 10 years, and Florence, who died at the age of eight years, their deaths from diphtheria resulting within three days of each other. Religiously, the family is of the Christian faith. Mr. Peel has a brother and sister living: Joseph Peel, who is retired and lives at Joplin, Missouri, and Mrs. J. P. Beebe, a widow who lives at Joplin, Missouri. Fraternally, he is a member of Wellington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M.

DAVID ALEXANDER DICKEN, who is now living a retired life, resides in a comfortable home in the town of DeKalb, on the east side of the public square. He owns a valuable farm of 220 acres in sections 26 and 27, Bloomington township, Buchanan County. His career has been one of the greatest activity, and he has witnessed the wonderful transformation of this

community from a wild and sparsely populated country to its present advanced state. He was born in Menard County, Illinois, January 1, 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jones) Dicken, both of whom were natives of Kentucky.

Isaac Dicken removed to Illinois at an early day and died there in the spring of 1845, leaving his widow and nine children. Mrs. Dicken removed with her children to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1846, and located on the land of her brother, Holland Jones. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Underwood, in Bloomington township. Mr. Underwood had preempted this claim and lived there until his death in 1900. Our subject and his brothers and sisters all grew to maturity; and six are now living.

David A. Dicken received his early education in the primitive log school house in his district, and later attended better schools, cutting cord wood during the last year of his attendance in order to pay his tuition. In 1860 he engaged as a teacher and continued one year, and at the outbreak of the Civil War became a teamster. He then went West and made several trips to Western states, engaging in freighting. In 1866, he returned to Buchanan County, Missouri, and rented a piece of land. Later he purchased an improved tract of 60 acres, to which he subsequently added until at the present time he owns 220 acres. In 1867 he again engaged in teaching in the district school and continued three consecutive years, following farming during the summer months. He served as school director of the Franklin School for a period of 20 years. In his boyhood days on the farm, farming was prosecuted in the primitive way, the reaping hook being later followed by the cradle in cutting grain. Corn was cultivated with a single shovel, Oxen were used in place of horses in breaking the ground, and the roads were then called trails. Mr. Dicken engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1904, when he retired and moved to the town of DeKalb, where he has since resided.

August 4, 1867, Dr. Dicken was joined in marital union with Bettie Brown, a daughter of Nelson and Naomi (Huffman) Brown of Kentucky. Her parents removed to Platte County, Missouri, in 1854 and in 1856 they took up their residence in Buchanan County, where they lived during the remainder of their lives. Mr. Brown died February 16, 1903, at the age of 89 years and 11 months. They were the parents of 11

children, all of whom reached maturity except one who was killed by a mule at the age of 13 years. Those now living are: Mrs. Dicken; Mrs. Jasper Martin, Mrs. John H. Miller and Robert Brown, of Bloomington township; and John Brown, who is in the insurance business at St. Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Dicken became the parents of four children, three of whom died in infancy. One son is living, F. B. Dicken, who was born March 17, 1875. The latter married Ethel Lindville in March of 1904, and they reside on our subject's farm in section 26, Bloomington township. Religiously, Mrs. Dicken is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dicken is a member of DeKalb Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F.

RT. REV. CHRIST. H. LINNENCAMP, pastor in charge of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at St. Joseph, was born in Germany, November 27, 1839, and is one of a family of seven children born to his parents, John H. and Marguerite (Sigman) Linnencamp.

The father of Father Linnencamp was born in Germany, was married there, and, with his family, came to the United States in 1853, and settled in Iowa. His occupation was farming and this he followed as long as he continued in active life. His death took place on his farm in Iowa, in 1889.

Father Linnencamp had attended school in his native land before coming to America, at the age of 14 years. His father soon placed him at school at Cape Girardeau, where he was graduated in the classics, in 1860, and completed his theological studies at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1864. In March of that year he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Peter R. Kenrick, of St. Louis, Missouri, and immediately thereafter he was appointed assistant pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Church, at St. Louis. One year later he was stationed at Weston, Missouri, where he remained in charge until March 10, 1869, when he came to St. Joseph, becoming pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, a position he has filled ever since. His parish contains more than 200 families, and his parish school, which is taught by five Sisters, includes 250 pupils.

Father Linnencamp is the second oldest priest in St. Joseph and is held in the highest personal esteem by members of every religious body. He

is noted for his scholarly attainments and he was selected to write the comprehensive history of the Catholic churches of St. Joseph, for the St. Louis Exposition, a work of great merit and of deep interest to the clergy. Father Linnencamp is not only noted for the gifts of his intellect and for his wonderful executive ability, but for the goodness of his life and the inspiration of his example.

THEODORE J. A. BENKENDORF, president of the Benkendorf Brick Company of St. Joseph, and one of the large manufacturers of Buchanan County, was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, June 20, 1866, and is a son of August G. and Johanna (Arndt) Benkendorf.

August Benkendorf, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a man of prominence in Germany, where he owned a large estate which still remains in the possession of the family. Years ago the family belonged to the German nobility and in the 15th century it migrated to Russia, where it became wealthy and influential. The grandfather was the first of the family to return to Germany, and there, in the province of Pomerania, his son, August G., was born in 1840.

August G. Benkendorf came to America in 1856 and entered into partnership with his older brother, who had come to America in 1854, establishing a milling business at Watertown, Wisconsin. He remained there in business until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was one of the first to enlist, in Company E, Third Reg., Wisconsin Vol. Cav., of which he was made corporal, and he remained in the service with the Third Regiment until it was mustered out. He then reenlisted at Benton Barracks, at St. Louis, Missouri, in Company A, Third Reg., Wisconsin Vol. Cav., and served until the close of the war, at all times displaying that courage and valor that makes the good soldier. He was present at the massacre by guerrillas of Federal soldiers at Baxter Springs, Kansas, and was one of the few members of Company E to come out of that conflict alive. At the battle of Prairie Grove his horse was shot from under him, after which he became ill and was sent to the hospital at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. His service was one long continuation of exposure and hardship, but all was valiently borne, with no thought but the final conquest of the enemy.

After the close of the war, Mr. Benkendorf

returned to Watertown and embarked in a general mercantile business, which he continued until 1878, when he removed to Western Minnesota, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Nobles County, where he secured a homestead farm and operated it for three years. In 1881 he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and opened up a hotel on Messanie street, where he remained for some years, and then entered the employ of the M. K. Goetz Brewing Company, with which firm he continued until a few years since, when failing health, doubtless caused by his hard army experiences, compelled him to retire from active life. He is a valued member of Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic; a member of Sons of Herman and of the North German Federation. He has always been an active and influential member of the Republican party.

At Watertown, Wisconsin, Mr. Benkendorf married Johanna Arndt, a native of that city, and they had eight children, of whom the oldest was our subject. The others were as follows: William F., the superintendent of the plant of the Benkendorf Brick Company; Leonora, wife of W. F. Franks, of St. Joseph; Isabella, deceased; Maximilian, of St. Joseph; August, Jr., of Chicago; Marie J., and Lillian, wife of William Reber, of St. Joseph. The family has been reared in the religious faith of the Lutheran Church.

Our subject, Theodore J. Benkendorf, was educated in the public schools of Watertown, and was 15 years old when his parents came to St. Joseph. He then took advantage of the commercial training afforded by the Rittner Business College, and, after completing the course, was employed in various mercantile establishments until 1891, when he entered the employ of the M. K. Goetz Brewing Company and remained with that firm as bookkeeper, for 12 years. In 1903 he went into business for himself, organizing the Benkendorf Brick Company. He bought the old Joe Davis tract of land in the north end of the city, where the clay supply is almost inexhaustible, and here erected a first-class modern plant with the best of facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of brick, the specialty being a fancy pressed brick. This has grown already into one of the leading industries of the city and the promise for the future is all that the stockholders of the company could desire. In addition to his interests here, Mr. Benkendorf is one of the stockholders and directors in the M. K. Goetz Brewing Company and a director in the Goetz

Real Estate Company. He is a shrewd, careful business man, one whose honorable methods have won for him the confidence of the public.

On September 6, 1893, Mr. Benkendorf was married to Emma Goetz, daughter of M. K. Goetz, of St. Joseph, and they have one son, Theodore, Jr. The family attend the Zion's Evangelical Church.

Politically, Mr. Benkendorf is active in Republican circles. He belongs to the Turn-Verein, the Benton and Lotus clubs, and to Golden Cross Lodge, No. 143, K. of P.

JOHN F. MERRIAM, a large real estate owner and prominent citizen of St. Joseph, has been a resident of the city since December, 1866, and is well known to the citizens throughout the county. He is a man of recognized business ability and has been connected with many important interests of the city.

Mr. Merriam was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1841, and is of English descent, five brothers bearing the name, Merriam, having established the family in this country, two locating in Massachusetts and the other three settling in the South. Of the latter branches nothing is known. Our subject is one of two sons born to his parents, who died on their Ohio farm. His brother also lived on the home farm until his death, and John F. Merriam is the sole survivor of this branch of the family. His grandfather, Robert Merriam, of Litchfield, Massachusetts, built the first carding mill in the United States.

John F. Merriam worked on the home farm until he reached the age of 22 years, and also worked at the carpentering trade three years. Like many other young men, he was attracted to the West through current advertisements of its possibilities and opportunities. He located in Illinois for a period of 18 months, then came further West to St. Joseph, Missouri, in December, 1866. His arrival was at an inopportune season of the year, but he soon secured work on the new street car line then completed, R. E. Turner being president of the company. He was chosen as the first driver and on Christmas Day of 1866 took the first car from the barns, on which fares were collected. The line at that time extended from the Pacific House to Olive street. In 1868 he became proprietor of an extensive hop yard, which he conducted successfully until

a total crop failure in 1873 made it necessary to seek other business. In 1887 the stockholders of the original street car company sold out and Mr. Merriam sold his stock when the line was consolidated with other lines. He then bought real estate, largely good residence properties, the accumulation and care of which has since occupied his time. He owns valuable property in various parts of the city, and is considered one of the city's most substantial business men. He was one of the founders of the Park Bank, located on 10th and Penn streets, of which he was secretary six years and is now a director. It is a very prosperous institution, of which Charles L. Wiehl is president and Peter D. Stinson, cashier.

Mr. Merriam was married at St. Joseph to Emma Gray, who was born in Pennsylvania and came to this city in 1866. They have one daughter, Lucy, who married George A. Nelson, paying teller at The National Bank of St. Joseph, and has three children. Politically, our subject is independent and has always refused to become a candidate for city offices. He is a member of no secret orders, being distinctly a home man and spending all his spare time with his family. He has a commodious home at No. 1110 South Ninth street.

MAURICE HICKEY. The death of the late Maurice Hickey, which occurred April 26, 1902, removed one of the old pioneer citizens and useful, successful and honored business men of St. Joseph. Mr. Hickey was born in May, 1835, in County Tipperary, Ireland, a member of an old family of tenant farmers.

At the age of 16 years, the youth left home in search of the proverbial fortune, in which he was more successful than many, for he became, across the Atlantic, a prominent citizen of his adopted country and one of the capitalists of his chosen city of residence. After a short season spent at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1858 he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, entering into business here in which he continued to be actively engaged until he retired in 1892. Mr. Hickey was a man of character and he became a leading factor in the city's affairs. He long held a seat in the City Council and was a member of that honorable body at the time St. Joseph secured her admirable water-works system, one which he mainly originated and zealously promoted. It is a monument to his enterprise and public spirit. He

was also connected with the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the old Northern Missouri railroad companies, until he retired from active pursuits.

Mr. Hickey married Sarah Bloomer, and six children were born to them, viz.: T. M., deceased, who was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Maurice, who is in business at Kansas City, Missouri; John J., cashier of the Nave & McCord Mercantile Company, who resides at No. 628 South 13th street, St. Joseph; Mrs. Michael Kelly, who resides at Bloomington, Illinois; Mrs. M. F. Gill, whose husband is a prominent business man of St. Joseph; and Mayme, who resides with her mother.

The late Mr. Hickey was a devout Catholic, being one of the leading members of the Cathedral parish, and his remains were laid to rest in Mount Olivet Cemetery. He belonged to an old generation which is rapidly passing away, but the records of their honorable and useful lives remain.

JAMES A. GIBSON, public administrator of Buchanan County, a member of the bar and a well-known citizen of St. Joseph, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, April 17, 1866.

The family to which Mr. Gibson belongs was established in Buchanan County in 1837 by his grandfather, the late James A. Gibson, who was a native of Virginia, from which State he came to Missouri and settled three miles south of Easton, Buchanan County, securing a tract of land which he subsequently cleared. He was in the enjoyment of a comfortable home at the outbreak of the Civil War. The troubles incident to those times made him a victim of political feeling and on one occasion a marauding band took him from his home and, before they could be prevented, had almost terminated his life by hanging. His daughter reached him just in time to save him, but the remainder of his life was spent in an unnerved state that prevented any engagement in business, resulting in his death in September, 1866, at the age of 76 years. The father of our subject was two years of age when he was brought to Missouri. Both he and his wife still survive.

Mr. Gibson has been a resident of St. Joseph since 1874. His education was secured in the public schools and at business college here and then he spent five years connected with the St. Joseph Post Office, as clerk and carrier. Later

he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1896 he was elected public administrator on the Democratic ticket, an office for which he is eminently qualified and which he has filled with marked success.

On November 2, 1888, Mr. Gibson was married to Lucy Gabbert, and they have had three children, one of whom, James Edwin, died February 7, 1899. Mr. Gibson is prominent in a number of fraternal organizations, viz.: the United Workmen, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Red Men.

JESSE T. ELDER, who resides in section 8, Center township, Buchanan County, has been a resident of this community since 1869 and is one of its most substantial citizens. He was born in Pultaski County, Kentucky, August 28, 1827, and is a son of Jesse and Polly (Davis) Elder.

Jesse Elder was born in North Carolina and in early youth removed to Kentucky, where he practically spent the remainder of his life. He served in the war with England in 1812, and participated in the battles fought about the Great Lakes. He died in Kentucky, aged 80 years. His wife, Polly Davis, was born in Kentucky, and always lived there with the exception of the last few years of her life, which were spent at the home of a son in Missouri, where she died at the age of 80 years. They reared six sons and three daughters, of whom three are now living, namely: Jesse T.; John, of Holt County, Missouri; and Polly J. (Jasper), of Kansas.

Jesse T. Elder was reared on a farm and lived at home until the outbreak of the Mexican War when he enlisted in Company H, 4th Reg., Kentucky Vol. Inf., under Colonel Williams. He was in the service 11 months but took part in no important engagements, being just a day or two behind the fighting all the way from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. While in the latter city he was taken down with the measles and remained there some seven months in all, a part of the time in the hospital. He now draws a pension. Returning home after the war, he farmed until the spring of 1851, then journeyed West to Holt County, Missouri, by steamboat. There he farmed with his brother Davis one year, then entered the employ of a man who conducted a farm and operated a ferry. He remained with the latter one year, then bought a farm which he



Whisler Jackson

conducted until 1857. In that year he sold his place and went to Doniphan County, Kansas, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres, continuing there until 1861. He then returned to Holt County, Missouri, and bought a farm on which he lived until 1869. He organized one company of the "Fawpaw Militia" in Holt County and was to have been captain, but instead was made 1st lieutenant as a lawyer doubted his loyalty to the Union cause. He sustained a big loss during the war, \$1,000 worth of improvements being destroyed. In 1869, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and purchased three tracts of 40 acres each in Center township and here he has since resided. He now owns 198 acres in the home place, and another tract of 50 acres. He has cleared all the land excepting about 20 acres, and engages in general farming and stock-raising. He is considered a man of responsibility in the community and has many friends who have known him for many years and respect him for his true worth.

In 1853, Mr. Elder was united in marriage with Nancy Chesney, who was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, in February, 1830, and is a daughter of Prather and Maria Chesney, both natives of Kentucky. The following children have blessed this union: James, of Andrew County, Missouri; Prather C., of Center township; John, of Center township; Robert, of Andrew County, Missouri; Jesse T., who died at the age of 33 years; Mary, who died at the age of 20 years; and Martha Hyde, who died at the age of 26 years. Mr. Elder is a Democrat in politics, and has steadfastly refused to accept political offices. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is a prominent Royal Arch Mason.

JOHN F. BARNES, one of Buchanan County's prominent citizens, lives upon a well-cultivated farm of 60 acres in section 34, township 56, range 36, in Wayne township. He was born in Jackson County, Missouri, January 11, 1840, and is descended from an old and honorable family. He is a son of Aaron and Levitha W. (Clubb) Barnes.

Thomas Barnes, the great-grandfather of John F., was born in England and founded the family in North Carolina, where he lived and died. James, his son and successor, was born in

North Carolina in 1767, and lived there until 1816, when he removed to Estill County, Kentucky, where he followed the business of blacksmith and wagon-maker. He also did some farming. In 1839 he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, locating in Bloomington township, where he farmed and worked at his trade until 1858, when he removed to Gentry County, Missouri, where he died in advanced age. He married Lucy Barnes, and they had these children: John, James, Thomas, Moses, Brinsley, Elisha, Aaron, Benjamin, Lydia, Rachel, Isabel and Ruth, Mrs. Barnes died in 1856 in Buchanan County.

Aaron Barnes was born in North Carolina, November 20, 1803, and at the age of 13 years moved with his parents to Kentucky, where he obtained his education. Later he taught school and engaged in farming and remained in Kentucky until the fall of 1839, when he came West with his father and located in Jackson County, Missouri. There he engaged in farming for two years and then came to Buchanan County. He continued to farm and he also taught in the subscription schools that were conducted in his neighborhood. His death took place in December, 1878. He married Levitha W. Clubb, a native of Kentucky, and they had issue as follows: Lucy A., Isabel, John F., Levitha J., Mary, Amos E., Sarah E., James H. and Nancy A.

Our subject's education was obtained in the subscription schools of his day and was considered complete when he reached the age of 18 years. He then followed farming until he attained his majority. About this time he enlisted in the Enrolled Militia of Missouri which was called out in 1863. On February 24, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, 51st Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged August 31, 1865. Prior to entering the army, he had worked in grist and saw mills, and after his return home he engaged in milling and farming for several years, but for a considerable period during recent years has devoted himself exclusively to farming. His land is admirably situated, is well improved and would command a high price, if placed upon the market.

On August 23, 1860, Mr. Barnes was married to Rebecca Zurelda Keith, who was a daughter of Jesse and Lydia Keith, farming people. Mrs. Barnes died March 28, 1875, survived by five children: James H., a farmer of Jackson County, Kansas; Sarah E., wife of Compton McCoy, a farmer of Wayne township; Lydia J.,

wife of Edward Hall, a farmer of Ottawa County, Kansas; Aaron E., a farmer of Jackson County, Kansas; and Mary A., wife of Theodore Dittmore, a farmer of Wayne township. On January 14, 1877, Mr. Barnes was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Meers) Mark, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Barnes has five children living by her first husband, namely: Eliza J., wife of James McClurg, of Buchanan County; Alice, wife of Thomas Triggs, of Buchanan County; John A.; Thomas L.; and Jeremiah Finch, Jr.

Mr. Barnes has been a lifelong member of the Democratic party. For the past 20 years he had held the office of justice of the peace, and has been a school director for 10 years. He is always prominent in township movements and is recognized as a representative citizen of his section of the county. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

D. SMITH, one of the most highly respected wholesale merchants of St. Joseph, whose energy, enterprise and business faculty made him a very important factor in the city's commercial life for many years, passed away in St. Louis, Missouri, on May, 24, 1888. He was born at Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1835.

Mr. Smith's parents removed to Emmittsburg, Maryland, in his boyhood, and there he attended school and grew to maturity. In search of congenial employment, he came as far West as Iowa City, Iowa, in 1857, and in 1859 located at St. Joseph. Although he possessed but a limited capital, he soon became associated with other ambitious young men of the time, notably the late James McCord and the late Abram Nave. None of these, who later became capitalists, had then much beside hope and energy, but combined they made a strong union. The field seemed a good one for the wholesale grocery business and Mr. Smith soon became the senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of C. D. Smith & Company. He continued in this same business until his establishment was destroyed by fire. After a few months of retirement from business, he re-entered, on January 1, 1887, opening up a wholesale drug house, with which he continued to be associated until his death.

When Mr. Smith settled at St. Joseph, he was firm in the faith that the city would ulti-

mately become the great center that it has. When fortune favored him and he found himself possessed of large capital, he invested it in St. Joseph, both in land and in local enterprises, thus contributing to the development of the city while adding to his own resources. Mr. Smith was a self-made man and it was to his honor that, as he amassed fortune, he assisted others to do the same. In many of the institutions which give St. Joseph its good name as a commercial and intellectual center, Mr. Smith is very kindly remembered on account of his fostering care and liberal support.

Mr. Smith married a daughter of John Colhoun, and she is still living, residing at Seventh and Hall streets, St. Joseph. The three children who survived Mr. Smith were one daughter and two sons: Elizabeth Bickley, wife of St. Clair Street, of Kansas City; Edward C.; and Louis M. Edward C. Smith is vice-president of the Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company and also of the C. D. Smith Drug Company, both of which are among the largest wholesale houses in St. Joseph. He has a beautiful home at No. 1105 Henry street. Louis M. Smith is president of the C. D. Smith Drug Company. He also resides in St. Joseph, his residence being located at No. 503 North Fifth street. Both are very prominent in St. Joseph's business circles.

G. ORGE A. KENNARD, deceased, was a prominent citizen of St. Joseph, where he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business for many years. He was born at New Athens, Ohio, January 10, 1848, and was one of six children born to Levi J. and Sarah (Atkinson) Kennard.

The Kennard family is of English origin and some of its members were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Our subject's father was a member of the Society of Friends, from which he was expelled for marrying out of the meeting.

George A. Kennard was quite young when taken by his parents to Omaha, Nebraska, where he grew to maturity. He attended the common schools and later completed a full course in bookkeeping. While a young man he located in Chicago with Marshall Field & Company, with whom he continued until 1874, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri. Here he accepted a position as bookkeeper and served as such until 1877 when he embarked in the tea and spice business

as senior member of the firm of Kennard, Wilson & Company. They transacted a large wholesale business and continued with success for a number of years. He then engaged in the wholesale grocery business, first in association with William G. Fairleigh, and later by himself. He established an extensive patronage and continued the business for some time, then sold out to good advantage to the Roberts-Parker Mercantile Company of St. Joseph. After disposing of this business, he lived in retirement until his death on May 28, 1903.

Mr. Kennard was married February 23, 1876, to Minnehaha Minturn, a daughter of Rev. Loren T. Minturn, a minister of prominence, whose native State was Virginia. In 1858 the Minturn family moved from Virginia to St. Joseph, Missouri, where Mr. Minturn engaged in business a few years. Later he removed to Amazonia, where he was ordained to the ministry. During all his life he was a very active church worker. He died May 19, 1904, aged 84 years, and is survived by his wife who is 82 years of age. Our subject and wife became the parents of four children, as follows: Neely, wife of Charles M. Thompson, head bookkeeper of the Roberts-Parker Mercantile Company, residing at No. 1517 Edmond street, St. Joseph; Frank T., residing in Kansas City; David M., who is identified with the Roberts-Parker Mercantile Company; and Agnes L., who lives at home with her mother. The family home is at No. 1517 Edmond street. Mrs. Kennard is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which her father was a clergyman. She is a woman of highest character, and has many friends who appreciate her womanly virtues and attractive personality.



WINSLOW JUDSON, one of the great lawyers and public spirited citizens of St. Joseph, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born at Ogdensburg, New York, February 21, 1845, and died at his home in St. Joseph, April 7, 1890. He was a son of Roscius W. and Sarah C. Judson.

Revolutionary ancestry is easily traced by the Judson family, and the sturdy stock has been preserved throughout the years that have passed since that early day. The parents of the late Mr. Judson were representatives of old and honored families of the Empire State, with ancestry lead-

ing back to the very flower of colonial days, when names and reputations were made on account of noble and valorous deeds.

Winslow Judson received his primary education in the public schools of the State of New York, in the various localities in which the family resided. Later he became a student at Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, and was subsequently graduated there, and then entered the Albany Law School at Albany, New York, where he completed the prescribed course within a length of time that showed the possession of mental faculties far beyond the average. In 1867 he settled at St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered upon the practice of the law, and this city continued to be his place of residence during his whole subsequent career.

Perhaps it was as a promoter of great business enterprises that Mr. Judson was best known, and in this capacity he benefited both himself and the city for which he was so loyal and persistent a worker. He was at the head of a number of movements that resulted in the crection 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 at St. Joseph, one of the handsomest structures devoted to commerce in this city, is an enduring monument to the enterprise of Mr. Judson, and the immense shops of the St. Joseph Terminal Company, located here, were also erected in response to the unceasing efforts made by Mr. Judson to have this prized addition to St. Joseph's industries developed into an actual reality. The yards and freight houses of the St. Joseph Terminal Company were also built under his direction and management.

Mr. Judson was the man who succeeded in convincing the officials of the Atchison, Tope'a & Santa Fe Railway Company, that they ought to own a line of railway into St. Joseph, and, as a beginning, 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 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 and the consequent expansion of her importance and possibilities. 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 the city, Mr. Judson proposed to have the new road extended to that resort, and with that end in view he set about to erect the improvements and develop a place that has since become one of the charming inland resorts of the country.

On November 5, 1868, Mr. Judson was married to Emilie C. Carpenter of St. Joseph, Missouri, and they had four children: Emily, wife of Charles Roehl, of St. Joseph; Dora, wife of 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 a son of James McCord, one of the wealthy pioneer wholesale merchants of St. Joseph.

In politics, Mr. Judson was identified with the Democratic party, but as he was a man of many business responsibilities he could take no active part in political affairs. He was prominent in the Masonic bodies, belonging to the Knights Templar and to other branches. St. Joseph will ever remain indebted to Winslow Judson. One man in a thousand could have accomplished so much in comparatively so short a time. His individual enterprise aroused the emulation not only of other individuals, but of corporations and the city was duly benefited. He was a man of genial presence, of many social gifts and sterling qualities, and his generous charities made his death a loss to those who had only known him as their benefactor.

HON. JAMES C. ROBERTS, one of the prominent men to whom Buchanan County must ever be indebted, a farmer, lawyer and statesman, whose great abilities were for years directed in the county's interests, passed out of life at his home in Washington township, on April 4, 1885. He was born January 19, 1831, in Davidson County, Tennessee, and was a son of Hon. William and Sarah (Chowning) Roberts.

Judge William Roberts, father of the late James C. Roberts, was born in Connecticut in 1800, and became a resident of Tennessee as early as 1818. He became a very prominent man in Davidson County; he was a farmer on a broad scale and owned large and valuable estates. He married Sarah Chowning, who was born in Tennessee, and they reared nine children, five of whom still survive. They spent most of their lives in Davidson County and were among its

most esteemed citizens. About 1860 they removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Judge Roberts died in 1889, while on a visit to his daughter in Nashville, Tennessee. He took an active interest in politics and served as county judge of Buchanan County. He was a Democrat.

James C. Roberts was reared to young manhood on his father's farm, enjoying the educational advantages of the local schools, and then entered Franklin College, in Davidson County, Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1850. His choice of profession being the law, he entered upon its study in the office of John A. McEwen, of Nashville, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1853. When prepared to open an office of his own, Mr. Roberts removed to Dover, which is now known as Fort Donelson, and there engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1855, Mr. Roberts came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and located upon a beautiful farm in section 1, Washington township, where he remained occupied with agricultural pursuits for several years. After this rest, he removed to St. Joseph, and returned with new zest to his profession, and actively engaged in legal work and controversies until 1860. A man of his education and intelligence could not be other than prominent in the public affairs of his country, particularly in such stirring times as were those of the early "sixties." Always a stanch Democrat, he was the choice of his party to represent Buchanan County in the Missouri State Legislature. That body was disorganized in the following year by Governor Jackson, and, as Mr. Roberts was a Southern sympathizer, he was disfranchised. After a visit of three months in his native State, he returned to St. Joseph, but in the summer following again spent some months in Tennessee, returning, however, to his former home in St. Joseph. During his short legislative career, he gave evidence of his capacity as a statesman, his speech in 1861 in favor of a State convention being one of the noted efforts of his life. As long as he lived, he was more or less in the public eye, and in 1875 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, which met at Jefferson City, with which body he sat until its work was finished. In 1876 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress. A man of high attainments, a master of Greek, Latin and the English tongue, witty and profound, a writer and a statesman, he was eminently qualified for

any position to which his fellow citizens could have called him. The troubled times were partly accountable for checking a career, which held every promise of reaching to the highest offices of his profession and of political life.

On October 28, 1855, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage with Margaret Cornelia Ingram, who was born July 16, 1833, at Dover, Tennessee, and was educated at the Clarksville Female Seminary and the Nashville Female Academy. She is a daughter of Jesse C. and Margaret (Kay) Ingram. Her mother was born in Virginia in 1814 and died July 3, 1835. The father of Mrs. Roberts was born in South Carolina, November 11, 1806, and died January 21, 1872, at the home of his daughter, with whom he had resided since 1851. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Ingram was a member of the Baptist Church from her youth. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram lived in Tennessee for many years and were among the most highly regarded residents of Dover.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts had five children, the four who survived infancy being Jesse I., James C., Frank K. and Charles W. Jesse I. Roberts is vice-president and J. H. Parker, Jr., is secretary and treasurer of the great wholesale grocery house of the Roberts-Parker Mercantile Company, which was established January 1, 1903, and was formerly known as the George A. Kennard Grocery Company. Mr. Parker of this firm is a son-in-law of the late James McCord. Jesse I. Roberts married Eva M. Donovan, who is a daughter of the late John Donovan, of St. Joseph, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. They have three children, and reside at No. 1029 Faraon street. James C. Roberts, whose death occurred on April 6, 1903, was discount teller of The First National Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri. He married Anna L. Van, who survives him. Frank K. Roberts is a city official; he married Melissa Hayward, has one son and resides at No. 310 South 17th street. Charles W. Roberts married Effie Hall and they have two children and reside on the old homestead one mile east of the city of St. Joseph.

The late Mr. Roberts was prominent in all local affairs looking to the development of city and county. He served as president of the board of managers of the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, and was active in the organization of the State Grange. He left a valuable estate comprising city property, included in which was the present site of the Free Public Library. Fraternally, he

was a Royal Arch Mason and as such was widely known all over the State. His death was unexpected for he was in the enjoyment of good health, and thus his loss both to family and community was deeply felt. His memory will be kept green both in the records of his public acts and in the hearts of those who knew his true worth.

JOHAN F. RAPP, one of the well-known citizens and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Marion township, Buchanan County, who resides on his well cultivated farm of 153 acres, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this neighborhood. He was born June 3, 1848, on the old Rapp homestead in Marion township, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Schneider) Rapp.


The father of Mr. Rapp was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America in young manhood, locating in Ohio. He was first married there to a Miss Richards, who died in Marion township, Buchanan County, leaving two children: Joseph, who is a farmer in Oklahoma; and Benjamin, who died in 1877. His second married was to Elizabeth Schneider, who was born in Maryland but was reared in Stark County, Ohio. She died February 22, 1896. Our subject was the eldest child of the second marriage, the others being Christian and Mathew, both of whom are deceased; Frederick, of St. Joseph; and Henry and Bettie Ann, both deceased.

George Rapp came to Marion township, Buchanan County, among the early pioneers, settling on a farm in 1847. In 1849 he joined the great army which crossed the plains to California, in search of gold, and made the trip overland with an ox team. While he was gone, his wife took care of home affairs and when he returned a year and a half later, he resumed farming, which he continued all his active life, and died in April, 1891. He was one of the township's respected citizens, held local offices and supported the schools and churches. He was one of the leading members of the Evangelical Church at Stockbridge. Politically, he was a Republican.

Our subject, John F. Rapp, obtained his education in the local schools, and worked for his father until his marriage. In 1876 he bought his present valuable farm, although at that time it was but a wild tract of land, covered with tim-

ber and brush. The clearing, cultivating and improving of this large body of land required many years of great effort. It is now one of the fine farms of the township. Mr. Rapp carries on a general line of farming, raising wheat, corn, oats and hay and devoting much care and attention to the improvement of his stock, developing fine specimens of Shorthorn cattle, Essex hogs and mules and horses. He has always been an industrious farmer and justly deserves his present state of prosperity.

On March 19, 1874, Mr. Rapp married Elizabeth Miller, who was born October 27, 1849, in Stark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Jonathan Miller, who removed from Ohio, to Iowa, in 1869, and to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1872. He settled at Easton where he followed his trade of blacksmith.

HARLES H. JONES, one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Crawford township, Buchanan County, occupying a beautiful residence in section 26 and owning 340 acres of finely improved, cultivated land, was born in 1871 in Wayne township, Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a son of Levi and Bettie (Wells) Jones.

The Jones family has been known in Buchanan County for more than 60 years, its founders coming here in 1840. Our subject's paternal grandfather, William Jones, was born in Kentucky and was six years old when he accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he lived until 1840. In that year he came to Buchanan County, driving across the country with his wife and children. Later he made two trips back to Ohio and then drove to Texas, where he engaged in farming for three years, owning slaves during this time. When he returned to Buchanan County and settled permanently, he entered 160 acres five miles south of St. Joseph, on which he built a one-story log cabin, with two rooms, which, although limited as to space, was warm and comfortable and served as the family home for years. Here he died in 1861, aged 64 years, leaving an estate of 600 acres. In religious belief he was a Baptist.

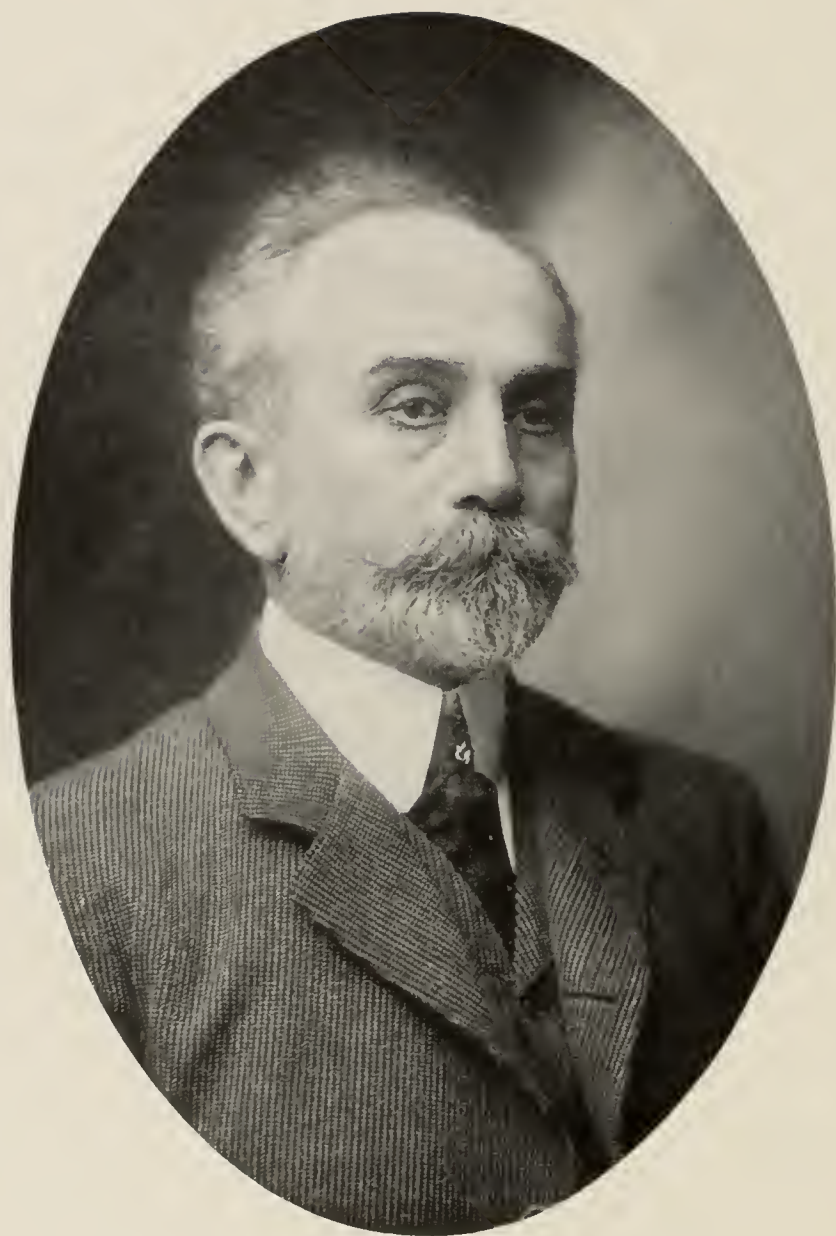
William Jones married Susan Marr, who was born in Virginia, and died in Buchanan County, in 1876, aged 77 years. They had 13 children: Levi, father of our subject; James, who died aged 22 years; Mary (Mrs. Springer), deceased, who

crossed the plains to California in 1852; Cynthia (Mrs. Robinson), who died in Buchanan County in 1852; Elizabeth, who died aged 20 years; John, who resides on the old homestead; Frank, who lives near the old homestead; David, who died aged 35 years; Charlotte, who is the widow of Charles McKinnis, of St. Joseph; Thomas, who died aged 22 years; Eliza (Mrs. Highsmith), who died in 1903 at St. Joseph; Isabella, who is the wife of Joseph Cudmore, of St. Joseph; and one that died in infancy.

Levi Jones, the father of our subject, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1830, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, July 7, 1899, aged 69 years. He accompanied his parents to Buchanan County in 1840, and carried on agricultural enterprises until his death. He owned much real and personal property in the county, his real estate holdings including some 700 acres of land. Politically, he was identified with the Democratic party all his life. Levi Jones was married twice. To his first marriage, with Ella Foster, one child was born that only lived six months. His second marriage was to Bettie Wells, who was born in Platte County, Missouri, in 1845, and died in 1878. She left two sons: Charles H., of this sketch; and James, who is married and lives in Wayne township.

Charles H. Jones was seven years old when he was deprived of the tender care of his mother. He was educated in the district schools and reared in Wayne township until prepared to enter upon a collegiate course at Shenandoah, Iowa. After creditably completing the course at that educational institution, Mr. Jones returned home and assisted his father in the management of the homestead farm. In 1898 he settled upon a fine farm of 160 acres in section 26, Crawford township, and he owns also 180 acres of valuable land known as the old Fieldand homestead, making altogether an estate of 340 acres. He is a very large stock-raiser and also deals extensively in cattle, horses, mules and hogs. Mr. Jones is thoroughly up-to-date in conducting his enterprises and is known for his success all over the county.

In 1898, Mr. Jones was married to Alpha M. Noble, who is a daughter of John D. and Lurana (Hurst) Noble, pioneer settlers of Crawford township, whose property adjoins that of our subject on the south. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two very bright little children: Levi David, aged five years, and Diëtta May, aged two years. Mr. Jones has just completed one of the most



JACOB GEIGER, M. D.

beautiful homes in the township. Its site is an eminence which commands the St. Joseph and Dearborn road and the view from its windows can scarcely be excelled. The timber used in its construction was cut and selected by our subject, who also helped in the actual building. The house, which cost \$3,000 to build, is fitted with modern conveniences and furnished with an eye to the greatest comfort.

In politics, Mr. Jones has always supported the Democratic party and has been one of the active members of that great organization in this locality. He has been no office seeker but has always held himself in readiness to do a citizen's duty. Personally, Mr. Jones is a man who commands the respect of all who know him. He is a loyal friend and good neighbor, honestly meets every business obligation and contributes to educational and progressive movements which promise to be for the general welfare.

JACOB GEIGER, M. D., a physician and surgeon of St. Joseph, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, is one of the foremost surgeons in the West and at the present time confines his practice strictly to that branch of his profession.

Dr. Geiger was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 25, 1848, and is a son of Anton and Marie G. (Eberhart) Geiger, his father being a real estate dealer, and his mother the daughter of a miller. He came with his mother to America in a sailing vessel in 1856, locating in Illinois where two brothers had previously settled. In the spring of 1858 the entire family moved to Brown County, Kansas, where the mother died the following November. Jacob then came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and worked for a dairyman until 1860, when he went to Illinois, where he worked on a farm and attended school. Returning to St. Joseph in 1865, he entered his brother's grocery as a clerk and in 1866 was graduated from Bryant's Business College. He then worked as weighmaster for a time in a pork packing house, and in the meantime read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Galen E. Bishop, which he continued while clerking in a drug store. From 1868 to 1870 he practiced medicine, then entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1872. Returning to St. Joseph, he again engaged in general practice until 1890, since which time

he has made a specialty of surgery. The Doctor was one of the organizers of the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, where he filled the chair of anatomy. In 1880 he helped organize the College of Physicians and Surgeons and after the consolidation of the two institutions in 1883 assumed the chair of surgery. He was also dean of the faculty until 1889, when the name of the college was changed to Ensworth in accordance with the terms of the bequest of Samuel Ensworth. Dr. Geiger is a life trustee of this institution. In 1890 he was one of the organizers of the Marion Sims Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, at which time he was elected to the Chair of Surgery, which position he still holds. He started the *Medical Herald* in 1887, is a member of numerous medical associations and has taken a keen interest in matters pertaining to the advancement of medical science.

In 1887 Dr. Geiger was united in marriage with Louise Kollatz, who was born in Atchison, Kansas, and is a daughter of William Kollatz. They reside at No. 1033 Faraon street, and his offices are in the Geiger Block, at No. 609-613 Francis street. Politically, he is a Republican, and served four years as an alderman. Fraternally, he is a Mason, while in religious attachment he is a Presbyterian.

OLE O. STINSON, one of the large farmers and substantial men of Center township, Buchanan County, residing in section 2 and owning 530 acres of excellent land, is a native of a country which has contributed many worthy citizens to the United States. Mr. Stinson was born October 9, 1830, in the southern part of Norway, at Nedenes Amt Tvedestran i Holtsogn, and is a son of Ole and Ingeborg (Olson) Stinson.

Both parents of our subject were born in Norway, the father in 1798 and the mother in 1799. The father was a farmer all his life and died at the home of our subject, while on a visit. The mother died in Doniphan County, Kansas, aged 75 years, in 1874, surviving her husband eight years. Their children were: Annie, who married and died in Brown County, Kansas; Ole O., of this sketch; Thomas, who died in Doniphan County, Kansas; and Stean, who died in Buchanan County.

Mr. Stinson remained in his own country until over 19 years of age, having been engaged in

farming his father's land and making trips on a coasting mercantile vessel. In 1850 he accompanied his parents to America, the objective point being St. Joseph, Missouri. After landing at New York City, the whole subsequent trip was made by water,—up the Hudson, across the State by the Erie Canal, across the Great Lakes to the Illinois, down the Illinois to the Mississippi, over the Mississippi to the Missouri River, and then up the Missouri. The strange scenes presented to the little Norwegian family during this long and wearying voyage must have excited in their minds unusual and lively ideas as to what they would find at the journey's end. They remained in Buchanan County until the spring of 1860, when our subject went to Brown County, Kansas, for a couple of years, having preempted a farm of 160 acres there in 1858. In 1863 he returned from Kansas, and has always lived in Buchanan County since that time. He located on his present farm in Center township, where he bought 160 acres; his wife had inherited a good tract of land in section 2. This farm Mr. Stinson has improved in many ways and has built one of the finest homes in the township.

In addition to the 365 acres in the home farm, Mr. Stinson owns a tract of 160 acres on Lake Contrary, situated in section 35, township 57, range 36, in Washington township. This land has been cleared through great industry and is probably one of the best cultivated and best generally improved places in the county. Mr. Stinson is a successful man and he deserves to be. He has been industrious and careful and has become independent entirely through his own efforts.

In 1860, Mr. Stinson was married to Laura Nelson, who was born February 14, 1832, in Norway, near his own native place. She is a daughter of Peter and Carrie (Olson) Nelson, who with their family of six children, of whom Mrs. Stinson and Christina, the wife of Fred Weddle, of Buchanan County, are the only survivors, came to the United States in 1846. After one winter spent in New Orleans, they came to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1847 and were among the earliest settlers in the county. They bought a claim of 800 acres of land, of which they cleared the greater part. Peter Nelson was a great hemp grower and also was a slaveholder. He died at the age of 90 and his wife died at the age of 81. They always resided in Buchanan County upon the one farm until their respective deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Stinson have had five children,

namely: Peter D., cashier of the Park Bank, of St. Joseph; Kirby Orr, who died at the age of 21 years; Mrs. Kate S. Henderson, of St. Joseph; Mrs. Emma Varner, of St. Joseph; and Ida Hannah, of St. Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Stinson are active members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has accepted no offices except those connected with the schools. He is one of the representative men of the township.

JAMES GABBERT, one of the prominent retired farmers of Bloomington township, Buchanan County, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, April 18, 1830, and is a son of George Gabbert, and a grandson of George Gabbert, who came from Germany.

The father of James Gabbert was born in Virginia and became an early settler in Kentucky, and later was a pioneer in Indiana, one of the very first settlers in Bartholomew County. He owned and operated a farm there until 1847, when he came to Buchanan County, Missouri. Here he engaged in farming until the close of his life. He was the father of 11 children, of whom our subject is the only one living.

James Gabbert was reared on his father's farm in Missouri and was educated in the schools of the township, attending during the winter sessions and working the farm in the summers. In 1850, when 20 years of age, he joined a party bound for the gold fields of California, where he engaged in mining for one year and then returned to Missouri. In 1856 he settled in Leavenworth County, Kansas, where he remained until the spring of 1876 and then came to Buchanan County, purchasing the farm on which his son, Charles E. Gabbert, now resides. Here he followed farming and stock-raising with very satisfying results and continued to personally superintend the farm until 1900, when he removed to DeKalb, where he has a comfortable home on the north side of the public square.

Two years after he came back from California, on the 17th of March, 1853, Mr. Gabbert was married to Levina Ellison of Bloomington township, Buchanan County. She was born in Rush County, Indiana, July 8, 1838. Eleven children were born to this union, viz: Elizabeth, who married Charles Gallagher, of Oakland, California, and has four children; Melvin M., who

married Laura Gabbert, a cousin, and lives in Clay County, Missouri,—they have nine children; William R., who resides at home, in DeKalb; Ella Nora, who married H. B. Gardner, of Kansas, and has eight children; Emma Belle, who married H. M. Dittmore, of Wayne township, and has two children; Mary Ollie, who married John W. Dittmore, of Bloomington township, and has four children; Eva M., who married Isam Wood, of Wayne township, and has two children; Charles E., who married Nellie Cook, of DeKalb, and lives in Bloomington township,—they have one child; and three that are deceased.

Mr. Gabbert has always taken a prominent part in township affairs and served as a school director both in Kansas and Missouri. He is one of the highly respected citizens of Bloomington township, where he was a successful farmer so long, and is equally well thought of in the town of DeKalb.

HON. CHARLES W. CARSON, one of the judges of the County Court of Buchanan County, has long been a prominent figure in the affairs of this county, where he has lived since childhood. He was born in Kentucky, September 27, 1852, and is a son of James D. and Sallie A. (Woodson) Carson. His father was born in Kentucky and became an extensive planter in that State. He came to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1853, and located some five miles south of St. Joseph, where he followed farming until his death in 1877.

Charles W. Carson was reared on his father's farm in Buchanan County, and received his education in the public schools. In early manhood he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Deering Implement Company, with which he continued a number of years. He served some three weeks in the capacity of constable, and in 1892 was elected sheriff of Buchanan County on the Democratic ticket. He proved an efficient officer and performed his duties to the satisfaction of the public. On August 16, 1904, he was appointed by the Governor of Missouri, as county judge to succeed Hon. John Kelly, who died in office. In the fall of the same year he was the unanimous choice of the Democratic Central Committee to succeed himself.

Judge Carson was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Nannie E. Mitchell, a daughter of John S. Mitchell, formerly of St. Joseph, and

they have one daughter,—Sallie. Religiously, his wife and daughter are faithful members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Carson has always been a Democrat and has been an active worker for party success. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias; Modern Woodmen of America and Improved Order of Red Men. He resides with his family in a comfortable home at No. 321 North Fifth street.

TALBOTT FAIRLEIGH, a member of one of the best-known families of Northwestern Missouri, is now living in retirement in St. Joseph after many years of activity in the commercial world.

Mr. Fairleigh was born at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, September 20, 1837, and was brought to Missouri by his parents in 1845. In that year his father, Andrew Fairleigh moved to Savannah, Missouri, and followed the trade of a silversmith, the following year locating in St. Joseph. In 1849 he went to California, and located in Sacramento. While a building was being erected for him there, for a jewelry store, he was taken sick and died. His widow and two daughters then removed to Sacramento and conducted a hotel for two years, in which undertaking they met with fine success, being able to purchase the finest hotel there, which burned to the ground two different times. Mrs. Fairleigh died July 20, 1901.

Talbott Fairleigh received his educational training in the common schools of St. Joseph and in the Presbyterian school of College Hill, Missouri, having come to St. Joseph with his parents in 1845. Here he grew to maturity and began his business career. At the age of 27 years he engaged in the hardware business in partnership with Mr. Washington, under the firm name of Fairleigh & Washington, which association continued for a period of three years. Mr. Washington then sold out to Mr. Sergeant, with whom our subject continued three years under the firm name of Fairleigh & Sergeant, doing a very extensive business. The firm became Fairleigh & Company and continued as such until January, 1873, when Mr. Fairleigh sold out, having been elected to the office of State and county collector in the fall of the previous year. He filled that office for two years and in 1875 accepted a position as traveling salesman for the W. M. Wyeth

Hardware Company, with which he remained until 1880. In that year he became identified with the hardware firm of Schultz & Hosea and continued with it until 1886; then for a period of 10 years he was with the firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company of Chicago. On January 1, 1897, Mr. Fairleigh returned to St. Joseph and again became identified with the W. M. Wyeth Hardware Company, with which firm he continued until 1900 when he retired from active business, after almost half a century of uninterrupted activity.

Talbott Fairleigh was married June 1, 1864, to Ella Hartzel, the accomplished daughter of Elder Jonas Hartzel of Warren, Ohio, and they have three living children: William G., named in honor of his uncle, who married Hannah Hughes, has six children and lives in Spokane, Washington; Alice H., who married K. L. Stewart of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has two children; and Gertrude, who lives at home with her parents. Religiously, our subject is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is a Christian Scientist. He is a Democrat in politics. The family home is at No. 1924 Clay street, where hospitality is shown the many friends of the family throughout this section.

JOHN O. ISAACSON, sole proprietor of the Bank of Faucett, Buchanan County, one of the soundest financial institutions in this part of the State, is also prominently identified with other business organizations and is largely interested in both insurance and real estate. Mr. Isaacson was born March 4, 1872, in Crawford township, Buchanan County, and is a son of Andrew and Mary E. (Miller) Isaacson. The father was born in Sweden and the mother in Missouri.

Mr. Isaacson was educated in the public schools of Kansas and then entered the Campbell Normal University at Holton, Kansas, where he was graduated from the commercial department, in 1890. He entered into business life for himself at Faucett, Missouri, as a dealer in lumber and then engaged in the live stock commission business at Kansas City. Later he became interested in insurance and real estate. He is also interested in the business of well boring and is operating all over Buchanan and Platte counties. In 1899 he erected the building and established the Bank of Faucett, with a capital of \$5,000 and a surplus of

\$2,500. It carries on a general banking business, negotiates loans and investments and is looked upon with the greatest favor by the residents of the village and the adjoining agricultural district. Mr. Isaacson is an able business man, one whose uniform conduct has been such as to win the esteem and confidence of the public.

On September 7, 1904, Mr. Isaacson was married to Jessie Stanton, who is a daughter of D. A. Stanton, a prominent farmer of Jackson township. Fraternally, our subject is a Mason of high degree, belonging to Birmingham Lodge, No. 216, A. F. & A. M., of Halleck, Missouri; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 50; St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; and Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. at St. Joseph. He is also identified with the Odd Fellows and with many business and social organizations.

PETER GARRAHAN, a leading farmer of Platte township, Buchanan County, who resides on his fine farm of 185 acres, located in section 15, township 55, range 34, was born in Allegany County, Maryland, February 15, 1855, and is a son of James E. and Mary (Kelly) Garrahan.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were Peter and Katherine Garrahan, both natives of Ireland. They came to the United States in early married life, but went back to the old country, from which they came a second time. The grandfather died in Maryland, and the grandmother in Platte township, Buchanan County. They had four children: Mrs. Katherine Riley; James E., Mary and Mrs. Margaret Kelly.

James E. Garrahan was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were crossing the great water in their slow-going sailing vessel, on their second trip to America. His death took place in Buchanan County in January, 1877, at the age of 50 years. The family settled in Allegany County, Maryland, and there James E. Garrahan was reared and remained until 1866, when he came to this locality, after a service in the Union Army, that included the whole of the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted at Oakland, Maryland, and during the whole time was connected with the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, in that of Fredericksburg, and all the others which won the applause of the country for the victorious Federal soldiers. Although he was entitled to it, he never asked for a pension. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was



MAJ. THOMAS J. CHEW, JR.

twice married, our subject being the only child of the first union. By a second marriage the father had five more children, namely, Thomas Jefferson, B. McClellan, Theresa, Katherine (the wife of Emmett Gregory, of Platte township) and Francis Orlando. James E. Garrahan owned a quarter section of land and had a large amount of money in the bank at the time of his death.

Our subject was about 11 years of age when his parents came to Missouri, and he has always followed agricultural pursuits. In 1881 he purchased the farm on which he resides and located on it in the following year. It was not an attractive piece of property at that time, to one not acquainted with partially cleared timber land, as the stumps were still standing where the previous settler had cut timber. Mr. Garrahan cleared 15 acres of his land still in brush and soon put the remainder of it under cultivation, the result being a fertile, productive farm. The residence has been improved and made attractive and comfortable and his new barn and out-buildings, fences and other improvements are all first-class in character. He has devoted four acres to orchards and raises some very fine fruit. He carries on general farming but gives his main attention to grain. He understands his business and has made a success.

In March, 1882, Mr. Garrahan married Martha S. Gilmore, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, October 27, 1861, and is a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Gilmore. They have seven children: James F., Katherine, Claude, Clarence, Margaret, Annie and Lillie May.

Mr. Garrahan has always voted the Democratic ticket. With his family, he belongs to the Catholic Church. He is a man who commands the respect of all who know him and is one of the representative farmers of his township.



MAJ. THOMAS J. CHEW, JR., for many years one of the leading business men and public spirited citizens of St. Joseph, and a powerful political factor in Buchanan County, was born April 8, 1838, in Columbus, Ohio, and died in St. Joseph, April 20, 1900. He was a worthy son of Anthony S. and Delia (Adams) Chew.

An examination of the genealogy of the Chew family with its connecting kindred brings to light many names which have become distinguished in

public, professional and social life, from the early days of the American Colonies. The first wife of Zachary Taylor was a connection of this old and truly aristocratic family.

The father of the late Major Chew was born in Connecticut, graduated at Yale College and became a very prominent attorney. In 1836 he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered into a law partnership with Hon. Thomas Corwin, the eminent Ohio statesman, under the firm name of Corwin & Chew. The mother of Major Chew was born at Columbus, Ohio, and both her father and her maternal uncle, the distinguished Dr. Goodell, were men of high character and large fortune.

Our subject was given excellent educational opportunities, at Heron's Seminary and Brooks' Preparatory Classical School, both of these being noted private educational institutions of Cincinnati. At the age of 16 years, he removed with his father to Iowa and they were there associated in business for some years. Returning to the East, the young man carried on an insurance business, from 1858 to 1861, in New York City, and in the latter year he first took up his residence in St. Joseph, Missouri, which remained his chosen home until his death—a period of 39 years.

After settling here, he engaged first in an insurance business, but in the early "sixties" he embarked in the wholesale grocery trade as a member of the firm of Koch, Chew & Company, a corporation which existed until 1874. In that year Mr. Chew entered the brokerage and loan business and represented some of the most important Eastern companies and largest Eastern investors. In 1889 he became managing owner of the *St. Joseph Herald*, and during his short period of management made himself felt in all departments of that journal.

In politics Major Chew was a staunch Republican, but sought little political honor for himself, accepting only those positions in which he could best serve the party. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, and on many occasions was a delegate to State and minor conventions. His political standards always remained high and the tricks of the demagogue ever received his contempt. During the Civil War he served on the staff of General Hall and other officers in the Union Army, and from 1862 to 1865 was quartermaster of the department of St. Joseph, with the rank of major.

Major Chew was noted for his local pride and public spirit. He was one of the promoters and

builders of St. Joseph's system of water-works and owned a one-fourth interest in the plant until the works were sold to the present owners. In many ways he gave evidence of municipal loyalty, lending his influence and financial assistance to many of the city's most important enterprises. During 1872 and 1873 he was president of the Board of Trade of St. Joseph and occupied other official positions, but latterly his own large interests claimed his whole attention. He was a member of the first lodge of the B. P. O. E. in St. Joseph.

In 1861 Major Chew was united in marriage in New York City with Kitty M. Forbes, who died in May, 1897. He was married in May, 1899, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson, of St. Joseph, Missouri, who still survives. She is a daughter of the late Alex. Smith of St. Louis, and a sister of Mrs. John L. Bittinger, of St. Joseph. Mrs. Chew resides in one of St. Joseph's most beautiful homes, located at No. 224 South 10th street.

It has been said that no man wielded a stronger influence for good than Major Chew. He possessed the genial qualities which survive friendship and inspire affection, but underneath these lay the granite of a determined, upright, fearless and honest nature. Such a man could only be intolerant of fraud, chicanery and deceit and his record is one written on an unstained shield. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



GEORGE MUMFORD, who has a fine farm located in section 13, township 55, range 34, in Platte township, Buchanan County, has resided upon this farm for a period of more than 48 years, and is well known to the citizens of the surrounding country. He was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1822, and is a son of Peter Mumford.

Peter Mumford was born in Pennsylvania or New Jersey, in 1797, and died in DeKalb County, Missouri, at the age of 84 years. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving under the immediate command of General Washington. He was in all the battles participated in by Washington's army and crossed the Delaware River on broken ice, an event famous in the history of our country. He was injured seven times during his service of seven and a half years, but not seriously. He was a native of Scotland and came to America during the colonial period. Peter Mum-

ford followed farming all his life and at the time of his death was in very comfortable circumstances, owning a farm of 120 acres in DeKalb County, Missouri. By his first marriage he had two children: David, who went to California in 1850, and was heard from but a few times thereafter; and George, our subject. By his second marriage he had six children,—four sons and two daughters.

George Mumford was four years old when he removed with his parents to Athens County, Ohio, where they lived 12 years. In 1839 they moved to Henry County, Iowa, where he grew to maturity and lived for 12 years. He then removed to Dallas County, Texas, where he acquired a farm of 160 acres, but he contracted the ague which resulted in his giving his place away, and leaving that country after one year. He returned to Henry County, Iowa, in the spring of 1847, then went to California overland in 1850, driving two yoke of oxen. He mined in Nevada for a time but owing to poor health went into the valley and engaged in teaming for one and a half years. He returned to Iowa *via* the Isthmus of Panama, New Orleans and the Mississippi River. Shortly after, in 1854, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and rented a farm one year, then acquired the southwest quarter of section 13, township 55, range 34, in Platte township, where he has resided continuously since. His first visit to this county was as early as 1842, when he was driving an ox team through from Iowa to Holt County, Missouri, helping a man to move. They stopped at Joseph Robidoux's landing in the fall of that year. When Mr. Mumford located upon his farm, it was heavily timbered in most part, only 15 acres being cleared and under cultivation, and it was some years before it was placed in its present high state of cultivation. He and his family lived in a log house, 16 by 16 feet in dimensions, for several years, then he built a frame house, which was destroyed by a cyclone in 1898. His present residence was then erected and is a good substantial one, fitted with many modern improvements. He passed through the war without taking part, although he served for a time in the "Paw Paw Militia." He has always voted the Democratic ticket and cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren.

In 1853, Mr. Mumford was united in marriage with Charlotte Sherman, who was born near Cleveland, Ohio, and died about one year after marriage, aged 30 years, leaving no issue. In

1854, he married Sarah Arterbury, who was born in Henry County, Kentucky, in 1826, and died in Buchanan County in 1877, leaving four children, as follows: Lucy Jane, born in 1856, who married Richard Gregory, and is now deceased; Nevada Bird, who married Green Adams of Gentry County and has four children; Georgia Ann who is the wife of Daniel Loutermilch; and Robert R., who married Mavillia Potts, who was born in St. Francisville, Illinois, in 1870, and is a daughter of Benton Potts,—they have four children, George B., Richard F., Reed M. and Clinton C. Robert R. Mumford now has charge of his father's farm in Platte township.

FRANK HARLOW, vice-president of the McCord-Harlow Shoe Company, of St. Joseph, was born at Charleston, New Hampshire, August 27, 1854, and is a son of Jehial and Jane S. (Boutelle) Harlow.

Barnum Harlow, the paternal grandfather of our subject, reared his family in Vermont, carried on farming operations there and was prosperous for his times. He served his country during the War of 1812.

Jehial Harlow, father of our subject, was born on the home farm near Springfield, Vermont, but went to New Hampshire in young manhood and at Charleston learned and followed the trade of carriage-maker. In 1861 he entered into business on his own account, building a large factory in which he installed what was considered modern machinery at that time, when the greater part of the work had to be done by hand. It was before the day of the inventions which now save the labor of half a life-time to the worker. This factory was then considered a marvel. Mr. Harlow possessed the genius which enabled him to work in either wood or iron and he found opportunity to also paint his wagons in a way that gave to them the appearance of a piano finish. Mr. Harlow married Jane S. Boutelle, a native of that section, and they had seven children of whom four died in infancy. Those living are Mrs. Ella H. King, of Keene, New Hampshire; Edward, of Marlborough, New Hampshire; Frank, of this sketch; and Mrs. W. P. Huntington, of Columbus, Ohio. The family is connected with the Unitarian Church.

Our subject was 14 years of age when his parents removed to Keene, New Hampshire,

where he enjoyed the advantages of high school training. After several years of employment in various mercantile establishments, he came West, in 1880, accepting a position as bookkeeper in a shoe factory at Jefferson City, Missouri. In 1888 he removed to St. Louis, where he continued three years in the shoe business, and then came to St. Joseph, where he accepted the office of superintendent for Noyes, Norman & Company, with which well-known house he remained for eight years. In 1899 he took the initiative in the organization of the McCord-Harlow Shoe Company, a corporation which has developed into one of the city's large and important industries. The immense product of this firm goes directly to the retailer without being handled by jobbers. The company has built up such a reputation that its mere name carries the guarantee of excellence.

On December 23, 1874, Mr. Harlow was married to Hattie L. Smith, who is a daughter of Chauncey Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut, and they have three children: Nellie J., Bertha M. and Frank J.

Mr. Harlow has been vice-president of his large business organization ever since its founding, and is considered one of the able and enterprising business men of this section. He belongs to St. Joseph Lodge, No. 40, B. P. O. E.

JOHAN DONOVAN FLINT, cashier of the Buell Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, September 18, 1845, and is a son of Dr. William P. and Sarah Emeline (Donovan) Flint.

The tracing of the interesting family history of our subject is not a difficult matter, the name being identified with the country's interests for generations. The Flint family is of Welsh extraction and in many of its characteristics of solidity and strength, the name may be representative of the mountains of its nativity. Thomas Flint was the founder of the family in New England, coming from Wales and making settlement at Salem, according to local records, as early as 1650, although there is evidence to show that his mother lived in America in 1642. His name is given as one of the first settlers of Salem village, now South Danvers, Massachusetts. His land was acquired by purchase and his old farm, through all the great changes which have taken place in the succeeding generations, is still owned

by one of his descendants. His death took place April 15, 1663.

In Capt. Thomas Flint, our subject's great-great-great-grandfather, is found a man who bore an important part in the early history of the Massachusetts settlements. He was a son of Thomas Flint the original settler, and Ann, his wife. He combined work as a carpenter with farming and appears to have been a man of means as he evidently was of influence. His name is closely connected with the military organizations of his time, which, on account of the hostile attitude of the Indians, required men of nerve and energy. He took part in King Philip's War, and in the expedition commanded by Captain Gardner against the Narragansetts, in 1675, he was wounded, but probably not seriously, as the local records tell of his subsequently holding commissions in the village company. Those were days when religious convictions were of primary importance, and his is one of the names which has come down to us as one of the most earnest promoters of the church. That his influence was considerable is attested by the success that met his endeavors and that he was a mechanic of skill is proved by his selection as the architect and builder of the first church at Salem, Massachusetts. For his day he was a capitalist, owning 900 acres of land in the rich regions of Essex and Middlesex counties. He passed away May 24, 1721, aged 76 years. He was twice married, his second wife being Mary Downton, a daughter of William Downton, whom he espoused September 15, 1674.

William Flint, son of Capt. Thomas and Mary Flint, was born July 17, 1685 and died October 10, 1736. He was a farmer and lived at Reading, Massachusetts, on land given him by his father. He was elected deacon of the church on June 28, 1727 and served nine years. On April 30, 1713, he married Abigail Nichols, and they had a family of seven sons and two daughters.

Joseph Flint, our subject's great-grandfather, was born September 7, 1726, was a carpenter by trade and lived at Salem, Massachusetts, where he also owned a mill. On August 14, 1753, he married Sarah Putnam, who was born October 22, 1739, and was a daughter of Asa and Sarah (Putnam) Putnam. They had a family of four sons and three daughters, William P. being the youngest child.

William P. Flint, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1778 at Salem, Massachusetts, where his life was passed until maturity, when

he moved to Maryland, married and died there on January 12, 1832. In 1799 he married Lydia Mitchell, who was a daughter of Aaron and Sarah Mitchell, and who was born May 21, 1779, in what was called the "Neck District," in Dorchester County, Maryland. She died June 25, 1841. They reared a family of two daughters and three sons, William P. being the third child and the eldest son.

Dr. William P. Flint, our subject's father, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, May 10, 1810, and received both his literary and medical education before he came West. In 1843 he located in Buchanan County, Missouri, one of the first settlers in his locality and one of the pioneer physicians. He owned a farm of 160 acres of land, which he redeemed from the wilderness, and later added 50 acres of timber land, which is still in the possession of our subject. In addition to general farming, he continued his medical practice during his whole active life. This covered a wide territory and in the early days his visits into many regions could only be done on horseback. Later his sulky, as it swung back and forth over the uneven highways as he hurried to answer calls miles and miles distant from his home, was a frequent sight. The work of a country doctor in those days was one of great hardship and inadequate remuneration. In 1849 he visited California, going by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus of Panama, and while he remained in that State practiced medicine at Marysville. Some years before his death he returned to Buchanan County, Missouri, and passed away on the farm which he had preempted in 1843.

On December 29, 1831, Dr. Flint married Sarah Emeline Donovan, who was a daughter of John Donovan, of Maryland, and they had seven children, the six who reached maturity being: Mary, deceased; William P., of St. Joseph; Thomas James, deceased; Sarah Lydia, widow of George W. Peacock of Marysville, California; John D., of this sketch; and Annie M., wife of T. C. Roberts of St. Joseph. Mary was thrice married: first, to William Funk; second, to Charles E. Baldwin; and third, to A. M. Richey, having issue from each marriage. The mother of the above named family died September 4, 1882. Both parents were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John D. Flint, the immediate subject of this sketch, was educated in the private schools of St. Joseph and in a college at Chillicothe, Missouri. The greater part of his business life has been

passed in association with large concerns and few men have had a more honorable connection. In 1863 he became the cashier of the Southern Bank of the State of Missouri, at Savannah, of which George Warren Samuels was then president, and in 1864 he went with Lemon, Hosea & Company, of St. Joseph, in the capacity of bookkeeper and subsequently became a partner in the firm of John S. Lemon & Company. This connection extended through a number of years, during which time this business house grew into a large and wealthy corporation. Mr. Flint then became one of the partners of the notion and dry goods house of Hosea, Flint & Kemper and from 1872 until 1876 he was closely associated with this business. In the latter year he entered upon his duties as cashier of the Buell Manufacturing Company, a position of responsibility he held until 1883, when he resigned it to accept the position of paying teller and director of the Saxton National Bank. He continued with this financial concern until 1894, when the consolidation of this concern with the Schuster-Hax National Bank brought about his resignation. During the subsequent two years, Mr. Flint served as deputy county collector, but since 1899 he has most efficiently filled his old position as cashier of the Buell Manufacturing Company.

On May 10, 1870, Mr. Flint was united in marriage with Mary Anna Bell, a daughter of William Bell, Jr., of St. Joseph, and their two surviving children are: Grace B., who married Frank J. Moss of St. Joseph, and has one daughter,—Mary Frances; and William P. Mrs. Flint is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Flint has long been very prominent in fraternal circles. He was made a Mason in Zere-datha Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., and is now a member of Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member and which he served as master in 1888. In 1891 he was high priest of St. Joseph Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M. He has been illustrious master of St. Joseph Council, No. 9. In 1892 he was eminent commander of St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, K. T. He is also a member of Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs also to Pochontas Tribe, No. 10, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is past sachem and has been past grand sachem of the order for the State of Missouri.



JOHN H. CAREY, who is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising in Jackson township, Buchanan County, is one of the substantial men of the community. He has frequently been called upon to serve in an official capacity and has always acquitted himself in a most creditable manner. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, June 12, 1835, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Hartwell) Carey, both natives of County Wexford, Ireland.

Our subject's parents came to America with their children about 1845 and located in St. Louis, Missouri, where Mrs. Carey and her youngest daughter died of cholera. Mr. Carey died in Buchanan County, Missouri, whither he had moved after his wife's death. Four children blessed their union, namely: John H.; Katherine (Welch), of Washington township; Bridget (Briggs), of Center township; and Winnefred, who died of cholera in St. Louis.

John H. Carey was 12 years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States; he lived in St. Louis 10 years and learned the trade of a ship carpenter. He was also a member of the old "Washington Guard Company" of St. Louis, afterward known as the "Washington Guards Battalion," under Maj.-Gen. D. M. Frost. With his father and sisters he came further West in 1856 to Buchanan County, where he rented property until 1869. In the Civil War he was 1st lieutenant in the 81st Regiment, enrolled Militia of Missouri, under Col. John Scott, the soldiery of this designation being known as the "Paw Paw Militia." About this time he also engaged in the rebuilding and calking of the packet boats of the Hannibal & St. Joseph line, following this line of work during the winter months. In 1869, he purchased a farm of 153 acres which he has since owned and lived upon. To this he has added from time to time and now possesses 215 acres in sections 4 and 5, township 55, range 34, in Jackson township, and 47½ acres in section 32, township 56, range 34, in Agency township. This property was in poor condition when purchased, and many years of hard labor were necessary to transform it to its present high state of cultivation and bring about the many improvements which go to make it a model farm of the modern type. He has erected a comfortable home, four large barns, 250 feet of sheds, three corn cribs, scales, and water-works, the latter feature being

of great value on a stock farm, affording convenience in watering a large number of stock. Surrounding the house is a grove of 60 acres, with an abundance of elms, walnuts and burr oaks, and the ground nicely sodded, without the semblance of a weed to be seen. Mr. Carey takes great pride in standard-bred stock, particularly mules and horses. He has 12 jacks, seven jennies, about 35 head of horses and mules, 11 head of high grade cattle, and 50 head of Poland-China hogs. Politically, Mr. Carey has always been a staunch Democrat, and is at the present a supporter of William Jennings Bryan. He served one term as a member of the County Court from the 1st district, being elected in 1879, and was elected sheriff in 1884. He was appointed by Governor Francis as a member of the board of managers of the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, and was reappointed by Governors Stephens and Dockery; upon the completion of his present term, he will have served 12 years as a member of the board of managers. He was a number of years a member of the School Board. He was elected, and is now president of the Farmers' State Bank of Agency, which was organized in October, 1903.

In 1864, Mr. Carey was united in marriage with Nancy W. Gilmore, a daughter of Joseph and Martha Gilmore. Her parents, who were among the earliest settlers of Buchanan County, were originally from Kentucky and first settled in Clay County, where they remained but a very short time, and then moved to this county. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carey, namely: Martha B., Frances A. and Margaret J., all living at home. Mrs. Carey died February 16, 1900, aged 66 years, three months and 17 days. Religiously, Mr. Carey and daughters are of the Catholic faith.

FREDERICK W. HAGENSTEIN, proprietor of a dry goods and grocery store at DeKalb, Buchanan County, has attained a high degree of success in business and the record of his career is one of interest. He was born in Grüneberg, Prussia, October 2, 1836.

Mr. Hagenstein was reared in his native land and there received his education in the mother tongue, having to work to pay his board while attending school. At the age of 14 years he learned the trade of a miller, which he followed over two years, and then, before he had reached the age of 17 crossed the ocean to New York City in the

company of a friend, Albert Derge, with whom he was afterward associated for many years. He arrived in this country in July, 1855, the trip in the sailing vessel "Panama" having consumed 38 days. It had been necessary for him to borrow the money to pay his passage to this country. Shortly after his arrival, he proceeded West to Kansas, locating near Emporia, on the Neosho River. After remaining there a short time, he came to St. Joseph, where he was employed by Baker, Woodson & Company in a mill. He continued with them until December, 1858, when he removed to DeKalb, where he and his friend, Albert Derge, secured employment in the local hotel. He preceded Mr. Derge by some months and upon his arrival applied for work in the hotel. Although the proprietor said he needed but one man, Mr. Hagenstein, mindful of the friend who had sailed across the ocean with him, made application for Mr. Derge also, and both received employment at one man's pay,—\$10 per month. They were thus employed until March, 1861, when Mr. Hagenstein crossed the plains to Rock Creek, Nebraska. He ranched and freighted and also handled considerable stock, owning a ranch near where "Wild Bill" did his killing. He was a personal friend of "Wild Bill," with whom he used to work in putting up hay. In 1863 our subject went to Whiskey Run, Nebraska, and one year later took up freighting and trading, visiting most of the Western points. He continued this business until January, 1867, and then returned to DeKalb, Missouri, where his business career had started. Here he became associated with his old friend, Albert Derge, in a general store and in the stock and grain business, Mr. Hagenstein looking after the latter department of the business. They bought large quantities of grain and shipped about 100 car-loads some seasons. They also owned a number of acres of land, which they used for pasture. They carried in addition to the usual stock of a general store, a line of drugs and hardware in their establishment, and continued until two hardware and two drug stores were established in the town. They then gave their attention to dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. The firm continued with much success for a period of 16 years, and then the partnership was dissolved, each engaging in business independent of the other. Our subject erected a substantial store building, 30 by 70 feet, on the north side of the public square, and a warehouse adjoining, 18 by 65 feet, with a splendid basement. The mercantile department is equipped

with a complete line of up-to-date dress and gentlemen's furnishings goods, and the other side is devoted to a large stock of staple and fancy groceries and produce. The warehouse is completely packed with barrels of sugar and barrels and sacks of the best brands of flour. Everything about the establishment is systematized in the best possible manner for the expeditious handling of trade. Mr. Hagenstein buys his stock in car-load lots, and is thus enabled to provide his customers with the very best at a lower price than can his competitors. He owns a farm in Jackson County, Kansas, one in Bloomington township, Buchanan County, and town property in DeKalb, including 10 residences. He built a fine brick residence south of the school house in section 15, just across the corporation line. He at one time owned the hotel in DeKalb in which he made his start in life. He served as first mayor of DeKalb, and resigned during his second term because he had moved without the corporate limits. He served as postmaster four years.

On May 9, 1877, Mr. Hagenstein was united in marriage with Mollie Martin, who is a daughter of Dr. John W. and Elizabeth (Hart) Martin. Her father was born October 30, 1816, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and was reared in Lexington, where he was educated. He learned the trade of a brick-layer at the age of 17 years and followed it five years, when he entered upon the study of medicine. He subsequently attended lectures at Transylvania University, Lexington, and was graduated in March, 1840. He then began practice in Fayette County, where he continued until 1854, and then located in DeKalb, Buchanan County, where he continued some years. On August 20, 1846, he married Elizabeth Hart, who was born July 22, 1829 in Fayette County, Kentucky, and they had 14 children, Mrs. Hagenstein being the sixth. Our subject and his wife are parents of one child, Florence, who married Guy F. Shields of Kansas City and has one son,—Fred Hagenstein Shields. Fraternally, Mr. Hagenstein is a member of Wellington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., also of the Royal Arch Chapter and of the Order of the Eastern Star.



ALTER W. HEAD, cashier of the DeKalb State Bank, of DeKalb, is considered one of the most competent financiers and business managers in Buchanan County. Although young in years, he has had wide experience in business

affairs and is prominently known throughout the county. The institution whose affairs he directs is one of the safest in the county and is firmly established in the confidence of the public.

In 1890, the Derge-Campbell Banking Company of DeKalb was organized and conducted as a banking institution until October 21, 1903, when its assets were purchased by the DeKalb State Bank, a new organization, which had commenced business on the 21st of the preceding August. The following officers were elected: President, John W. Page, vice-president, S. D. Call, and cashier, Walter W. Head. When our subject took charge of the cashier's desk, the deposits of the bank were \$65,000; at the present time they total \$120,000. The capital stock is \$20,000 and the surplus, \$2,000.

Mr. Head was born at Adrain, Hancock County, Illinois, December 18, 1877, and is a son of Alfred W. and Margaret J. (Lambert) Head, the former of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter of English, all her family being natives of Lancashire, England. Alfred W. Head and wife now reside in Stewartsville, Missouri. Our subject's father has been twice married, his first union being with Ellen Pitt, who died in 1871, leaving four children. He was again married in January, 1877, to Margaret J. Lambert, by whom he has had five children, four of them living, namely: Walter W.; Richard Daniel, who formerly was a teacher in the schools of DeKalb and Buchanan counties, and is now cashier of the Rushville State Bank, of Rushville, Missouri; and Maggie Ellen and Sarah Jane, who live with their parents at Stewartsville, Missouri.

Walter W. Head received his preliminary education in the schools of DeKalb County, and was graduated therefrom in 1894, receiving the highest honors of his class. He afterward entered Stanberry Normal School, and was graduated with the class of 1897. During the following five years, he engaged in teaching in the schools of DeKalb and Buchanan counties, and during the last year of this period was principal of the DeKalb public schools. While teaching, he took a very prominent part in Teachers' Institute work, and instructed two institutes, one in DeKalb County and the other in Buchanan County, there being 100 teachers in each. Mr. Head served as receiving teller in the German-American Bank of St. Joseph for nine months prior to taking up the duties of his present position. He is treasurer and director of the DeKalb Hardware & Furniture Company, which has a capital stock of \$20,-

ooo, is secretary and director of the DeKalb Telephone Company, and is the heaviest stockholder in the DeKalb State Bank. He is also village treasurer and treasurer of the school district.

On March 7, 1900, Mr. Head was joined in marriage with Della E. Thompson, a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county, a daughter of John E. and Roxcelana (Dittemore) Thompson. One daughter blessed this union, Audria Vernelle, born December 18, 1900, the 23d anniversary of the birth of her father. Mrs. Head is an accomplished musician and a lady of refinement and intellect. Our subject and wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he is treasurer and both are active in church work. Fraternally, Mr. Head is a member of Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of DeKalb; Ringo Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., of DeKalb; DeKalb Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F.; DeKalb Camp, No. 5256, M. W. A.; and Lodge No. 161, A. O. U. W. He is a man of pleasing personality and makes friends with all with whom he is brought in contact, socially or in business dealings.

JOHAN W. COMBS, one of the leading citizens and extensive farmers, fruit growers and stock-raisers of Crawford township, Buchanan County, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, November 15, 1856, and is a son of Jason B. and Hannah (Foster) Combs.

Jason B. Combs and wife were both born in Kentucky, the former in 1803 and the latter, in 1801. Our subject's maternal grandparents were Thomas and Rebecca (Young) Foster. They came to Missouri at an early day, settling first in Clay County and later in Platte County, where Thomas Foster died in 1862. The three survivors of their seven children are: Martha (Mrs. John Galbraith), of Wallace; Amon Foster, of DeKalb County; and Rebecca (Mrs. Robert Thomas), of Buchanan County.

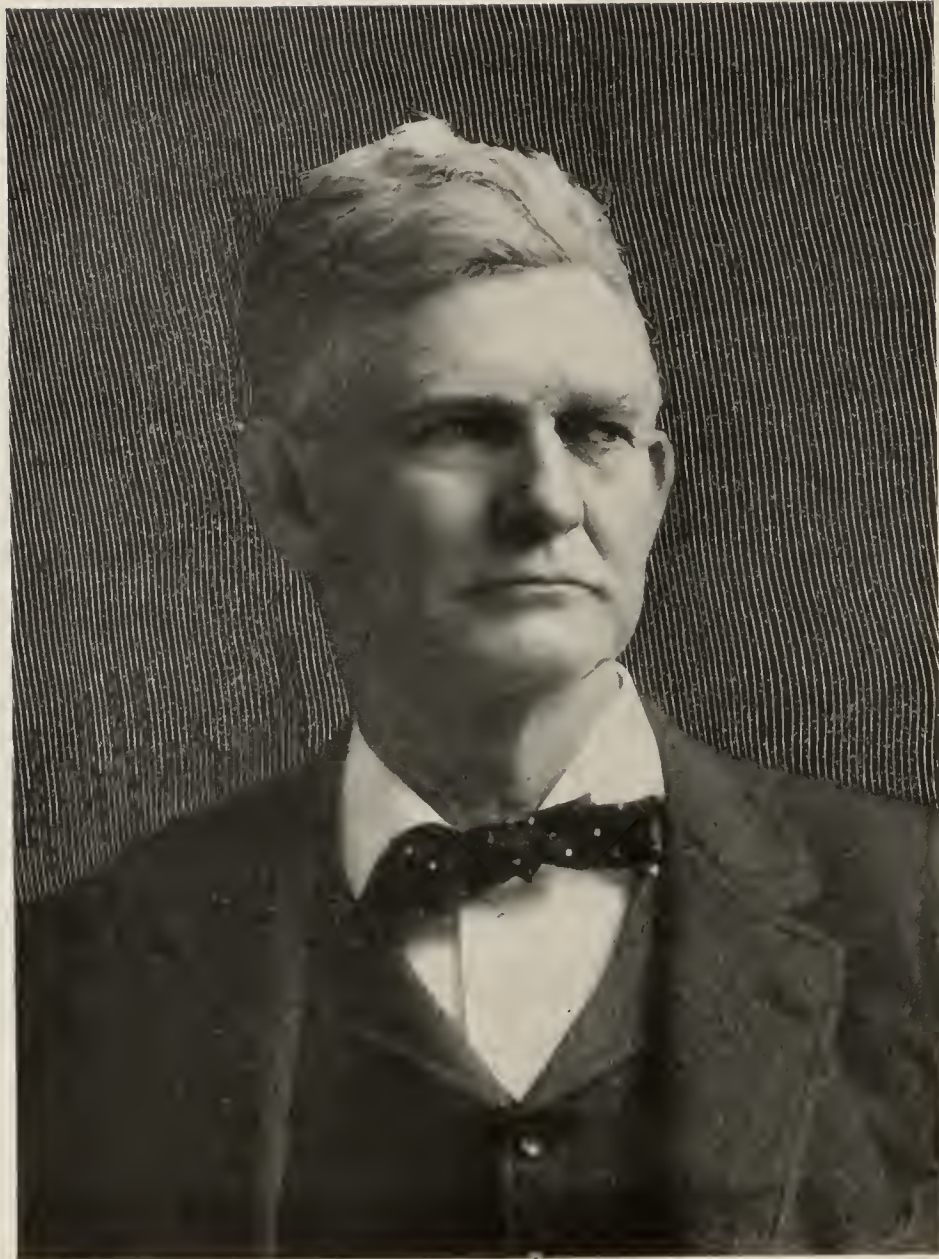
The father of our subject came to Buchanan County when his son was six months old and settled on the quarter section in Crawford township, which remained his home until his death, in 1859. He was an excellent farmer and this land he redeemed from the wilderness. It was heavily timbered when he first located here, but he left it cleared and ready for the excellent improvements placed here by our subject, when it came into his possession. Jason B. Combs married in Ken-

tucky, and the six children born into the family were: James H., of Buchanan County; Mrs. Martha C. Fiedler, deceased; Mrs. Mary B. Call, deceased; Mrs. Henry B. Willis, deceased; John W., of this sketch; and Mrs. Rebecca Fry, deceased.

John W. Combs was reared on the pioneer farm in Crawford township, in a little log cabin with a puncheon floor. His early life was that of the boy of his day, plenty of hard work on the farm and a little study in the district schools. The outdoor life kept him in health and he reached manhood well prepared to take his father's place in the management of the farm, a portion of which he inherited. At the age of 23 years he began for himself, farming on the homestead, subsequently buying out the other heirs. He has added to the original quarter section and now owns 250 acres of some of the very best land in Crawford township. On this place Mr. Combs has made every improvement and there are few places in the county that equal it in modern improvements. He entertains modern ideas on agricultural matters and farms scientifically in place of the haphazard way followed by many who still seem to have faith in "luck." His whole domain brings him in a satisfactory income, from his well-cultivated fields, from his pastures where may be seen prize Shorthorn cattle, hogs, mules and horses, to his great orchard of 550 apple trees. Everywhere are seen evidences of the thrift and good management which marks the home of the prosperous Missouri farmer.

On December 16, 1880, our subject was married to Laura Coates, a daughter of Thomas W. and Melissa Jane (Womack) Coates. Her death occurred November 9, 1892, at the age of 32 years, 11 months and five days, her birth having been on December 4, 1859, in Atchison County, Kansas. Mrs. Combs was a lady of sweet, Christian character, one who was beloved by all who knew her. She had been a member of the Christian Church since August 18, 1886, when both she and her husband had been immersed by Brother W. C. Rodgers. In the beautiful sermon preached at Unity Church by her pastor, Rev. N. R. Davis, at the time of her funeral, mention was made of her beautiful, Christian life and example. The songs were sung which had been selected by herself. Two children had been born to her: Louis and Mamie, the former of whom resides at home and latter of whom died October 11, 1884, aged 13 months.

Mrs. Combs came from one of the old pioneer



WILLIAM H. BARTLETT

families of DeKalb, Buchanan County. Her father, Thomas W. Coates was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, May 6, 1829, and was a son of Alfred A. Coates, who was born in 1798 in the State of New York. By trade a cooper, he later bent his energies to farming and removed to Clay County, Missouri, when the Platte Purchase was made. Later he moved to the quarter section of land which is the present site of Sparta, locating there about 1837. The Indians were still numerous in this section, the old Sac village still standing, the Sac tribe giving its name to the surrounding prairie.

Here Alfred A. Coates remained until about 1842, when he removed two and one-half miles east, settling in Center township on Sac Prairie, and his plow cut the first furrow in the virgin soil in that locality. He conducted a cooper shop here and also followed farming for a long time, but in his later years discontinued his coopering work. This old pioneer passed away in November, 1859.

In Howard County Alfred A. Coates married Martha Warren, whose father was a very prominent man in that section and was sheriff of Howard County for a number of terms. The five children of Alfred A. Coates and wife were: Mrs. Jane Henry, of Sullivan County, Missouri; Alden B.; Thomas W.; Alfred and Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, all deceased with the exception of Thomas W., the father of the late Mrs. Combs. Alfred A. Coates married, second, Emily Aikman and reared a family of five children, namely: Edward, of Oregon; John, of Colorado; Mrs. Martha McAlster; Ballard and Emma.

Thomas W. Coates was educated in the log school house of his district, which had planks for seats and desks and oiled paper in the windows in place of glass. One of the privileges of the school boys of those days was the hauling of the wood for the great open fire-place, in front of which they alternately burned and shivered. Their school equipments were of the most primitive character and frequently their teachers were not far in advance of the pupils. The summers were spent in farm work, but Mr. Coates tried to attend during the fall and winter sessions of the subscription schools and recalls that the last one he attended was at the age of 18 years. He continued to work on the home farm until his marriage, when he removed to Iowa, where he farmed several years, then to Atchison County, Kansas, and finally to Buchanan County, Missouri. After two years spent near Agency, he retired to

DeKalb, where he has since resided, living retired. He has long been a deacon in Bethel Church.

On August 31, 1855, in Center township, Mr. Coates married Melissa Jane Womack, a daughter of Allen and Eliza Womack, early settlers of Lafayette County, Missouri, pioneers from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Coates had two daughters: Cuma, who married David Call and has two children; and Laura, the wife of our subject, deceased in 1892, as stated above.

In 1895 Mr. Combs was married, second, to a Miss Riddle, who is the estimable daughter of the late Hardin and Mary (Reeves) Riddle, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky. Two children have been born to this marriage, a son and daughter: Price and Helen, both bright and interesting children.

The Combs family has been identified with the Christian Church ever since the organization of this religious body here. Our subject is a deacon in the Christian Church, which is the oldest organization in Buchanan County, and the building is located on an acre of land which his father contributed when the edifice was erected. Politically, Mr. Combs has been a lifelong Democrat, and he has been prominent in township matters ever since coming to man's estate. At present he is efficiently filling the offices of school director and clerk of the district.

In recalling the early records of both the Combs and the Coates families, the reader comes close to Missouri's pioneer days, and these recollections possess interest to all who wish to keep in memory the names of those who first brought civilization into this rich and favored section.



WILLIAM H. BARTLETT, a pioneer citizen who had been engaged in the real estate business at St. Joseph for 40 years, passed out of life, at his home, No. 804 Hall street, on September 19, 1904. Mr. Bartlett, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born on a farm in Ripley County, Indiana, June 26, 1845, and was one of a family of five children born to David L. and Phoebe (Elsworth) Bartlett.


In 1858 Mr. Bartlett's parents removed to Atchison County, Missouri, where he attended school and became a teacher himself, when but 16 years of age. In 1862 he came to St. Joseph and found employment in the recorder's office in this

city. In 1864 he associated with his brother Herschel and he embarked in a real estate business in this city, a third brother, Latham, entering the firm in 1874. About this time the scope of their business was expanded and they began to make loans for Eastern investors on real estate security. For 40 years the brothers continued together, our subject's death making the first break in a closely united business and fraternal union.

On October 26, 1887, Mr. Bartlett was married to Euphemia H. Nimmo, who is a daughter of the late James Nimmo, a former prominent banker of Canada. Mrs. Bartlett still survives with their two children, William N. and Margaret.

Mr. Bartlett passed many happy years in the beautiful family home, located in a choice section of the city. Here he was prostrated by the illness of six weeks' duration which terminated in his death. Surrounded by a large concourse of friends and business associates, his remains were laid to rest in Mount Mora Cemetery.

The late Mr. Bartlett was a man of great determination and persistent energy. By strict attention to business and ever adhering to his unswerving standard of business ethics, he lived to see his firm, founded in the city's early days, become one of the leading institutions in its line in this part of the State. He was a man of acute perceptions, a great reader and a competent judge of men and affairs. He inspired all with whom he came in contact with supreme faith in his judgment and confidence in his integrity.

HARLES TAYLOR NICHOLS, one of the highly respected retired residents of St. Joseph, a practical millwright, and for many years one of the leading builders and contractors of Buchanan County, was born at Denmark, Lewis County, New York, April 18, 1833. He is a son of Samuel and Polly (Cahoon) Nichols.

Samuel Nichols was born in Rhode Island, but his parents removed to Lowville, Lewis County, New York, in his childhood. He learned the trade of stone-mason and bridge-builder and became a contractor while still a young man. Many of the bridges, which still span the roaring streams of Lewis County, were built by Samuel Nichols, who had a local reputation for good work. He also owned a farm of 160 acres, where he carried on large agricultural operations. He married Polly Cahoon, who was a daughter of Benjamin

Cahoon, of Herkimer County, New York, and they had a family of 10 children, viz: William S. and Benjamin C., both deceased; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Marquis Blanchard, of Lewis County, New York; Charles Taylor, of this sketch; James Lovell, who died, a victim of the Civil War, before Petersburg, Virginia; Clarissa Amelia, who is the wife of Dewane Peck, of Jefferson County, New York; Urial Schermerhorn, deceased; Merritt S., of California; Cynthia Maria, who is the wife of William Humes, of Lewis County, New York; and Sarah M., who is the widow of Charles Huff and resides near Santa Barbara, California. The family is of Scotch extraction. The grandfather, James L. Nichols, was born in Rhode Island, served in the Revolutionary War and drew a pension until his death. He moved to Lewis County, New York, probably before the War of 1812.

Until he was 16 years of age, Charles T. Nichols remained on the home farm and attended the local schools. After a year's attendance at an academy in Jefferson County, he began to teach school, taking charge of the school at Harrisville, Lewis County. Perhaps he was selected as much for his well developed muscles as for his mental equipments, as this school was one with a history, the previous teacher having been bodily ejected by some of his pupils who differed on various rights and privileges. While Mr. Nichols soon proved that he was prepared for any such emergency, he was never obliged to resort to physical force, and the mental progress made during the sessions he presided over the school was so apparent that the directors were loath to part with him when he decided to learn the carpenter's trade. Before he completed his apprenticeship, however, he became more interested in the millwright's trade, which was followed by his father to some degree. During his fourth year he had made such good progress that he was placed in charge of a gang of mechanics and for years followed millwrighting.

The occasion which brought Mr. Nichols first to St. Joseph was to outfit here for work in Montana, in which Territory he remained two years. He built the first sawmill in the vicinity of Helena, and the first lumber ever handled in that city came from this mill. In 1866 he returned to St. Joseph and was busily engaged in building and contracting until 1886. Some of the structures of his building were: the old glucose works; the building for the oil tank works; the 10th street flouring mill; the Mokaska mills, the buildings

and everything in them; the Nave-McCord Building; the C. D. Smith Building; the Riley Brothers Building; the Chamber of Commerce Building; Samuel Westheimer's two stores; Frank Sommers' cracker factory; the cold storage plant; the building of the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company; the Y. M. C. A. Building, and also residences and buildings for all purposes all over the city. His work stands upon its own merits and speaks louder than words of his mechanical ability and honest methods.

In 1863 Mr. Nichols married Lois A. Pardee, a daughter of Alfred Pardee of Great Bend, Jefferson County, New York. Mrs. Nichols is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and active in its various benevolent enterprises.

Politically, Mr. Nichols is identified with the Republican party and has served as a member of the City Council. In 1854 he was made a member of Carthage Lodge, No. 158, A. F. & A. M., in New York State. He formerly belonged to Loma Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of St. Joseph.

REV. LOUIS HEFELE, pastor of the St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, of St. Joseph, and one of the city's most esteemed clergymen, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 9, 1863, and is one of the nine survivors of a family of 18 children born to his parents, Andrew and Mary (Nett) Hefele.

Father Hefele attended the common schools of his native locality in boyhood, and came to America in 1882. He entered upon his preliminary studies for the priesthood and continued them at Ohio Seminary, which he entered in 1882. In June, 1891, he was ordained by the late Most Rev. William Henry Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati. For the following two and a half years, Father Hefele was mainly engaged in building up missions, at Versailles and Newport and then he was stationed for a year at Fort Recovery, Ohio. In 1899 he was appointed to take charge of St. Francis Xavier's Church of St. Joseph, and here he still continues, approved by his superiors and honored and beloved by his parish. He is a man of scholarship and of enlightened views and is the type of man whose influence can be nothing but beneficent.

The interesting history of the parish over which Father Hefele has charge is as follows. St. Francis Xavier's Parish was created by Rt. Rev. John J. Hogan, D. D., and conceded to the Con-

gregation of the Most Precious Blood on account of services rendered to the dioceses of Kansas City of St. Joseph. The parish was organized by Very Rev. Henry Drees, C. P. P. S., on the 7th day of September, 1890, at a meeting at which he presided. It was then decided to erect a building, to be used for church and school purposes, on Seneca street between 26th and 27th streets. Rev. Pius Heckman, C. P. P. S. was appointed to supervise the building of the structure on the ground previously purchased by the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood. The ground and building cost \$9,000.

The church was dedicated June 14, 1891, by Very Rev. C. Linnencamp, vicar-general of Kansas City and St. Joseph, and Rev. Seraphim Kunkler, C. P. P. S., appointed as pastor. The following year, September, 1892, the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood took charge of the school, with Sister M. Salesia as superioress. In the fall of the same year a parsonage was built at a cost of \$2,000. Rev. Seraphim Kunkler remained as pastor until August 22, 1899, when he was succeeded by Rev. Louis Hefele, C. P. P. S., the present pastor.

At its organization, the parish consisted of 40 families. Since then it has steadily increased and at present its membership numbers 115 families, a notable increase for the length of time.

JM. D. FRANCE, M. D., one of the leading men of Buchanan County, and for many years a prominent physician and medical instructor at St. Joseph, was born in 1841 at Washington, D. C. He is a son of James and Margaritta (Boyle) France.

Dr. France secured his literary education at Georgetown College, Washington, which is now known as Georgetown University. In 1865 he was graduated from the medical department of this institution, and he then engaged in practice at Washington for four years. In 1869 he came West and spent a short time at St. Joseph, and in 1872 settled here permanently. Dr. France has long been considered one of the leading practitioners of city and county. He served the city one year as physician, and the county, in the same capacity, for seven years. He has been one of the pioneers in the science of medicine in this locality. He was one of the founders of the first medical school in St. Joseph, which for years

bore the name of the St. Joseph Medical Hospital, and was one of its foremost lecturers for a long period. This school was subsequently consolidated with Ensworth Medical College, of St. Joseph. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

Dr. France was first married in 1869, at Washington, D. C., to Elizabeth Sheed, and they had one son, Duncan, born at Washington. The second marriage was to Mrs. Dora Brock, widow of the late Dr. William A. Brock, of St. Joseph. They have three children: Eudora, Margaritta and Spencer Lee.

The maternal grandfather of Dr. France was Capt. Thomas Boyle, probably one of the bravest men and one of the most intrepid sailors that ever commanded a privateer vessel in the service of the United States. As commander of the "Comet," a privateer from Baltimore, Maryland, he did some of the most effective fighting along the Atlantic Coast during the War of 1812. While he made the name of his ship feared in all waters, he made in connection with it a mark of such heroism and of such material benefit, that he had at his service the seasoned seamen all along the seaboard. While it is impossible to mention the hundreds of prizes captured by this little vessel, under Captain Boyle, there was one memorable occasion which has been made the subject of brush and pen almost to the present time.

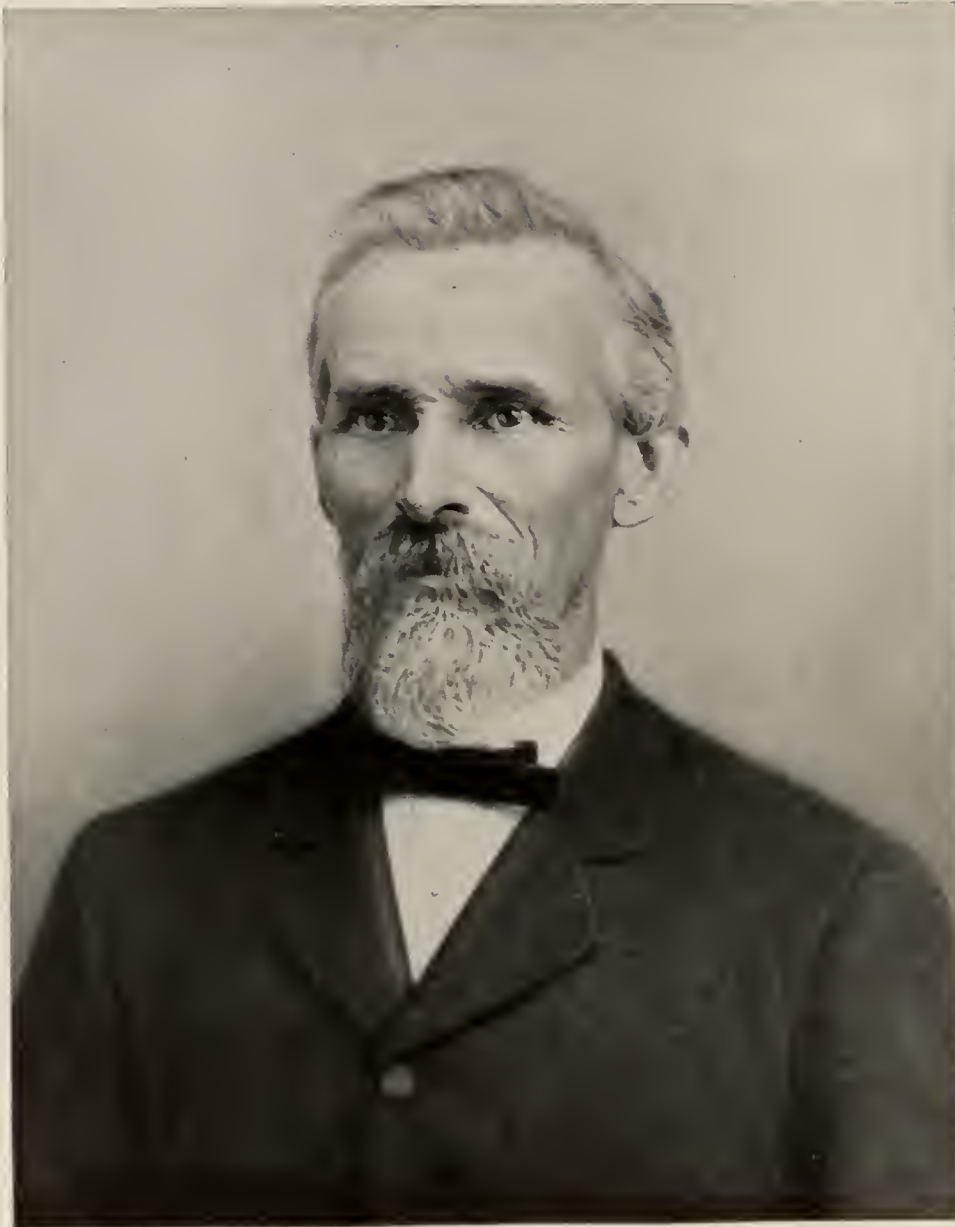
Up to the end of the first year of the War of 1812, Maryland alone had sent out 40 armed vessels, as privateers, in accordance with a system of fighting that was then carried on in every struggle between nations with water between. One of these was the "Comet." It was commanded by Captain Boyle, had a crew of 120 well-trained men and carried six guns in a broadside, a swivel and a gun amidships. On the 9th of January, 1813, Captain Boyle spoke a Portuguese coasting vessel, as it left the harbor of Pernambuco, Brazil, and from it learned that still in the harbor were three English vessels, all heavily loaded and ready to sail for Europe.

This was welcome news to Captain Boyle and until the 14th of the month he kept his vessel tacking back and forth, watching for the English vessels to come out. At the first indications, the privateer sailed a little out of view, but as soon as they cleared the harbor, the "Comet" was after them. About six o'clock it was discovered that one of the vessels was a man-of-war brig and Captain Boyle hoisted the American flag. The

other vessel put up the Portuguese flag and indicated that its commander wished to speak to the captain of the privateer. Accordingly the latter hove to and the Portuguese commander was welcomed aboard the privateer, where he discovered that he also was on an armed ship and was meeting a very brave and determined officer. The Portuguese commander, with great politeness, informed Captain Boyle that his ship carried 20 32-pounders and a crew of 165 men. Captain Boyle is reported to have given voice to his admiration. When the Portuguese captain protested at the attitude of Captain Boyle, the latter replied "This is an American cruiser. We are on the high seas, the highway of all nations, and surely all these vessels belong to America just as much as to the king of Great Britain or the king of Portugal." Then Captain Boyle courteously showed his papers of authority, whereupon the Portuguese captain began to advise Captain Boyle in a manner that provoked the following reply: "I told him," writes the American captain in his log book, "that I was determined to exercise the authority I had and capture those vessels if I could. He said he would be sorry if anything disagreeable took place and that his ship was ordered to protect them." After considerable more conversation, the conference was closed by Captain Boyle announcing that he cared little for the superior strength of the opposing vessels and would soon put the matter to the test. Here were four vessels, each of the three smaller ones as large as his own and one nearly twice as large, against him; the Portuguese mounting 20 guns, the English ship 14 and the smaller brigs 10 guns apiece, making 54 guns against 14.

Shortly after the Portuguese captain returned to his ship, he asked Captain Boyle to return his visit, but the latter declined on account of the growing darkness, and then he squared his yards and made all sail for the nearest English ship, the large one, and so fast a sailor was the "Comet," and so quick in stays, that she could shuttle back and forth in such a manner that it was difficult for the larger and clumsier vessels to keep track of her. When the privateer came up with the English ship, Captain Boyle ordered her to back her main top-sail or he would fire a broadside into her. So great was the headway of the privateer, however, that she shot past, and had to luff above the other's bows, Captain Boyle again hailing and saying he was coming down on the other side.

The man-of-war brig had crowded on sail



COL. SAMUEL RUSSELL

and was closely pursuing the American vessel, but the latter now let drive her broadside at the ship, and one of the smaller brigs tacked quickly and then found the man-of-war close alongside. Then the Portuguese opened up her broadside on the "Comet," which the latter returned with tremendous effect, and, tacking again, let go her starboard battery at the third English vessel, which was now closing in. The daring little "Comet," almost surrounded, loaded and fired, keeping close to the English vessels and making every broadside tell and firing at the man-of-war whenever she came within range. The British vessels separated at last to give their protector a better chance but by the time the Portuguese was ready to fire, the American vessel had spun around and was out of danger, a clever ruse which Captain Boyle well knew how to manage. At 11 o'clock, the big ship surrendered, being cut almost to pieces, and as soon as its colors were hauled down, Captain Boyle gave the first brig a broadside, down came her flag and she also surrendered. She proved to be the "Bowes" of Liverpool.

It was bright moonlight and the sea was running very high, but a boat was manned and lowered with a prize crew which made for the last capture. When the heavily laden boat was a short distance from the "Comet," around the bows of the captured ship came the man-of-war and fired a broadside at the row boat, which nearly swamped it and it was taken up by the "Comet." All who knew Captain Boyle could have predicted what followed. The privateer headed for the Portuguese vessel and soon had the satisfaction of driving the former entirely out of the field, leaving the third vessel to its fate. There was no other alternative and, in the thick darkness which has now settled down over the waters, it hauled down its colors also to the gallant commander of the "Comet." This was long before the day of the searchlight, and all Captain Boyle could hope to do was to stand guard over them in the deep darkness until dawn would appear to enable his men to properly tow the prizes to port. As soon as it was light, it was discovered that the little fleet had drifted toward land and the Portuguese ship had once more joined them and had begun to make a pretense of fight. Like a dart went the "Comet" to meet her, but after the Portuguese man-of-war had signalled the two sinking vessels, the "George" and the "Gambier," to make for the shore, it followed. Captain Boyle concluded it unwise to follow further, both vessels being completely destroyed for further use-

fulness and the man-of-war reaching Fernambuco in a sinking condition.

The "Comet" reached the United States with the "Bowes," in safety, making several more important captures and sailing through the entire English blockading squadron in Chesapeake Bay to her wharf in the city of Baltimore.



COL. SAMUEL RUSSELL. In recalling this once prominent citizen of St. Joseph, whose lamented death took place on December 7, 1874, his fellow citizens remember one whose honorable and useful life left an influence more enduring than the granite which marks his last resting place. The late Colonel Russell, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born on March 23, 1814, in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, many long years before this same beautiful valley became the scene of civil war.

When he attained manhood, Colonel Russell removed for business purposes to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he engaged in the merchant tailoring business until the spring of 1850, when he located at St. Joseph, Missouri. Here he engaged in the lumber business, in partnership with Elijah Patee, who later became his brother-in-law. After 10 years in the lumber business, Colonel Russell removed to Montana, and at Virginia City opened up a supply store in connection with Paris S. and William Pfouts. The enterprise succeeded and Colonel Russell remained in that section for three years, becoming well and favorably known and was elected Speaker of the Upper House, in the General Assembly.

Colonel Russell was always deeply interested in St. Joseph and believed in the city's future, proving his faith by becoming a large investor in real estate here. In the early "seventies" he erected a handsome residence on 12th street, and some two years later, in connection with the late Albe M. Saxton, of the State Savings Bank, erected the fine block of buildings on Felix street just east of Fifth street. In the fall of 1873, Colonel Russell embarked with a Mr. Mullen in an extensive grain business, in which he continued to be interested until his death, and in which he amassed a large fortune. In the spring of 1873 he accepted a position on the St. Joseph Board of Public Schools, and no official was more earnest for the public welfare than he. In spite of heavy business cares and absorbing fraternal responsi-

bilities, he entered heart and soul into the improvement of the public school system and succeeded in bringing about many improvements.

Colonel Russell was twice married, first to Minerva Patee, deceased in 1868, who was a daughter of John Patee, of a well known pioneer family of Missouri. In 1869 he married Almira E. Patee, daughter of Alvah Patee, who was a cousin of his first wife and the widow of the late J. W. Clayton. She had one son, Alvah P. Clayton, who is president of the Sheridan-Clayton Paper Company, at 302-306 South Third street, St. Joseph, the largest paper house in the Western States. Colonel Russell had two children born to his first marriage.

The late Colonel Russell was one of the most zealous and efficient workers in symbolic, capitular and cryptic Masonry and Knight Templarism, having been for two score years an active worker in the States of Mississippi, Illinois, Montana and Missouri. He was the one who organized the first chapter and the first commandery in the State of Montana, in which he retained his membership until his death. He was the first eminent commander of this commandery, ranking higher in point of efficiency than any other Mason in the Territory. Other positions he filled were: Past grand captain general of the Grand Commandery of Missouri; charter member and eminent commander from 1869 to 1871 of Hugh DePayens Commandery, No. 4; deputy grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Missouri in 1860, 1862 and 1865; high priest in 1866 and 1867; and for several years was high priest of the St. Joseph Royal Arch Chapter, No. 14.

This eminent Mason was district lecturer of the Grand Chapter, Russell Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, at Stewartsville, the same having been named in his honor. He was also junior warden of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1862, and a charter member and the first worshipful master of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 189, which position he filled for many terms. He was also deputy grand master for the 14th District for three years and was lecturer for this district from the time of the institution of the office until his death. He was known and honored by the Masonic fraternity all over the Northwest.

The sad intelligence of his death was met with the sorrow of thousands of friends. His funeral was conducted by the Masonic order, from his late residence at 12th and Lafayette streets, by members of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 189, A. F. &

A. M., and of the Hugh DePayens Commandery, No. 4, the Knights Templar acting as escorts.

At the regular convocation of St. Joseph Royal Arch Chapter, on December 14, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this, our earthly tabernacle, our well beloved companion, Samuel Russell, Past Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Missouri, and for many years the active and effective High Priest of this Chapter, and district lecturer for this district, and

Whereas, His zeal for the Order, his attachment to its principles and his faithful discharge of all duties incumbent upon him during his Masonic life, from the holding at various times of official positions in all the Grand as well as Subordinate bodies, render it fitting that we should give public expression of our esteem and regard for him, as a man, a companion and a friend: be it

Resolved, That in the death of our companion, Samuel Russell, Capitular Masonry has lost one of its brightest lights, this Chapter an ardent, earnest worker and for years a regular attendant, his family an affectionate husband and an indulgent father, the community a public spirited citizen, one whose purse was always open to the relief of the worthy poor, who so lived that when the dread summons came he sank to rest

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the family of our deceased companion our warmest sympathies in their sad bereavement, and implore for them the continued care and watchful kindness of Him who has promised to befriend the widow and the fatherless.

Resolved, That the jewels of the Chapter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set apart in the chapter records and the foregoing preamble and resolutions be inscribed thereon; a copy thereof, with the seal attached thereto, be presented to the widow of our deceased companion, and a copy furnished to each of the daily papers of the city and to the Freemason, with a request to publish the same.


Attest: D. P. WALLINGFORD, Secy.

In addition to the above, a memorial mourning sheet was issued by the commandery, bearing upon its title page this inscription:

"In Memoriam. Samuel Russell, Past Eminent

Commander of Hugh DePayens Commandery, No. 4, died in St. Joseph, Missouri, December 7, 1874, in the 61st year of his age. His sterling worth as a citizen, his faithfulness as a friend, his untiring devotion as a Knight Templar and exemplifier of the sublime principles of our Order, endeared him to a large circle of true friends who sincerely mourn his loss. His light of example still burns."

Colonel Russell secured almost unconsciously the regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was warm-hearted and generous, forgiving to a fault, but retaining and acting at all times up to his convictions of right. His surviving widow resides in a beautiful home at No. 919 South 12th street, in the enjoyment of large means and takes part in the quieter social pleasures of the city's life.

HOMAS J. MURPHY, the fortunate owner of a magnificent farm of 280 acres, situated in section 18, Crawford township, the very garden spot of Buchanan County, is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of this part of the State. He was born on the farm he now occupies, the old family homestead, on March 24, 1854, and is a son of Milton and Louise (Christopher) Murphy, of Irish, French and Scotch ancestry.

The parents of our subject were natives of Kentucky, and his maternal grandmother, formerly Elizabeth Huff, belonged to one of Kentucky's famous families. She died at the home of our subject, in advanced age. Milton Murphy and wife were pioneers in Buchanan County, Missouri, coming to this section in the old Kentucky prairie schooner, which served, later, to haul many loads of corn to market. Mr. Murphy's life story was typical of the indomitable energy and enterprise possessed by that band of courageous men, who pushed into the wilderness and through sheer determination not only wrested a living out of the virgin soil, but developed the resources which have made this section so rich in agricultural results and possibilities.

When Milton Murphy and family reached Crawford township, Buchanan County, he purchased a well-located tract of land from its first owner, Joel Penick, who had put up two log barns and a 16-foot-square house of logs. About 25 acres had been cleared and were under first

cultivation, but the rest of the claim was covered with heavy timber, walnut and oak predominating. That Mr. Murphy in so short a time, comparatively, cleared his farm and placed it under cultivation, is remarkable, considering the tools and machinery with which he accomplished it. Compare his old wooden mold-board plow, his reaping hook, hand scythe and old-time cradle, with the machines now utilized by his son,—the grain binder, corn binder, mowing machine, riding plow and cultivator, corn planter,—all of these of modern construction able to be operated with steam or possibly electricity, and what he accomplished will seem more of a marvel.

Our subject can recall many of the conveniences in his pioneer home, where his busy and capable mother so effectively managed her household, rearing her family of 13 children to healthy maturity with never a thought of the difficult problems which now seem such stumbling blocks in the paths of modern housekeepers. From the sheep grown on the farm and sheared there, and from the flax also raised on their own land, her busy fingers fashioned warm, sensible clothing, which was often put together in the long winter evenings by the light of home-made tallow candles or the old lard lamp. At the time of which we write, Weston was Milton Murphy's nearest trading point. His first crop was mainly hemp, but ere long he had plenty of hogs, which in those days could only be marketed *after* killing. Mr. Murphy lived, however, to see many wonderful changes come about. He was a man not only of enterprise and capable of managing his own affairs with judgment and consequent success, but he was liberal and broad-minded and took an interest in his locality. He assisted in the building of schools and churches and promoted the improvements which changed the old by-paths and rough forest roads into the broad highways which through Crawford township are notable for their excellence. Few men were held in higher esteem than was Milton Murphy in his neighborhood. He became connected with the old Birmingham Lodge of Masons (now known as Halleck) soon after its organization. His faithful wife, who passed away in March, 1872, possessed superior qualities of mind and heart. She was beloved by those to whom she gave womanly comfort and kind assistance, in the days when sickness fell upon her neighbors and physicians and religious ministrations were not within reach. Mr. Murphy survived until February, 1888. The 13 children born to these most worthy and respected pioneers

were the following, the greater number of whom have become comfortably settled in life within reach of each other: William, a retired merchant living at Wallace, Buchanan County; Louis, who died during the Civil War, in the army; George Washington, a farmer of DeKalb County, Missouri; J. H., a farmer of Crawford township; Mary Elizabeth, wife of P. W. Nolan, a coal and wood merchant of St. Joseph; James, a carpenter of Union Star, DeKalb County; Thomas J., of this sketch; Merritt Cleveland, who resides with our subject; Nancy Jane, wife of G. W. Kirby, who is engaged in mercantile business at Dearborn, Missouri; Ida, wife of Thomas Zachariah Russell, who is farming in Kansas. Sterling Price, a farmer living near DeKalb, Missouri; Lee, a farmer of Platte County, Missouri; and Grace (Mrs. Curtis), of Buchanan County.

Thomas J. Murphy, the immediate subject of this sketch, was educated first in the subscription schools and later in the district schools, which were established in the locality mainly through his father's efforts. He was reared to the business he has always followed and in which he has met with such uniform success,—that of general farming, fruit growing and stock-raising. He has demonstrated what careful, intelligent farming in Missouri can accomplish. After his marriage he settled on a farm which he had previously purchased, which adjoined the Underwood farm, southeast of DeKalb. When he and his wife settled upon it, the land was similar to that upon which his early boyhood was passed,—wild and uncultivated. Mr. Murphy cleared this farm, improved it with good buildings and remained on it until the death of his father, 13 years later. Then he purchased the old homestead and in the following year he removed to it and has been settled here ever since. One of his first improvements was the setting out of an immense apple orchard, some 1,400 hardy trees, which have produced abundantly and proved a very good investment. His other improvements include a comfortable home, barns, granaries and all necessary buildings and shelters, requisite to the successful operation of a large farm. A part of his 280 acres is devoted to pasturage and he has paid much attention to the raising of fine cattle, horses, mules and hogs. His stock is sold to the home markets.

On November 29, 1876, Mr. Murphy was married to Margaret Ann Wiley, who was born in Bloomington township, Buchanan County, Missouri, June 12, 1853, and is a daughter of Andrew

S. and Sarah Elizabeth (Morris) Wiley. The mother of Mrs. Murphy was born in Jackson County, Missouri, a daughter of an old pioneer of Buchanan County, who came here from his native State of Kentucky. Andrew S. Wiley was also one of the early settlers of Buchanan County, one of the honored pioneers. Two of his children survive, viz: Margaret Ann (Mrs. Murphy) and Mrs. William Wood, of Center township. Mrs. Mary E. Thomas and G. W. Wiley are both dead. The mother of Mrs. Murphy died in August, 1884.

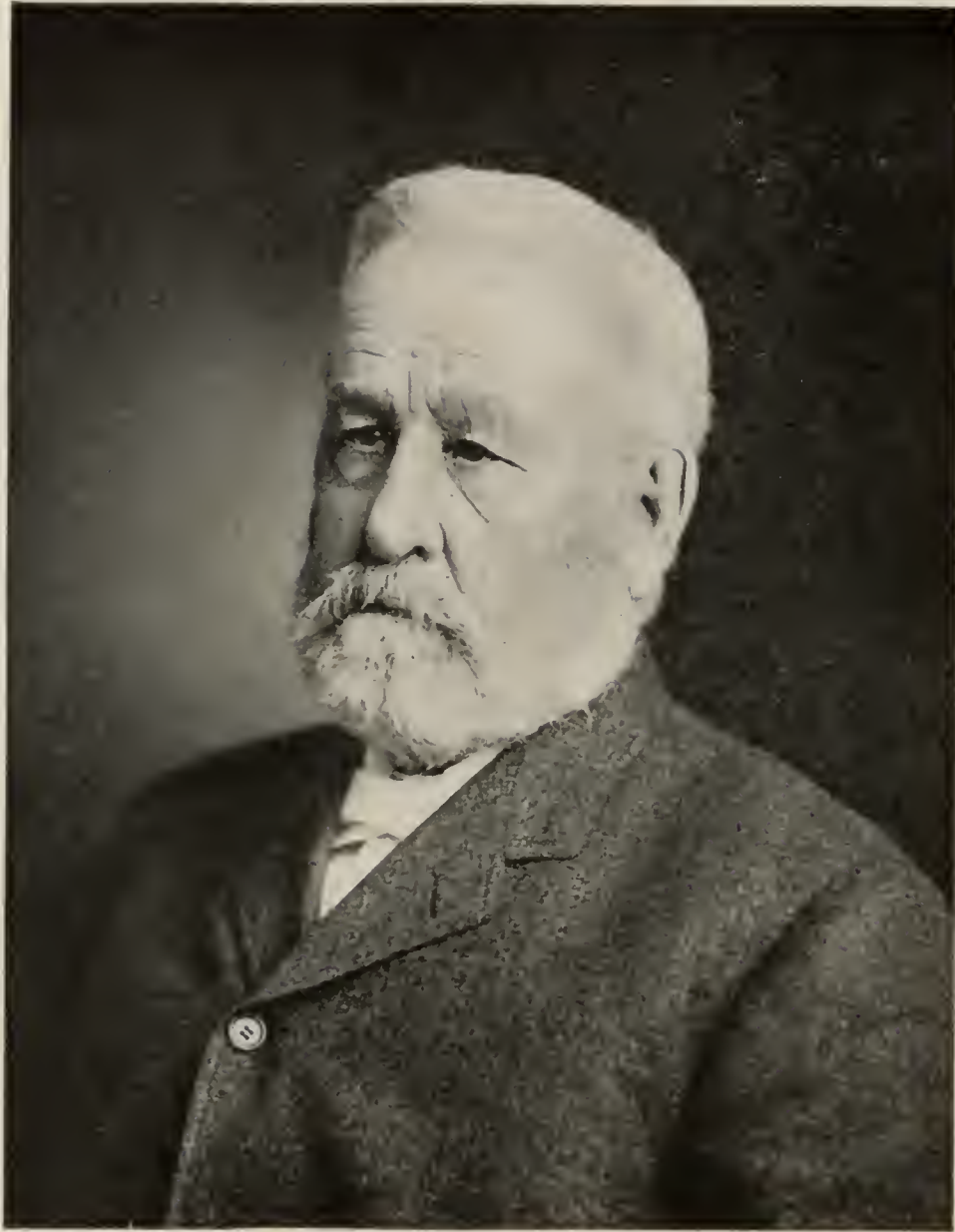
The four children of our subject and wife are: Sarah Jane, named for a maternal ancestor; Ida Louise, named for her grandmother; Milton Andrew, named for both of his grandfathers; and Allen Pearl. The children are all at home although Ida Louise has prepared herself for business life, having taken a commercial course at St. Joseph and become an expert stenographer.

As one of the township's intelligent and prominent citizens, Mr. Murphy could be nothing less than a politician and he has long been a leading Democrat, active in party councils and frequently serving as a delegate to conventions. He has strong convictions on many subjects and is vice-president of the Good Roads Association and also of the Anti Horse Thief Association. He is also a member of the camp of Modern Woodmen of America at Faucett. With his family, he belongs to the old Union Christian Church, the oldest congregation of this religious body in Buchanan County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are held in the highest esteem in Crawford township. Their hospitable home is often the scene of many pleasant reunion of friends and it has been more than once remarked that the happiest and *youngest* members of the party are the genial host and hostess.



WILLIAM H. FRANS, chief of police of the city of St. Joseph, is a citizen who is equally popular in official and private life. He was born November 1, 1863, in Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a son of John M. and Sallie (Reynolds) Frans.

The grandfather of Chief Frans came with his family from Kentucky to Missouri at an early day and followed farming near Sparta. John M. Frans, the father, was born in Kentucky and accompanied his parents to Missouri, where he also followed an agricultural life. He



JOHN FISKE BARNARD

married Sallie Reynolds and they had a family of six children, the two survivors being our subject and a sister, Mrs. J. M. Tee.

William H. Frans obtained a good, common-school education in Buchanan County, growing up healthfully on his father's farm. At the age of 21 years he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a few years and then embarked in a grocery business in St. Joseph. On February 16, 1893, he accepted a position on the city police force and his special qualifications advanced him to a position on the city's secret service, on December 1, 1894. In December, 1896, for fidelity to duty and for the qualifications which go to make an efficient officer, he was made a 2nd sergeant, a position he most effectively filled until June, 1899, when he was promoted to a captaincy on the force. This was followed by his appointment in July, 1901, as chief of police, a position he still holds, much to the satisfaction of the best element of the city. He thoroughly understands all the details and demands of this responsible position, handles his large force of 51 city police, five detectives and 13 men at headquarters in such a manner as to promote the welfare and good name of the city.

In 1882 our subject married Lizzie Martin, who is a daughter of Jephtha Martin of Atchison, Kansas, and they have six children, namely: Roy C., Walter C., Sarah M., Menola I., Marie R. and Mabel H. The family home is a comfortable residence at No. 2417 Olive street. Chief Frans and family all belong to the Christian Church.

Politically, he is a Democrat and an active worker for his party. Fraternally, he is a Mason and a Modern Woodman.



JOHN FISKE BARNARD, a prominent and esteemed citizen of St. Joseph, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, April 23, 1829, and is a son of John and Sarah R. (Bigelow) Barnard.

The Barnard family originated in England. John Barnard, our subject's father, was a descendant of John and Sarah Barnard, who sailed from the river port of Ipswich, Suffolk, England, in 1634, and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, adjoining Boston. The Barnard family has scattered all over the United States and many members have become distinguished in the varied walks of life.

Our subject was reared on a farm and until he was 17 years of age enjoyed only the educational advantages offered in the country schools during the winter seasons. In 1847, however, his prospects changed and he entered the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. His special talents attracted and interested his teachers, who suggested to him the wisdom of thoroughly preparing himself for a career in which his mechanical abilities might have play, and this resulted in his entering the Rensselaer Polytechnic School at Troy, New York, where he took a course in civil engineering, being graduated in 1850. It was to him a gratifying incident that he was almost immediately engaged by the chief engineer of the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad, now a part of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, to go to the Dominion, where he remained in the service of the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company until the spring of 1857, when he took charge of a short road on the banks of the Ottawa River in Canada. This was a part of the proposed, and partially built, Montreal & Bytown Railroad. The portion built was along the rapids and was intended during the construction of the road to connect two stretches of navigable water on which steamers plied. The company and contractors had failed to complete the work and the road built was only used during the season of navigation.

Mr. Barnard remained in charge of the road until 1863, when he was appointed superintendent of the Montreal & Champlain Railroad, which extended from Montreal *via* St. John's to Rouse's Point, and also from Montreal *via* Lachine, to Moore's Junction, on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain road. After this road was merged, in August, 1864, into the Grand Trunk, his charge was divided between the superintendency of the Grand Trunk east and west of Montreal. Mr. Barnard removed to Brantford, Ontario, to become superintendent of the road previously known as the Buffalo & Lake Huron, which had, on August 1, 1864, been consolidated with the Grand Trunk. In March, 1866, Mr. Barnard was recalled to Montreal to take charge, as chief engineer, of that portion of the Grand Trunk road lying east and south of Montreal and the St. Lawrence River—between 600 and 700 miles.

This responsible position he retained until 1869 when he came to the United States and took charge of the Missouri Valley Railroad, as chief

engineer and superintendent. In 1870, the Missouri Valley and the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph roads were consolidated, and he remained with the consolidated company as chief engineer until the road was completed and some other work was accomplished. In 1871 Mr. Barnard left the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and then took charge of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, as chief engineer and superintendent. This road was extended 50 miles under his supervision. He left this road in May, 1872, and in August was appointed superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, which position he retained until he was made general manager of the same upon its purchase by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in 1880, and in this position he continued until October, 1886, being also, from the autumn of 1884, general manager of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad as well. From October, 1886, to October, 1892, he was president and general manager of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. Subsequently for five years he was receiver of the Omaha & St. Louis Railroad. From January 15, 1897, he was also receiver of the St. Clair, Madison & St. Louis Belt Railroad, his tenure of that office continuing about four years, when the property was returned to the company, of which he has been and is now the president.

On April 21, 1853, Mr. Barnard was married to Gertrude Agnes Harvey, of Bath, England, who died March 25, 1865, leaving four children. His second marriage, on April 28, 1868, was to Julia Boswell Keefer, of Galt, Ontario, and they have seven children. Eight of his children are living, his four sons being in railroad service. The family home at No. 117 South 15th street is one of the handsomest in the city, and its atmosphere is one of refinement, contentment and happiness. It is beautifully located in the midst of highly ornamental grounds, 129 by 240 feet in dimensions.

Away from his native country for the 11 years preceding and eight years after the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Barnard took no active interest in public matters at that time. He is a man of peace and sought no military glory, his work in life being constructive rather than destructive in its character. He is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens. During his active years he probably attained as much proficiency in his profession as any other man of his time. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



MICHAEL SCANLON, one of the old pioneers and highly respected citizens of Marion township, Buchanan County (where he now lives retired with his son-in-law on an improved farm of 80 acres, in section 28, township 57, range 33), was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, August 27, 1827, and is a son of James and Mary (Daynan) Scanlon.

The parents of Mr. Scanlon never left the old country. They belonged to the farming class there and, while able to provide for their immediate wants, had little to offer their two sons, Thomas and Michael, to induce them to remain in Ireland. Thomas came to America in 1851 and lived and died at Easton, Missouri. The one sister, Catherine, who was the wife of Hugh Carmichael, has also passed away.

Michael Scanlon was 20 years of age when he and his sister decided that they would seek home and fortune in America. Neither had enjoyed very good educational advantages, but both possessed the common sense, the pleasant manner and the native wit of their birthright and, as shown by the friends they made and the success they met, their lack of early opportunities was no drawback. They took passage on a sailing vessel which completed the voyage in four weeks, landing its passengers at Castle Garden, New York. Michael found work at Woodstock, Connecticut, where he remained eight years, engaged in farming and in work in a tanyard. In the spring of 1857 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, but at the end of the summer he moved to Easton, Missouri, where his brother Thomas was located. There he rented a farm for one year, but in 1858 he was able to purchase 60 acres of wild prairie, in section 28, township 57, range 33, in Marion township. He had married in the previous year a most estimable lady whom he had met in Connecticut. She was Mary Carroll, also a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1849. She gave ready and cheerful assistance during those early days of hardship and privation. They had five children, namely: James and Thomas Philip, both deceased in infancy; John, a resident of Buchanan County; Barney, deceased, who married Carrie Connor,—his widow resides in St. Joseph with two children, Bernard and James; and Mary E., who married, October 21, 1896, Eugene A. Allgair, of Clinton County, Missouri, who now owns Mr. Scanlon's old farm,—they have five children, Michael S., Anna Mary, Catherine, Eugene and Bernard.

Mr. Scanlon is an example of what can be accomplished through honest, persistent endeavors. He came to America a poor boy and through his own efforts acquired 230 acres of fine land. He has retained only 120 acres, 80 of which is in Buchanan County and 40 acres in DeKalb County. He has carried on large agricultural operations, raising wheat, corn and oats, and many hogs and much fine cattle. Politically a Democrat, he has always been active in township matters, serving many years as a school director. He is one of the leading members and liberal supporters of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Easton. No one can tell in a more entertaining manner of the great changes which have taken place in Buchanan County in the past 40 years than Mr. Scanlon and he has done his full share in bringing about better agricultural and educational conditions. He is well known and universally respected.



MILTON TOOTLE, deceased, without doubt the most successful business man the city of St. Joseph has yet known, was the founder and head of many successful enterprises, chief among which is the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, whose prestige is by no means confined to the limits of Missouri. His death, January 2, 1887, threw the city into mourning as for a public loss. In his biography we have a life rich in accomplishment and instructive lessons.

Milton Tootle was born February 26, 1823, in Ross County, Ohio. He spent his boyhood days in Ohio, engaging in the pursuits of the average country lad of his day and attending the common schools of the neighborhood in which he spent the first 13 years. In 1836 he removed with his father to Jersey County, Illinois, where a few years later he entered upon the mercantile career in which he was so abundantly successful. He made a wise start and employed the helpful principles of his early teachings to such good advantage that, by proper methods and strict attention to business, he accumulated the largest fortune of any individual in St. Joseph, Missouri. Milton Tootle entered the employ of George Smith, a prosperous Illinois merchant, who in 1842 removed to Andrew County, Missouri, and opened a store at Savannah. Mr. Tootle accompanied him and in 1844 was given entire charge of a store in Atchison County, Missouri, which Mr.

Smith established there. He remained in Atchison for one year, returning at the end of that time to Savannah, where he took charge of his employer's large interests, the latter removing to St. Joseph. In 1848, Mr. Tootle embarked in business for himself, choosing Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, as a promising location. Constant and honest effort there was rewarded by success and the venture proved profitable in every way. His early employer watched with more than ordinary interest the career of the young man who had made a business start in his store, and in 1849 urged Mr. Tootle to return to St. Joseph and engage in business with him. The offer was accepted and Mr. Tootle was given an interest in the firm of Smith, Bedford & Tootle. Soon after the establishment of this firm Mr. Smith died, and Mr. Tootle, in connection with his two brothers and William G. Fairleigh, purchased the stock and continued the business under the firm name of Tootle & Fairleigh. Before many months had passed the business had grown to such an extent that Mr. Tootle was able to open branch stores in Omaha, Nebraska, Sioux City, Iowa, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Kansas City, Missouri. In 1860, Joseph Tootle died, and shortly after his brother Thomas Tootle withdrew his interest from the firm. The business continued however under the firm name of Tootle & Fairleigh, prospering without unfortunate interruption and growing to a place of great importance in the commercial world. In 1873, Mr. Fairleigh withdrew on account of ill health, and the firm was changed to Tootle, Craig & Company, other partners being taken into it. In 1877 another change was made, the firm becoming Tootle, Hosea & Company. Upon the death of W. E. Hosea in 1892, the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company was incorporated and has since carried on this extensive business.

In 1872, Milton Tootle erected a large building for theatrical purposes, which having undergone improvements within the past few years is known as one of the handsomest theaters in the State. He was a man of great property holdings and diversified affairs. He amassed a fortune of immense size, and was free-handed in assisting every worthy cause, helping the needy and giving to public enterprises that appeal to him as meriting his support. The building occupied by the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company is one of the finest structures used for wholesale purposes in the country. Mr. Tootle's friends know that his success in life was largely due to

the care with which he superintended and directed the minutest details of business, and the constant attention he gave to everything connected with his numerous enterprises. He was especially fortunate in attracting and retaining faithful and capable employees, whom he inspired with his own courage and perseverance. His connection with any enterprise was a guarantee of success, and in his death St. Joseph lost one of her most public-spirited citizens and her foremost representative in the business world.

Milton Tootle was married, in 1866, to Katherine O'Neill, a daughter of James L. O'Neill, at one time cashier of the Western Bank of Missouri. Mrs. Tootle survives her husband, and her palatial home, imposing in its exterior appearance and furnished in costly richness and luxury, can be compared only with the residence palaces of New York, Chicago and other great cities of this country. Mrs. Tootle represents her husband's large interest in the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company. To our subject and his wife three children were born, namely: Mrs. Frances S. Dameron; Milton Tootle, Jr., president of The Tootle Estate and active head of a number of St. Joseph's enterprises and institutions; and John James Tootle, a large property holder and president of the Missouri Valley Trust Company, who is a leader in the social and business affairs of St. Joseph. This family home, erected by Milton Tootle, is at 11th and Charles streets.

BENNETT REECE, a prominent farmer of Buchanan County, residing in section 18, township 56, range 34, in Agency township, has been a lifelong resident of this county, with the exception of the time he spent in the army during the Civil War and one year in Texas and Arkansas. He was born in DeKalb, Buchanan County, Missouri, November 15, 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Smith) Reece.

Jacob Reece was born in Johnson County, Tennessee, November 1, 1802, and was one of the four following children of Jacob Reece, Sr.: Joel, Hugh, Jacob and Mary. Jacob Reece, father of our subject, lived in his native county 39 years, then in 1841 accompanied by his family made the trip overland with two four-horse wagons to Buchanan County, Missouri. Here he entered 40 acres of land, and in time added to it until at his death his farm comprised 240 acres. He was

a very successful farmer, and rose to a position of means. His death occurred January 12, 1879, aged 76 years. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Southern sympathizer during the war. He married Elizabeth Smith, who was born in North Carolina in 1809, and was a daughter of Abner and Mehitabel Smith. She died in 1879, having reared the following children: Rebecca (Berman), deceased; Elizabeth (Wilson), deceased; Harvey, who lives in Arkansas and was a member of the same regiments as our subject during the Civil War; Melinda (Dunn), of St. Joseph; Bennett; Jacob S., deceased; Hugh A., deceased; and John C.

Bennett Reece was reared on the home farm and lived at home until early in the Civil War, when he enlisted, on September 21, 1861, in Company C of Boyd's Battalion. After six months in the infantry he reenlisted in Shelby's brigade of cavalry, Third Missouri, with which he thereafter continued. He participated in the following engagements: Lexington; Pea Ridge; Independence; Lone Jack; Newtonia; Prairie Grove; second battle of Springfield; skirmishes attending the battle of Helena; raid through Missouri; Steele's raid to Camden; and Price's raid through Missouri. He surrendered with his regiment at Shreveport, Louisiana, on June 9, 1865, after nearly four years of continuous service, having never been wounded nor taken captive during that time. Returning home, he engaged in farming with a brother-in-law until December 26, 1866, when he was married and immediately after moved to Fannin County, Texas, where he raised one crop. He then went to Benton County, Arkansas, and at the end of one year returned to Buchanan County, where he has since remained. He has a farm of 100 acres, which he cleared of brush and timber and converted into a modern farm. He built a comfortable home, a barn and other good out-buildings, and has been highly successful. He devotes his land to the raising of wheat and is also extensively engaged in stock-raising.

Mr. Reece was united in marriage with Lucy A. Lawless, who was born in Kentucky, October 24, 1852, and is a daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Still) Lawless, natives of Kentucky, who came to Buchanan County by steamboat in November, 1853. Our subject and his wife have four children, as follows: Robert V., of this county, who has two children,—Clara and Gladys; Edward, who has a daughter,—Maude N.; Laura L., who married Edward King, and has two children.—

Madge and Opal; and Maude E., who married James Brinton and has a son,—Reece. Mr. Reece is unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.



WG. NOTTHOUSE, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Washington township, Buchanan County, who resides on his fine farm of 81 acres, situated in sections 7 and 18, township 57, range 54, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 15, 1846, and is a son of Andrew and Magdalena Nothhouse.

The parents of our subject spent their lives on the old home farm in Bavaria, where they reared a family of five children, W. G. being the only one to seek his fortune across the Atlantic.

Mr. Nothhouse enjoyed good educational advantages in the German schools and then served the necessary three years in the army, hence was 27 years of age when, in 1873, with his bride, he started for America. He soon secured employment as foreman in a sugar and glucose factory, at Buffalo, New York, and continued in the employ of one man for eight years, spending two years of this period, at Peoria, Illinois. In 1881 he came to Missouri, accepting the charge of the sugar and glucose factory of Saxton & Whitlock, at St. Joseph, and managed this large plant for three years. His health failed, however, under this strain and confinement, and with the idea of getting into the open air he embarked in farming. He bought his present farm of 81 acres, situated in sections 7 and 18, Washington township. At that time the place was entirely unimproved and the changes wrought by Mr. Nothhouse in the past 20 years but serve to show what can be accomplished by a hard and persevering worker. His land is acknowledged to be equal to the best in the county, capable of a high state of cultivation and productive to the highest degree. He raises corn, rye, oats and hay, in addition to all kinds of choice vegetables and fruits, and has devoted considerable attention also to horses, cattle and hogs. His farm is all that an agriculturist could desire, well watered and well located, making one of the most comfortable homes in Washington township. Mr. Nothhouse has proved also the value of an outdoor life, having regained the health almost lost in the heat and fumes of chemicals in the factory.

In 1873 Mr. Nothhouse married Barbara Ratzer, who was also born in Bavaria, and they have two children: Margaret and Michael A., both exceedingly intelligent young people. They have had excellent educational opportunities and are favorites in local social circles. The family belong to the Catholic Church.

Politically, Mr. Nothhouse is identified with the Democratic party, but has never accepted any but school offices in his township. He has been very active in school matters and is president of the Riverside School Board. In addition to his valuable farm, he owns property in St. Joseph, consisting of two houses and lots at 18th and Olive streets. He has always taken a public spirited interest in local affairs and has given his support to all movements which, in his opinion, were beneficial to the township. His contributions to religious work have been as liberal as his means would permit, and he stands, to-day, one of the most highly respected men of his community.



SON. ROBERT M. STEWART, one time Governor of the great imperial State of Missouri, a man of winning manner, brilliant intellect and compelling influence, whose greatest achievements were somewhat clouded by his personal eccentricities, began life as a farmer boy, born near Truxton, New York, March 12, 1815.

From the age of 17 until the age of 20, Mr. Stewart taught school in his native locality, and then went to Kentucky, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, at Louisville. In 1839 he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, locating in Bloomington township and practicing wherever the court happened to sit, at Sparta or at Blacksnake Hills. So able and brilliant was he, that in 1845 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and from 1846 to 1857 he served in the State Senate. In the latter year he was elected as a Democrat to succeed Governor Polk, upon the latter's resignation.

Governor Stewart was a delegate from Buchanan County to the famous convention of 1861. He ardently supported the Union and decried secession and he helped to save Missouri to the Union, an action which was of a national character. He was one of the projectors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, helping to survey the line. It was mainly through his eloquence and logic that the

right-of-way was secured. Governor Stewart never married. His death occurred September 21, 1871, and there was a general suspension of business in St. Joseph on the day of his funeral. His remains were laid away at Mount Mora Cemetery.

Governor Stewart's administration lacked the dignity which usually marks the gubernatorial functions and, in a way, brought reproach upon the State, although personally he was beloved and admired generally, through individual characteristics. While many of his acts were disappointing and in some respects objectionable, it is not on record that he was ever a party to corruption or dishonesty, his faults being those of many of the brilliant men of history, who have been their own worst enemies. With all his faults, he was a good Governor, proud of the State which had honored him, an urgent advocate of her internal improvements and intolerant of those who wished to make capital out of her necessities. He was a man of intellectual power and of such courtly bearing upon occasion, that when he met the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, on his visit to St. Louis, the latter expressed himself more impressed by Governor Stewart's manner than by that of any other American.

His last years were passed at St. Joseph. An appointment as colonel of volunteers, by General Fremont, was later rescinded, for reason, by General Halleck, and then his public career closed.

HON. JAMES M. JOHNSON, a prominent citizen of St. Joseph, judge elect of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, and senior member of the law firm of Johnson, Rusk & Stringfellow, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, July 5, 1862. He is a son of James B. and Henrietta M. (Albertson) Johnson.

The father of our subject, the late James B. Johnson, was born near Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), but was reared in Ohio. Shortly after marriage he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, embarking in the stone and marble business in 1857, and following this industry through the greater part of his life. During the Civil War he served as a member of the Home Guards and was noted for his firm adherence to the Union cause during that unhappy time, in the face of popular feeling casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was just as firm in his religious convictions and until the close of his life, in 1895,

at the age of 64 years, he was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

James B. Johnson was united in marriage with Henrietta M. Albertson, who was born at Orleans, Indiana. She still survives and resides with a daughter at Los Angeles, California. The four children born to this union were: Harriet M., who is the wife of F. A. Pollard, of Los Angeles, California; James M., who is the subject of this record; Mary L., who is the wife of Walter Boyt, of Des Moines, Iowa; and Benjamin F., who is the manager of the collection department of the law firm of Johnson, Rusk & Stringfellow.

Judge Johnson has spent the greater part of his life in St. Joseph, having been educated here in the common and high schools and pursued his law studies with prominent firms in this city, subsequently attaining high rank in his profession here. He entered upon the study of the law in the office of Crosby & Rusk in 1882, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1884. He has been in continuous practice in this city ever since, having been associated with a number of prominent attorneys of Buchanan County. He first entered the firm of Craig, Crosby, Rusk & Craig. Six months later he entered into partnership with W. K. James, which continued one year under the firm name of James & Johnson. He was then associated with James M. Wilson, the present city counselor, under the style of Johnson & Wilson, until 1892, which partnership was followed by Dowe, Johnson & Rusk until 1895, when the present firm was established. The firm of Johnson, Rusk & Stringfellow carries on a general law practice and its ability and experience has brought it to the front in almost all the important litigation of this section. Mr. Johnson, the head of this strong firm, has been particularly prominent, and was admitted in October, 1902, to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

For years Mr. Johnson has been one of the leaders in the Republican party in this section and his nomination to the position of judge of the Court of Appeals was both a tribute to his loyalty to his party and to his eminent fitness. His election to the office was undoubtedly a personal triumph as he is the first Republican ever so honored in this district. It was gratifying to him to note the loyalty of the citizens of St. Joseph, who testified to their confidence by offering no opposition, regardless of party preference. He takes his place on the bench unhampered by political promises and that his administration will be one

of spotless integrity none can question who know this man of strong determination, clean, manly life and honorable standards. Judge Johnson was elected by a majority which placed him in the lead of the presidential ticket in Buchanan County and, with one exception, the State ticket in Kansas City and also in St. Joseph. This election will necessitate his removal to Kansas City and the severing of many pleasant social ties.

On November 30, 1887, Judge Johnson was married to Jessie Ambrose, who was born at Bloomington, Illinois, and is a daughter of J. W. and Hannah S. Ambrose. Mr. Ambrose settled at St. Joseph in Mrs. Johnson's childhood and she was a schoolmate with her husband. At the time of the death of Mr. Ambrose, in 1891, he was president of the Ambrose Manufacturing Company. His widow still survives. Judge Johnson and wife have four children: Donald W., Elsa, Jessie Clayton and S. M., the three older ones still students. The family belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Judge Johnson is very prominent in Masonry, belonging to Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M.; Mitchell Chapter, No. 89, R. A. M.; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 51, K. T.; Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; St. Joseph Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree, No. 6, A. A. S. R. He belongs also to the Benton, Country and Commercial clubs of St. Joseph. For some years he served as president of the leading Republican club of this city and in this connection made hosts of friends. His future is looked to with much interest, for it is a significant fact that he has been a masterful force in whatever he has undertaken.

REV. JAMES P. BRADY, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church of St. Joseph, is one of the younger members of the clergy, who has been very rapidly advanced from one responsible position to another, for Father Brady has only been in the priesthood since 1897. He was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, on April 18, 1873, and is one of a family of 10 born to his parents, William and Rose (Growney) Brady.

Father Brady's early education was obtained in the common schools, but as his intellect developed he was given better opportunities at Conception College, where he graduated in the class

of 1892. When he entered upon the study of theology and preparation for the priesthood, he went to Montreal, Canada, where he spent four years in Grand Seminary. Upon his return to Missouri, he entered the seminary at St. Louis, and was graduated there in 1897. On May 30, 1897, he was ordained to the priesthood, the solemn services being conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Burke, who is now Bishop of the St. Joseph Diocese.

Father Brady entered upon his clerical work as second assistant at the Cathedral of St. Joseph, a holy office he filled until he was advanced to be first assistant and continued in the latter position until February 20, 1904, when he was appointed to his present pastorate. St. Mary's has a congregation of 85 families and has a parish school attached, which is under the care of three Sisters. Father Brady was also chaplain at the Academy of the Sacred Heart and at the St. Joseph Hospital, while stationed at the Cathedral.

The people of St. Joseph have had a chance to see the quality of the work of Father Brady, during his pastorate in this city, and, irrespective of creed, combine to accord him the respect and esteem due to a good, faithful minister and an upright, cultured Christian man.

DL. McDANIEL, one of the most prominent and extensive agriculturists of Center township, Buchanan County, has risen from the lowest round of the financial ladder to a position of means.

He was born in Platte County, Missouri, June 19, 1850, and is a son of D. L. McDaniel, Sr., and his wife, Phoebe Moore. His grandfather, John McDaniel, was born in North Carolina, became a pioneer of Indiana and at the time of his death at the age of 80 years, was a resident of Platte County, Missouri. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, serving under Colonel Doniphan, who died in St. Joseph a few years ago.

D. L. McDaniel, Sr., was born in Indiana and came to Missouri with his parents. He settled in Platte County, where he was married and resided until 1850. In that year he started for the gold fields of California, and with 15 others was drowned in Green River, which they were trying to cross in a wagon during high water. Our subject never saw his father. The wife of D. L. McDaniel, Sr., Phoebe Moore, was born in Indiana in 1826, and came to Missouri in a wagon

with her parents at an early day. She was a daughter of William C. and Carrie Moore. She had two children as a result of her union with Mr. McDaniel,—Melissa, of St. Joseph and D. L., Jr. She formed a second marital union, the issue of which was three sons and five daughters. Her death occurred at Faucett at the age of 71 years.

D. L. McDaniel was reared by his step-father and his mother, and at the age of five years was taken to Jefferson County, Kansas, where he lived 10 years. He then came to Buchanan County, where he has since resided with the exception of two years spent in Platte County. He has always followed farming, and although he never inherited a cent of money nor a piece of property from any one he became an extensive land-owner. His first purchase was a tract of 133 acres in Center township, and as his intelligent management gradually increased his means he added to his holdings until he owned 925 acres. A portion of this he has since divided among his children and still retains some 600 acres. On this property he has five dwelling houses (in two of which his two sons live), substantial barns, granaries and other necessary outbuildings. All improvements of consequence have been made by him. He set out a good orchard of fruit trees, and many shade trees as well. The place is equipped with standard-bred stock, which he raises, and the land is devoted to the raising of grain.

In 1873, Mr. McDaniel was united in marriage with Martha Moore, who was born in Crawford township, Buchanan County, Missouri, September 15, 1855, and has always lived here. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Long) Moore, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. Her maternal grandfather, John Lewis Long, came from Tennessee to this county and secured a farm for each of his 12 children in the same neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel have eight children, as follows: Phoebe, who married Dr. G. W. Isaacs of Weatherby, Missouri, and has two sons,—Lyman G. and Donald; E. P., who is married and lives one mile and a quarter from the McDaniel homestead on the Sparta road; Larry, who lives at home; Oscar D., living a mile east of the homestead, who is married and has a son,—Odell; and Maude, Elizabeth, Charles and Paul, who live at home. Politically, Mr. McDaniel has always been a Democrat and is in favor of the gold standard. He is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and Mystic Shriner. He also

belongs to the I. O. O. F. He has resided at his present home for a period of 27 years and is well known to the people of the community.

FON. FRANK B. FULKERSON, an attorney of St. Joseph, Missouri, and Member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, was born and reared in this State. He is a son of Frederick D. and Waity M. Fulkerson, and was reared on his father's farm in Lafayette County, Missouri.

Our subject attended the district school until prepared for college. He then entered Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1888. For two years thereafter he was engaged in teaching, after which he entered law school, and took the regular course, receiving his degree from the Missouri State University in 1892, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Fulkerson was married to Parthenia Melan in 1898. They are members of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. Fulkerson is a Republican in politics.

FON. HENRY M. RAMEY. Among the prominent men of Missouri whose biography can but add interest to a history of distinguished citizens, is Judge Henry M. Ramey, of St. Joseph, who is known all over the State as an eminent lawyer, admirable judge and honorable, useful citizen. He was born in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, February 14, 1844, and is a son of Daniel F. and Amanda Malvina (Young) Ramey.

The Ramey family, of French extraction and Huguenot faith, fled from France in the days of religious persecution, and found in Virginia a hospitable welcome and peaceful, quiet homes. The immediate ancestors of the father of Judge Ramey removed to the rich farming lands of Mississippi very early, and there Daniel F. Ramey carried on agriculture, reared his nine children and passed away in advanced age, a type of the old-time planter and open-hearted, hospitable Southern gentleman.

The mother of Judge Ramey still resides on the old Mississippi homestead. She was born in Tennessee, of English parentage. During the

Civil War, her solicitude for her eldest son, our subject, tried her sorely, but she lived to see him pass practically unharmed through that great struggle and, through his own efforts, make a name and fame for himself in a sister State.

Until he attained the age of 17 years, Henry M. Ramey's life was spent on his father's plantation, securing only such educational advantages as were afforded by the subscription schools of the locality, the course of study including only the common English branches. Although but a home-reared and home-loving boy at the opening of the Civil War, the times soon made a man of him and his determination was soon formed to take part in the coming strife. Much against his prudent father's will and his loving mother's counsel, he joined a party of his young friends, who at the time were students at the Louisiana State Military Institute, which was then under the charge of William T. Sherman, who later became so distinguished an officer in the Union Army.

This band of young men, enthusiastic in their devotion to the South and its institutions, disregarded the advice of friends and teachers and organized for themselves a military company, at Monroe, Louisiana, under the name of the "Ouchita Blues," and straightway tendered their services to the executive of the State. Although the Governor declined their services as the quota had already been filled, he did not discourage them, offering arms and accoutrements and promising to call them when needed. Again their enthusiasm led them on and the company went to Lynchburg, Virginia, offered their services to the Confederate government and on April 11, 1861, the "Ouchita Blues" became a part of the Confederate forces, being mustered in, for three years or the war, as the Fourth Louisiana Battalion under the command of Colonel McNery, one of their number.

To this battalion was assigned the duty of guarding at Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, the Federal prisoners who had been captured at the battle of Bull Run. In the succeeding winter this battalion operated under General Floyd in West Virginia, and afterward on the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, an incident of this service being the battle of Secessionville, on James Island, near Charleston. Later, it garrisoned Fort Jackson, below Savannah, and it was subsequently transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. At the solicitation of his devoted mother, our subject secured a transfer to the 14th Mississippi Regiment,

which was made up of young men from his own neighborhood and he continued in this command until the close of the war.

Mr. Ramey served under 'General Johnston in the rear of Vicksburg, during the period when General Grant was forcing the town's capitulation by General Pemberton, was under the same commander in the Tennessee-Georgia campaign, and participated in all the engagements from Resaca to Atlanta, and under General Hood in the operations against the rear of General Sherman's army. He fared much better than many of his companions, but he did not entirely escape injury. In the battle of Franklin, while engaged in a charge on the right of General Cockrell's brigade, he was wounded in the shoulder by a minie ball. This battle was simply a slaughter and he was one of the 10 of his company who came out alive. His wound prevented him from taking part in the battle of Nashville, but he subsequently resumed his place in the ranks, participated in the Carolina campaign under his old commander, General Johnston, and was with the troops surrendered by that distinguished officer to General Sherman, in April, 1865, at Greensboro, North Carolina.


During a period of four years of incessant activity, the youthful soldier faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon him, and immediately upon the restoration of peace, resumed his interrupted efforts to secure an education. Within two years he had acquired a liberal English education and application to books increased his knowledge in every branch. After a short season on the farm, he started on a prospecting tour through the West, visiting Utah and Wyoming, and in 1868 his travels brought him to St. Joseph. He had decided to begin the study of the law and, in order to provide for his wants, secured employment in a hat store. All his available time was spent with his books. While thus engaged, he became acquainted with one who had a great influence on his life at that time, Hon. Henry M. Vories, then a leading attorney at the Missouri bar. The attraction was mutual and continued for many years. In addition to valuable instruction, Mr. Vories stimulated his ambition and gave him use of his own library, both important helps to the struggling young student. His close application and unremitting study resulted in his admission to the bar in 1869 and in the following year he entered into practice.

From the very first his ability was recognized, and in a few years he attained a recognized posi-

tion. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Buchanan County and was reelected in 1876. At the end of the second term he declined to again become a candidate and settled down to a largely increased private practice. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Francis judge of Division No. 2, Circuit Court of Buchanan County, and at the ensuing election he received the Democratic nomination for the full judicial term, and was elected without opposition on his personal popularity, the Republicans declining to nominate a candidate. After eight years of service, Judge Ramey declined another nomination and again returned to his private practice, but in November, 1902, he was again elected judge of the Circuit Court and assumed the duties of the office on January 1, 1903.

Judge Ramey was married on October 3, 1876, to Adele Vegely, who is a daughter of the late August F. Vegely, who died in St. Joseph in 1885. Two sons were born to this marriage. One of these, Henry M. Ramey, Jr., is one of the prominent young attorneys of St. Joseph, having his office in the German American Bank Building. The other, F. A. Ramey, is now preparing himself for commercial life. Judge Ramey and family reside in one of the aristocratic sections of St. Joseph, having an elegant modern residence at No. 2805 Frederick avenue.

Judge Ramey has made an honorable record in his long judicial career. Personally he is a man of deep sympathies, with dignity of character and address, but in him the law has an inflexible exponent. In a marked degree he possesses those qualities inseparable from a successful administration of the judiciary. He is a profound lawyer and unites with an equable temperament, keen, analytical powers, lofty conceptions of the responsibilities of his position, absolute fearlessness in the discharge of duty and a tender leaning to the side of mercy.

ILLIAM LOGAN WILLIAMS is the proprietor of a beautiful tract of land in Buchanan County, known as the "Locust Grove Farm," which consists of 290 acres of cultivated fields and rich pastures, situated partly in Platte and partly in Buchanan County, on the dividing line. Mr. Williams was born near Fayette, in Howard County, Missouri, April 22, 1840 and is a son of Fielding and Mary Ann (Collet) Williams.


Fielding Williams was born in Kentucky, a son of James Williams, who came to Missouri at an early date. Fielding settled in Howard County, married there and followed tanning and farming until 1849. This year marked the great exodus to the West, and Mr. Williams started for California, overland, with his ox-team and equipment for mining. His death took place in California, in 1857, at the age of 57 years. He was a veteran of the Black Hawk War, and was a staunch Democrat all his life. He was a worthy member of the Baptist Church.

Fielding Williams married Mary Ann Collet, who was also born in Kentucky and came in youth to Missouri with her parents. She still survives and resides with members of her family in Idaho, having reached the age of 86 years. The children of Fielding Williams and wife were: Alfred M., deceased; Sarah Jane (Grooms), deceased; William Logan, of this sketch; George W., of Idaho; Mary (Jackson), deceased, who lived until her death in Idaho; Samuel K.; Amanda (Martin); and a child that died in infancy.

Our subject was about three years old when his parents came to Buchanan County and was 15 when they removed to Atchison County, Kansas. During a two years' residence here, Mr. Williams had farming experience and became interested in the stock business with which he has been prominently identified for so many years, but he returned to the home farm for two years more. In 1862 he started for Idaho, crossing the plains and the mountains with an ox-team and worked for a time at mining there. Subsequently he engaged for seven years in packing goods between Umatilla, Oregon, and Idaho City. In 1869 he returned to Buchanan County and engaged in the buying, feeding and shipping of stock, being very successful. After marriage he settled down to farming and stock-raising in this county, where he has remained in business ever since, with the exception of two years spent in Kansas. "Locust Grove Farm" is justly noted for the high grade of its cattle and hogs, Mr. Williams keeping some 70 head of the former and 200 of the latter. He also grows grains indigenous to this climate, in both lines carrying on extensive operations.

On October 8, 1872, Mr. Williams married Sarah F. Buchanan, who was born in Clay County, Missouri, October 3, 1841, and removed to Platte County with her parents in 1844. She is a daughter of John and Eleanor (Ballinger) Buchanan, who came to Missouri from Kentucky

in 1836. The father died here aged 73 years and the mother, aged 66 years. Our subject and wife have two children: Nellie and Jay Eldon, both at home. Mr. Williams and wife are valued members of the Christian Church, taking an active interest in the various departments of church work. Politically, Mr. Williams has always been identified with the Democratic party. Having mining interests in California, he has made a number of trips to that State, but has never since traveled in a manner similar to the first one.

HARLES B. FRANCE, deceased, late president of the State National Bank at St. Joseph, was one of the leading financiers of the State of Missouri. He was born in Roanoke County, Virginia, October 5, 1835, and was a son of John and Mary (McCullough) France.

When a lad of 17 years, he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered a bank. In 1854 he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered the dry goods store of Donnell & Saxton as a clerk and remained about six years. He then gave up the mercantile business to accept the agency of the Overland Express & Freight Company at Denver, where he remained for several years. In 1866 he returned to St. Joseph to accept the position of assistant cashier in the State Savings Bank, which in that year, had succeeded the State Bank of Missouri. At this time L. M. Lawson was president and Albe M. Saxton, cashier. In 1871 when the bank was reorganized, Mr. France became cashier, and in 1881, when Albe M. Saxton withdrew from the corporation, Mr. France was chosen to succeed him as president, which important office he held at the time of his decease, the State Savings Bank having become the State National Bank with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000. He was a shrewd and successful business man and an able financier and was identified with many of St. Joseph's successful business enterprises. He conceived the idea of establishing the Stock Yards at St. Joseph and promoted the company and floated the bonds which made the enterprise possible. Until his death he was president and the largest individual stockholder of the St. Joseph Stock Yards & Terminal Company, which was capitalized at \$1,000,000. He secured for St. Joseph, soon after the Stock Yards were built, the Allerton Packing Company, the Moran Packing Company, and the

St. Joseph Packing & Transportation Company, all of which erected large packing plants, for that time at least, which houses started and established the St. Joseph live stock market, into which Swift & Company ventured two years after Mr. France's death and which has been increased to its present strong position. He was foremost in increasing the railroad facilities of St. Joseph and in the upbuilding of the city as a commercial center. He was interested in a number of local bond and investment companies and was a great believer in the future of St. Joseph real estate, being at the time of his death the largest individual taxpayer on real property in the city. His value as a business citizen can scarcely be overestimated.

Mr. France possessed initiative, clear judgment, keen foresight and strong nerve and once convinced that an enterprise was feasible left no stone unturned in making it a success. He was a man of great determination and possessed of remarkable business sagacity. His ability along these lines was so universally recognized by the best business men of the city that his counsel was sought in connection with the promotion of every enterprise of importance.

Mr. France was married in 1865 to Martha McDonald, daughter of Dr. Silas McDonald, one of St. Joseph's pioneer physicians, and they had nine children, of whom the following survived him: Robert D.; Sarah, widow of Charles E. Pratt; and Albert L.

Probably Mr. France's death was the result of the great American disease—"overwork." With a weak heart, he still continued to manage and direct his many large enterprises and the strain became too heavy. After several months of impaired health, he was taken seriously ill and in a few days passed away, on August 29, 1895. He was survived by his widow and three children.

Politically, the late Mr. France was a Democrat but not a partisan, and accepted no political honors. He was a man of unusually attractive personality, and the confidence he inspired in men was truly based on his upright character. He was devoted to St. Joseph and showed his pride and interest by promoting her enterprises and fostering her industries. He was very generous, giving liberally to all worthy charities in a quiet manner, and was a loyal and true friend. This loyal friendship often cost him much. He was reserved and dignified in manner, yet gracious and genial at the proper time. He was an un-

assuming man, with no cant in his makeup. He was unobtrusive in his tastes and avoided all publicity. He was seldom seen at large gatherings of a public character. He found great pleasure in aiding ambitious and worthy young men, both by his wise counsel and by his means, to achieve success in business. He was a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church and took an active interest in all that concerned its welfare.

At the time of his death, Mr. France was president of the St. Joseph Clearing House Association, of which he was one of the founders. The following is an extract from resolutions passed by this association at the time of his death:

"Alone of all her successful citizens Mr. France limited his labors to the city of his first and only love. He seemed to want nothing that St. Joseph could not supply. Sensitively alive to everything pertaining to his beloved city, he here concentrated the results of his life's labors, and with untiring zeal and faith sought to make St. Joseph the great metropolis of the valley."

WILLIAM RIDENBAUGH, who enjoyed the distinction of publishing the first newspaper at St. Joseph, and who was more or less identified with the press in this State until the close of his life, was born at Bedford, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1821, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, October 18, 1874.

Mr. Ridenbaugh was a practical printer, learning his trade during years of apprenticeship in his native place, and was competent to serve in any capacity in a printing office, from the *devil* on up to the editorial chair. In 1843 he came West and located at Liberty, Missouri, where he worked two years and then came to St. Joseph. He brought with him the equipment for a printing office, which had been rescued from the Missouri River, at Independence. It had been the machinery used by the Mormons in printing their paper the *Star of the West*, which had been wrecked by an anti-Mormon mob, the types and press being thrown into the water.

Mr. Ridenbaugh, with this beginning, established the *St. Joseph Gazette*, a weekly newspaper, the first number of which appeared April 25, 1845. This he sold in 1854, but in 1868 he repurchased it and continued as one of its publishers until 1872. He had become very prominent in Democratic politics, served as clerk of the Circuit Court and

held other political positions. For a number of years he was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee and twice was a delegate to Democratic national conventions.

Mr. Ridenbaugh was twice married; first to Hannah Creal, of Wathena, Doniphan County, Kansas, who was survived by six children. In 1870 he married Mary Baker, and they had one son,—George Young.

Mr. Ridenbaugh was a man of kind and generous impulses. He was a prominent figure during some of the city's most stirring days. Always enthusiastic in favor of what he believed right, he was bitter in his opposition to dishonesty. He gave beyond his means to charity and contributed no little to the upbuilding of many of the city's enterprises.

BON. ALFRED F. GREENARD, member of the County Court in 1885-86, is now living in retirement on his fine farm in section 10, township 56, range 34, in Tremont township, after many years of activity in business circles. He was born in this county September 2, 1844, and is a son of Stephen J. and Mary (Criswell) Greenard.

Stephen J. Greenard's father was born in Bennington County, Vermont, and served in the war of 1812. He removed to Licking County, Ohio, and there resided until his death. Stephen J. Greenard was a boy when he removed with his father to Licking County, Ohio, and while there he worked on the Ohio Canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth. In 1838, he came to Audrain County, Missouri, and acquired a half section of land in its wild state, which he cleared and cultivated. In 1844 he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and settled in what is now Agency township, where he eventually acquired 633 acres of good farm land and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He died January 8, 1871, and his wife survived him until September, 1879. He was joined in marriage with Mary (Criswell) White, who was born in Ross County, Ohio. Her father, who was a native of Virginia, moved to Pennsylvania and later to Ohio. They had four children, as follows: William, deceased in 1868, who was a farmer; Mary R., who lives in Agency township on the old home place; Franklin, who died young; and Alfred F. Mr. Greenard was a Democrat in politics in late life, having formerly been a Whig.



CHARLES ANTON PFEIFFER

Alfred F. Greenard received but a limited education in the public schools, attending the primitive log school house of his district. He engaged in farming in Agency township until 1879, then moved to his present farm in Tremont township. He established a store at Garrettsburg, which he successfully conducted for many years, and for a period of 24 years served as postmaster of that place. He has a farm of 530 acres in section 10, which he rents, and also rents his store at Garrettsburg at the present time. He formerly farmed on an extensive plan and was a large stock-raiser. He has always lived in this county, is well known to its people and is highly respected.

In 1876, Judge Greenard was joined in marriage with Mary J. Whitson, a native of this county and a daughter of William M. and Ann Smith Whitson, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter, of Virginia. Her parents came to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1839, and lived here until death. Mrs. Greenard died May 2, 1894, leaving the following children: Dr. William S., who lives at Amity, Colorado; Mamie, wife of Samuel Devall, who lives on a part of her father's farm; Jewett F., living upon a part of his father's farm, who married Maude Gillette and has one son—Virgil; Julia D., wife of J. P. Lyking, who lives with her father; and Edith M., who died February 16, 1902, aged 19 years. Judge Greenard has always been active in Democratic politics, and served in the capacity of justice of the peace many years, and as county judge during 1885-86. He was at one time a member of Company D, 81st Reg., Enrolled Militia of Missouri. Fraternally, he is a member of the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Saxton; and the Odd Fellows lodge at Agency.



CHARLES ANTON PFEIFFER, one of St. Joseph's most influential and useful citizens, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is president of the Pfeiffer Stone Company, which is widely known throughout Missouri and adjoining States. He was born at Sigmaringen, Hohenzollern, Germany, December 19, 1844, and is a son of Joseph and Aloise (Waldschuetz) Pfeiffer.

Joseph Pfeiffer was born at Bingen, Hohenzollern, Germany, March 23, 1817, and his wife at Pfullendorf, Baden, Germany. On the 17th

of December, 1848, he left Donaueschingen, Baden, Germany, journeyed *via* Strasburg, Metz and Paris, France, and embarked at Havre, France, on the sailing vessel "Sarah Sheaf" for New York, where he hoped to find a good opening for his trade as an expert ornamental carver and stone cutter. He reached the great metropolis on the 9th of March, 1849, and as conditions seemed favorable sent for his wife and son, who left Pfullendorf, Baden, Germany, on the 25th of August, 1849, sailing on the ship "Jenny Lind" and arriving in New York, October 2, 1849. The family resided in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago until 1860, when they came to St. Joseph, reaching this city on April 17th of that year. Mr. Pfeiffer immediately secured quarters on the north side of Felix street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where he remained until 1863, doing the cut stonework on the State Bank Building, corner Fourth and Felix streets, now the Missouri Valley Trust Building, and the stores adjoining the same. In 1863 he removed to the corner of Ninth street and Frederick avenue, in 1866 to the corner of Sixth and Charles streets, and in 1868 to Fourth and Locust streets, where the business has since been conducted on an extensive scale. Joseph Pfeiffer died November 22, 1900, and the business of the Pfeiffer Stone Company, which was incorporated in 1881, is continued with Charles A. Pfeiffer as president and E. W. Gensen as secretary and treasurer.

Charles A. Pfeiffer was very thoroughly educated, attending both German and English schools wherever the family was located during his youth. At St. Joseph he continued his education in the night schools and completed the commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. From his father he learned the trade of stone cutting, mastering its every detail and acquiring a knowledge that has been of infinite service to him in the management of the large company of which he is president. This company, established by his father in 1860, was incorporated as the Pfeiffer Stone Company in 1881 and our subject was elected president. It has conducted a very extensive business and has gained fame as the producer of the widely known Batesville Marble. The company's quarries and plant, located near Batesville, Arkansas, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, are on a very large scale and are conducted under the superintendency of Otto Pfeiffer, son of Charles A. Pfeiffer; from these quarries they are supplying the stone for

the new \$2,000,000 State Capitol Building, now being erected at Little Rock, Arkansas. The St. Joseph plant is under the foremanship of Joseph A. Pfeiffer, son of Charles A. Pfeiffer.

In 1864 and 1865, our subject served in the Civil War as a member of Company B, 87th Reg., Missouri Militia, under Capt. Louis Hax. Soon after coming to St. Joseph, he became interested in politics, the times favoring strong convictions. As an intelligent, reliable and substantial citizen he has been prominently connected with city affairs. He was corresponding secretary of the St. Joseph Board of Trade in 1871, one of the water commissioners under Mayor Hosea and a member of the committee to draft a contract with the St. Joseph Water Company (which was not accepted) under Mayors Shepherd and Vories. He is a Republican and served in the City Council as alderman at large and as chairman of the finance committee from 1890 to 1892. In 1898 he was chosen as Republican nominee for mayor, and his defeat at the polls by Dr. Kirschner was in no sense a personal one, but a political mistake caused by a factional quarrel in his party. He has taken a deep interest in all public movements here, has supported educational and charitable enterprises and has given his means and influence to everything promising to be of permanent and substantial benefit to the city. He was one of the trustees of the Hall School, a member of the board of directors of the Free Public Library, of which he has been secretary and treasurer for the past eight years, and has been United States jury commissioner during the past six years.

On November 7, 1871, Mr. Pfeiffer was married in St. Joseph to Louise Charlotte Koch, who was born in Clinton, Louisiana, and is a daughter of Gerhardt and Josephine Koch. They have seven children: Otto, Edward C., Joseph Anton, Agatha Louise, Alma Pauline, Mary Elizabeth and Helena. But once has death invaded this happy family, Edward C. dying at the age of 19 months. The handsome family home is located at No. 1717 South 20th street.

Mr. Pfeiffer enjoys his fine library, particularly its works on practical science, mechanics and political economy, and he keeps well abreast of the times in public affairs. Like many others of his nationality, he has talent and taste in music, was formerly a member of the Philharmonia Society, and has membership in newer organizations. Religiously, he is a consistent Catholic and attends worship at the Cathedral.

BON. JASON H. LANDIS, formerly county judge from the First District of Buchanan County, is one of the best-known agriculturists of Agency township, where he has resided for many years. He was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, November 17, 1845, and is a son of Henry B. and Mary (Huling) Landis.

The Landis family was established in this country in colonial days by three brothers, who were obliged to leave their native land, Germany, because of political views. Upon arriving in America, they located in Philadelphia. Henry, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, but at an early day moved to Virginia, where most of his life was spent, there becoming a man of wealth and influence. Henry B. Landis, father of Jason H., was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in December, 1812, and followed his trade as a carpenter there until 1854, when he removed to Iowa. He remained in Iowa until shortly before his death which occurred in Buchanan County, Missouri. He was a Democrat in politics, and religiously was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Mary Huling, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in October, 1821, and was a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Murray) Huling. She died in Iowa at the age of 51 years, having given birth to the following children: Rebecca (Smith), deceased; Louise (Scull), of St. Joseph; Jason H.; Peter, of Buchanan County; Frank, deceased; William, of St. Joseph; Susan, who died young; Jennie (Bealls), of Buchanan County; Edward, of St. Joseph; and Holland, of Buchanan County.

Jason H. Landis was nine years of age when he accompanied his parents to Louisa County, Iowa, where they lived on a farm near Wapello. He continued there until 1868, when he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and entered the employ of Albe M. Saxton. He continued with him for three years, working by the month, then rented a farm which he conducted with success for a period of five years. At the end of the time he purchased a tract of 80 acres in section 8, township 56, range 34, in Agency township, and to this he added until he owned 181 acres, which now make up his home farm. This land was covered with timber and brush when first acquired by him and it required hard labor to clear it and place it in tillable shape. He has made extensive improvements, building a good home

and two barns, and has succeeded beyond the average. He raised wheat for many years, but in recent years has devoted his attention to stock-raising. He has always been a staunch Democrat, and frequently has served as delegate to conventions. He served as county judge during the years of 1897 and 1898, and gave eminent satisfaction in discharge of the duties of that office.

In 1868, Judge Landis was united in marriage with Mary Catherine Mann, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 4, 1849, and is a daughter of Fleming and Mary Ann Mann, both natives of Pennsylvania. Two daughters blessed this union: Minnie Lulu, deceased; and Ida May, who married John Karns, of Buchanan County, and has three children: George, Fay and Jason L. Religiously, the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, Judge Landis is a prominent member of the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is a man of great strength of character, and is held in highest esteem.

HON. HENRY S. KELLEY, LL. D., of St. Joseph, who has been prominent in legal and political circles in Buchanan County and the Northwest for the past 30 years, has name and fame as author and lecturer over a much wider territory. Judge Kelley was born on the 18th of December, 1832, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Holder) Kelley.

William Kelley, the paternal grandfather of Judge Kelley, was born near Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States in young manhood. He settled first in Pennsylvania, then removed to Ohio, in the early days of the founding of Cincinnati, and that he had thoroughly adopted this country as his home could scarcely have been shown than by the faithful service given by himself and his two sons, John and David, in the war of 1812. They were present at Hull's surrender. William Kelley married a member of the Wallace family, also of Irish extraction, who was a greataunt of Gen. Lew Wallace of military and literary fame. William Kelley became a man of affairs, prominently connected with a number of public enterprises, one of these being the building of the Miami Canal, for which he held the contract.

Samuel Kelley, the father of Judge Kelley, started out on his business career as a cooper, owning a shop of his own, in which he employed

a number of workmen. After following the business for several years, he sold out and then settled down to an agricultural life for the remainder of his days. In 1840 he removed from Hamilton County, Ohio, to Wayne County, Indiana, later to Henry County, and still later to Grant County, in the same State. In the last named county he died in 1878, respected by all who knew him, as a man of upright, honorable life. He married Mary Holder, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, her parents having removed thither from Pennsylvania. Her death also occurred in Grant County, Indiana, in 1878. Of the 11 children of this marriage, 10 grew to maturity and four still survive. The intense loyalty of this family was shown by five of the brothers entering the Union Army during the Civil War, two of whom, Samuel and William, never returned. Both parents were members of the Christian Church.

While Judge Kelley's boyhood was filled with various duties incident to settlement in a new locality and the work which always presses on a farm, his education was not neglected, both father and mother being intelligent and anxious to afford their numerous children every opportunity in their power. He attended the district schools in his neighborhood, and, after the family settled in Grant County, he found a chance to attend a select school at Marion, the county seat, by working for his board and tuition. During his last session there, he boarded at the home of James Brownlee, the county auditor, who took a great interest in the youth and encouraged him and gave him instruction in law for which the ambitious student paid by office work. Fortunately, about this time, the postmaster required an assistant and, as an exemplary, able young man, the future judge was given the position. He continued his law studies until he was admitted to the bar in 1854, having previously done a little practicing, although but 21 years of age.

He immediately entered into active practice and his personal popularity was shown by his election, in the same year, as district attorney for the district composed of the counties of Blackford, Delaware and Grant. He served one term as district attorney and in 1856 he was elected judge of the same district, perhaps the youngest judge in the United States. He served in that position for four years, being only 23 years of age at the time of his election, and the efficiency of his service testified to the thoroughness of his legal knowledge as well as to an unusual mental development. In 1861 Judge Kelley went to South

Dakota, locating at Vermilion. Soon after he was made a member of the staff of Gen. James Bouge, of the State militia. There he entered upon the practice of the law and became interested in many of the public enterprises of the locality. It was through his efforts that a road was located and surveyed from Lake Shetek, Minnesota, to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and a mail route established, which was afterward abandoned on account of Indian troubles. Pleased with the country and its prospects, he located on a claim in 1862, but soon found the country yet too uncivilized to afford a safe or comfortable home, Indian massacres and depredations being of frequent occurrence. Therefore he spent the winter of 1863 at Sioux City, Iowa, and in the following spring returned to Grant County, Indiana, called there to assist in some legal business. Until the fall of 1864 he resided at Marion, Indiana, engaged in practice, and then located at Wabash, where he became editor of the *Wabash Tribune*, and built up a lucrative practice.

In August, 1866, Judge Kelley removed to Missouri, settling at Savannah, where he became an active practitioner and where, in 1869, he was elected alderman. In 1870 the Republicans made him their candidate for circuit judge, but he was then defeated, but in the spring of 1872, at a special election, he was nominated on the same ticket for the same office, his able opponent being Judge Thomas Collins, and he was elected judge of the 29th Judicial Circuit. In 1874 he was re-elected, and again six years later. In 1884 he was the unanimous choice of his party for the Congressional nomination, but was defeated in the election by the late Hon. James N. Burnes.

Since 1887 Judge Kelley has made his home in St. Joseph and has continued in the practice of his profession. In 1873, on the organization of the department of law, in the University of Missouri, Judge Kelley was appointed lecturer on criminal law and practice, and on pleading and practice, and continued to lecture on these subjects in that institution for the succeeding 16 years, resigning the position in 1889, on account of the pressing demands of his business. Judge Kelley was splendidly equipped for this work and his learning and sound comprehension of law and jurisprudence, combined with his fine oratory, made his lectures of the greatest value to students. Judge Kelley's scholarly ability is shown in his published works, mainly on subjects pertaining to the law, and beginning as early as 1868. His work on "Civil Law" has passed through three

editions: "Kelley's Probate Guide," written in 1871, has had three editions, as has "Kelley's Criminal Law and Practice," published in 1877, which is found in every law library, being considered one of the most valuable works on the subject in recent years. Judge Kelley has ample means, owning a number of valuable tracts of real estate in the city, a valuable fruit farm in Andrew County and other property. In 1882 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Missouri.

In 1855 Judge Kelley was married, at Sturgis, Michigan, to Adelia Harlan, who was born at Marion, Indiana, and is a daughter of Hon. Andrew J. and Delia (Hendricks) Harlan. Mr. Harlan still survives, at the age of 90 years, the only survivor of the 31st Congress, in which body he served two terms. He was a very prominent politician of Indiana, and for seven years was a member of the State Legislature of Indiana. He was Speaker, during 1867 and 1868, of the Missouri House of Representatives, and for one term was speaker of the House of Representatives of the Dakota Legislature. He was appointed by President Harrison and served four years as postmaster at Wakeeney, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan now live in Savannah, Missouri.

Mrs. Kelley was reared at Marion, Indiana, and was educated mainly at St. Augustine Convent, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Her death occurred on February 9, 1900, at St. Joseph. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an active worker in all its various departments and in other charitable organizations. The six children who survive her are: David B., Samuel H., Henry S., Mary, Ralph and Thalia.

David B. Kelley was born in Grant County, Indiana, was educated at the University of Missouri, was appointed postmaster at Savannah by President Arthur, and is now a practicing attorney at St. Joseph. He married Flora Buis. Samuel H. Kelley is a graduate of Columbian College, of Washington, D. C., from which he received the degree of LL. B., was adjudicator of claims in the United States Treasury Department from 1882 to 1885, and was then appointed chief clerk of the United States Land Office at Wakeeney, Kansas, November 1, 1886. This position he resigned and removed in 1889 to Scott City, Kansas, where he engaged in the practice of law and edited and published the *Scott County News*, later entering into practice with his father at St. Joseph. In 1888 he was nominated for the Legislature from Scott County, Kansas, and in



Jno Doniphan

1890 was made the Republican nominee at St. Joseph. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Julia Graham, who was born at Berrien Springs, Michigan. Henry S. Kelley was graduated at the Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph, in the class of 1893, and is practicing medicine at Fillmore, Missouri. Mary is Mrs. S. M. Marshall, of San Diego, California. Ralph Kelley is a graduate of the Central Medical College, in the class of 1903, and is practicing medicine and surgery at Amazonia, Missouri. Thalia remains with her father at home.

Judge Kelley has always been a staunch Republican and for many years led in the councils of his party. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor. He has long been held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens, as one who has brought honor to both the bench and bar of his State and one who, both in public and private life, realizes the highest standard of citizenship.



COL. JOHN DONIPHAN. The State of Missouri has had many distinguished citizens who have taken prominent positions in the activities which have made her the great and noble commonwealth she is, and among these must be classed that eminent statesman, lawyer, orator and historian, Col. John Doniphan, who passed out of life, at his home in St. Joseph, on December 9, 1901. His parents were Thomas Smith and Rebecca (Frazee) Doniphan.

The genealogical record of the Doniphan family reveals the fact that it descended from Spanish ancestors. One Don Alphonso Iphan, the remote progenitor, was a Spanish cavalier who was knighted by Philip II for gallantry on the battlefield during the Moorish wars. He drifted to Scotland and there the name acquired a Scottish burr and still later, in the English tongue, became Doniphan. His son accomplished John Smith to Jamestown in 1607, and in 1650 his grandson, who had married Margaret Mott, a Scotch heiress, was banished by Cromwell to Virginia, whither the Mott family accompanied him. Charles II, upon coming into his own, rewarded their fealty by giving the family a valuable grant of land in the northern neck of Virginia. This finally came into the possession of one, Mott Doniphan, a vestryman for many years in the Church of England, in Prince George County, Virginia. His son, Alex-

ander Doniphan, remained on the old estate and there was born Joseph Doniphan, the paternal grandfather of the late Col. John Doniphan.

The early records are full of the name of Doniphan. Joseph served in the Virginia militia and was a schoolmate and friend of Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia. In 1779 he went to Kentucky and taught school at Boonesboro and upon his return to Virginia married Anne Smith, who was a daughter of Capt. Thomas Smith of the Virginia Light Horse. Mr. Doniphan held pleasant memories of his sojourn in Kentucky and, in spite of Indian depredations, he removed with his family to Mason County, Kentucky, and they spent their first winter in a double log cabin at the mouth of the Limestone River, now the site of Maysville, with Simon Kenton, a pioneer whose experiences and deeds of daring and hardships were second only to those of Daniel Boone himself. Joseph Doniphan died in Mason County.

Thomas Smith Doniphan, the eldest son of Joseph, grew up on the family estates and took a prominent part in the War of 1812, in which he served as a captain and as a surgeon. He had inherited a large number of slaves with his land; as his principles were against slavery, in 1818 he moved to Brown County, Ohio, mainly in order to liberate his chattels. There he bought a large tract of land on which he built a cabin for each family and gave each a present of their liberty and the sum of \$50. His philanthropy was of the practical kind, but he scarcely lived long enough afterward to note its results.

The sons of Thomas Doniphan were John and James, and both were born in Brown County, Ohio, the former on July 12, 1826. John Doniphan acquired his literary education at the Franklin Academy, Germantown, Kentucky, but he was only 15 years of age when his father died, and he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. His boyish choice of career was the printing trade and he entered an office at Maysville, Kentucky, entering into an apprenticeship but not relying entirely upon that for his future. He began the study of the law and in 1844, through the kindness of Col. Marshall Key, was made county and circuit clerk of Mason County, his opportunities for legal study thus being increased. In 1846, when his uncle, Alexander W. Doniphan, made his expedition to Chihuahua, Mexico, he went along as a member of the party, but the results were not satisfying to him and he returned to Kentucky and was graduated at the law school at Louisville, in the class of 1847. In 1848 he re-

turned to Missouri, resided a few months at Liberty and then removed to Weston, which was then the second city in the State. On January 1, 1849, he became a member of the bar of Buchanan County. After the Civil War, he settled at St. Joseph.

Judge Doniphan was the first president of the Weston, Atchison & St. Joseph Railroad Company, now the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, and for 10 years was attorney for that corporation. In 1870 he resigned that position in order to assist in building the Atchison branch of the Chicago & South Western. In 1872 he was elected attorney of the St. Joseph & Denver City, now the St. Joseph & Grand Island, which enabled him to add many miles of railroad to the city of St. Joseph, and this position he held for 15 years.

In 1862 Mr. Doniphan was elected colonel of the 30th Regiment, Missouri Militia, and was in active service from that time until the close of the war. For eight years he was a member of the board of managers of the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, located at St. Joseph, and served in many capacities for the public's good with no hope of personal reward. For many years he was a very prominent figure in politics and as a statesman he is gratefully remembered by his fellow citizens. In 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature as a Whig, to represent Platte County, a stronghold of Democracy, which generally rolled up a Democratic majority of 600 votes. That Colonel Doniphan, who was then not even an old citizen, should have received the election with a majority of 106 votes, was a remarkable tribute to his worth as a man and was proof of the confidence he had inspired. He was the first Whig ever sent to the Legislature from Platte County without a contest. Colonel Doniphan served in the State Senate four years, and later, was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1898, without solicitation, he was elected police judge of St. Joseph by his Democratic fellow citizens. He was noted for his oratorical powers and his voice was often heard during the campaigns in advocacy of principles he believed to be right. He spoke often and convincingly against the measure known as the "test oath" and other features of the Drake constitution and was ever ready to advocate by voice, pen and influence those measures which seemed to him to be just and right.

On November 18, 1852, Colonel Doniphan was married to Fannie Thornton, who is a daugh-

ter of the late Col. John and Elizabeth (Trigg) Thornton. Their three sons are deceased.

Col. John Thornton was born in 1786, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of English ancestry. He was 30 years old when he removed to St. Genevieve, Missouri, and in 1818 he settled in Howard County, and two years later, removed to the vicinity of Liberty. When Ray County was organized, he was appointed judge, and in 1822 was appointed judge of Clay County. With the exception of one term, he represented his county in the State Legislature from 1824 to 1838, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1828 and in 1830. It is generally believed that Colonel Thornton would have been elected United States Senator from Missouri, had it not been for his advocacy of the nullification doctrine of John C. Calhoun.

In 1820 Colonel Thornton married Elizabeth Trigg, who was a daughter of Gen. Stephen Trigg, of Howard County, and a niece of Col. Stephen Trigg, who was killed at the Blue Lick, also of General Clark of Kentucky, a relative of Gen. George Rogers Clark and of Paul Jones. The interesting story is current that Colonel Thornton's first three children were born in three different counties, although all in the same log house, which was located near Liberty, and that territory was first Howard, then Ray and finally Clay County, within three or more years. Colonel Thornton's eight children included seven daughters and one son. The latter, John C. C. Thornton, became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment commanded by John T. Hughes, in the Civil War, under Gen. Sterling Price. He died recently in Montana, where he was a successful attorney and miner and man of business. The daughters all married, becoming: Mrs. Alexander W. Doniphan, Mrs. O. P. Moss, Mrs. William Morton, Mrs. James H. Baldwin, Mrs. Robert Donnell, Mrs. John Doniphan and Mrs. L. M. Lawson.

Colonel Doniphan was both a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and was one of the most prominent members of the latter organization in the State of Missouri, having been grand master and grand representative. He possessed many of those social qualities which make family life pleasant, and was noted for sterling traits which mark a man of noble character. Mrs. Doniphan still resides in a most beautiful home at No. 1019 Olive street. She is interested in many social bodies of the day and serves on a number of directing boards that have philanthropy for their

their object. She gives largely of time and means to charity and is deeply beloved by those who are permitted close acquaintance.

CAPT. BENJAMIN F. BUZARD, a member of the Board of Public Works since that body was established in March, 1903, is one of the best known citizens of St. Joseph, where he has resided since 1861, with the exception of the years spent in the army during the Civil War.

Mr. Buzard was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 16, 1838, and is a son of Michael Buzard, who in early life was a school teacher and later a manufacturer of pottery. Due to an unfortunate accident, he lost his life at the early age of 28 years. His widow survived him until 1902, when she too died, aged 88 years, at her home in Doniphan County, Kansas, whither she had moved with her family in the early "fifties." Our subject had two brothers, now deceased, and one sister, namely: Alvin H., a non-commissioned officer in the Second California Cavalry during the Civil War; Michael G., who served in the same regiment as our subject, enlisting as a private but being mustered out as a 1st lieutenant; and Mrs. Jesse Reed, who resides in Oakland, California.

Benjamin F. Buzard, during his early manhood in Ohio, learned the trade of a carpenter, which afterward stood him in good stead while in the army and many times in after life. In 1852 he came West with his mother and family, who located for a time in Holt County, Missouri, removing thence to Doniphan County, Kansas, some 25 miles from St. Joseph. His first visit to St. Joseph was in 1852, and in 1861 he came here to reside. In that year the Captain with others assisted in raising Company F for Colonel Peabody's battalion at St. Joseph, but the battalion was not accepted. This did not discourage them and they continued enlisting men, under the authority of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, afterward killed at Wilson Creek, Missouri, formerly the 13th Regiment, Missouri Vol. Inf. Before the muster roll and other papers pertaining to the organization of the regiment were dispatched to headquarters at St. Louis, the regiment was captured at the battle of Lexington, Missouri, and the papers fell into the hands of the enemy. The regiment was paroled. By the time the colonel of the regiment reached headquarters the

numbers from 1 to 24 had been assigned to other regiments and this regiment was numbered 25, by which it was afterward known. After the battle of Lexington, our subject was made 2nd lieutenant of Company F and on December 8, 1862, was promoted to 1st lieutenant of Company F. On May 3, 1863, he was made captain of Company K, 25th Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., and served with the regiment until January 1, 1864, when the regiment was consolidated with the Bissell Engineer Regiment of the West, forming the 1st Missouri Engineers. Captain Buzard was assigned to Company H of that regiment. After Atlanta was taken and before starting on the "March to the Sea," the term of service of many of the men having expired, the remainder were consolidated into five companies. Our subject's term had expired, but he declined to return home and was assigned to Company D of that regiment. During the "March to the Sea," Captain Buzard had charge of the pontoon train of the Army of the Tennessee, which composed the right wing of Sherman's army. He served in that capacity during the remainder of the war. Although participating in all the engagements of the regiment, 27 in all, he was never wounded. At first he was under command of General Grant, and later under General Sherman, participating actively in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." His duties were arduous and necessitated much night work. Returning to St. Joseph at the close of the war, he entered actively into business, first as a bridge contractor and subsequently in the grocery business, in which he continued until 1870. He remained out of active business for the next few years, but served as deputy city collector four years, from 1870 to 1873, inclusive. In 1876 he was elected chief of police of St. Joseph and served with credit for a term of two years. He later engaged in the cattle business in the Indian Territory and Texas up to within the past five years, during which time he has been identified with the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, having charge of the collection department. He is a very able man, possessing a pleasing personality and strength of character, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

In 1865, just after his return from the army, Captain Buzard was joined in marriage with Minnie Nicholson, daughter of Robert Nicholson of St. Joseph, and they have four sons, the first two of whom are married. They are as follows: Frank S., who is in the dairy business near St.

Joseph; George N., who is a mail carrier; Charles J., who is in the employ of the Battreal-Whittinghill Shoe Company; and Chester H., a student in the St. Joseph High School. Politically, our subject is an enthusiastic Republican. He is a member of Custer Post, G. A. R., of which he is past commander; and of St. Joseph Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Mitchell Chapter, No. 89, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander; and Moila Temple, Mystic Shrine. In September, 1887, the Society of 1st Engineers and 25th Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, was organized with Captain Buzard as the first president, which office he has held ever since. Mrs. Buzard and the other members of the family are Episcopalians.

ALPHONSE HESNAULT, who resides in section 27, township 58, range 35, in Washington township, Buchanan County, is a prominent farmer and dairyman. He was born in Hancock County, Illinois, September 8, 1856, and is a son of Martin and Aline (Henry) Hesnault.

Martin Hesnault was born in France and in 1848 came to the United States with a party of Frenchmen, which he helped to organize. He first located in Texas, then moved with the colony to Hancock County, Illinois, where he remained a few years. He then farmed in Adams county, Iowa, until 1860, in which year he moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, here locating in St. Joseph, where he followed the trade of shoemaking for seven years. He next farmed four years on the King farm just northwest of St. Joseph, and in 1871 moved upon the farm which our subject now owns and operates, living here until his death in 1895, at the age of 72 years. He was a very active and successful man, self-made in every respect, and left a farm of 190 acres. In politics, he was a Republican. While in Illinois, he was joined in marriage with Aline Henry, who was born in France and is now living at the home of her son, Alphonse, enjoying life at the age of 67 years. They became parents of two sons and one daughter: Estella (Meyer), deceased; Alphonse; and Guiss, who is engaged in farming on a farm adjoining that of our subject.

Alphonse Hesnault was reared on the home farm and received his educational training in

the common schools of the district. He has followed farming all his life, and is now owner of a part of the old homestead, his farm consisting of 100 acres. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise and is deeply interested in the welfare of his community and the county in general.

Mr. Hesnault was married to Caroline Biery, who was born in Washington township, Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a daughter of Ulrich Biery, who was born in Switzerland and came to this country in 1862, and followed farming along the river until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Hesnault have eight children, as follows: Martin, Henry, Estella, Joseph, Lewis, Mathilda and Frank and Edward (twins). The homestead is just one mile north of the city limits of St. Joseph, and is a very valuable piece of property. Politically, our subject is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN W. TRICKETT, a prominent contractor of St. Joseph, was born at Iowa City, Iowa, in 1857, and is a son of John and Lucy (Underhill) Trickett.

The venerable father of our subject is still living, his home being in Chicago, Illinois. His birth took place in Virginia in 1813. His early life was spent in work as a millwright, but later he became a general builder. He has been twice married, first to Ursula Knott, who was born in Virginia, but belonged to the same Tennessee branch of the family from which Governor Knott sprung. The three survivors of their four children are: Edward, who is chief of the Kansas City Fire Department; Charles and Mary. His second marriage was to Lucy Underhill, who was born in Kentucky and died in 1877 at the age of 54 years. They had 12 children, the seven survivors being: Belle, Evelyn, Sarah, Lucy, Ursula, Alice and John W.

John W. Trickett was three years old when his parents removed to Quincy, Illinois, and there he was educated in the common schools and then learned the carpenter's trade. He worked at this in Quincy and also in Chicago, until 1880, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri. Here he engaged in carpenter work and entered into contract building on his own account and has met with great success. He has erected many of the finest residences in the city and also large business blocks and office buildings. Four years after coming to St. Joseph, he returned for a time to



JOHN T. BERGHOFF, M. D.

Chicago where he was engaged in contract building until 1898, when he came back to St. Joseph and has been engaged in the same business in this city ever since. His work is of the kind to give satisfaction and he has had as employers some of the largest capitalists of this section of the State.

In 1875, Mr. Trickett married Mary Keefe, and they have had 13 children, the 11 survivors being: Lucy, born at Quincy, Illinois, who married James Welch and has one son, Frank, born at St. Joseph; Mary, born at Quincy and Alice, born at St. Joseph, who live at home; John, born at St. Joseph, who married Etta Durgin; and George, Catherine, Maud, Evelyn, Helen, Harry and Leroy, all born at St. Joseph, who live at home.

Fraternally, Mr. Trickett is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Lodge No. 390, Modern Brotherhood of America; and has been treasurer of Missouri Camp, No. 1893, Modern Woodmen of America, for the past seven years. In political sentiment, he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Trickett is known as an upright, honest man, skilled in his profession and worthy of confidence and esteem. He takes his place with the representative business men of St. Joseph.

JOHN T. BERGHOFF, M. D., who for more than 40 years was identified with the public affairs and the professional interests of St. Joseph, passed quietly out of life, at his home, No. 1831 South 20th street, on January 13, 1897, after an illness of more than a year's duration.

The birth of this eminent physician and surgeon, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, took place November 17, 1823, at Hachen, Kreis and Regirungs Cezirk, Arnsberg, Westphalen, Germany, and he was a son of John and Theresia (Wiegstein) Berghoff. He grew up at Arnsberg and there acquired his literary education and studied pharmacy. In 1846 he came to the United States, landing at Galveston, Texas, on April 15, of that year, and he remained in that Southern city through the summer, in October removing to St. Louis. In 1850 he opened a drug store in St. Louis, and two years later he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Thomas Y. Banister, resident physician to the St. Louis City Hospital. For three years Dr. Berghoff served as the older physician's assistant, attended three courses of

lectures at the Medical Department of St. Louis University (now St. Louis Medical College) and was graduated March 1, 1855.

In 1859 Dr. Berghoff located at St. Joseph, and upon the breaking out of the war in 1861 entered the Union service as surgeon of the 13th Regiment, Missouri Vol. Inf., under Colonel Peabody. At the battle of Lexington, he was captured by the enemy, but was paroled and sent to St. Louis by Gen. Sterling Price. He was recaptured at Centralia, Missouri, but was released after proving himself a paroled prisoner. On April 6, 1862, he was again taken prisoner, at the battle of Shiloh, and being a skilled surgeon his services were gladly made use of in a Confederate hospital. There were three surgeons, four hospital attendants and 56 wounded Union men in charge of Surgeon Berghoff, and these through his management, were liberated under an agreement entered into by the Confederate and Union forces on April 10, 1862. Later, Dr. Berghoff served with the 25th Missouri Regiment, organized from the original 13th, until its consolidation with the First Regiment of Missouri Engineers, and was honorably discharged from the service, January 30, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee. Upon his return home, he was commissioned surgeon of the 87th Regiment, enlisted minutemen, and on March 10th was commissioned surgeon of the Missouri militia and examining surgeon for the draft.

In 1868 and 1870, Dr. Berghoff was elected coroner of Buchanan County, and in 1868 was appointed and elected president of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons, at St. Joseph, serving until 1893, except during the administration of President Cleveland, and he also served as city health officer, under Mayor William M. Shepherd. For eight years he held the position of professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the Northwestern Medical College at St. Joseph, now the Central Medical College of St. Joseph.

Dr. Berghoff was a member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; Missouri State Medical Association; Missouri Valley Medical Society; and District Medical Society of North Missouri.

Before the Missouri State Medical Association, in May, 1893, and before the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, on October 4, 1893, Dr. Berghoff presented a paper on the "Treatment of Fractures of the Leg," which attracted much attention as he was known to the profession as a

surgeon who had given this particular study very close attention and had perfected an apparatus for the treatment of such fractures.

This "Universal Fracture Apparatus" was invented by the late Dr. Berghoff and was patented September 19, 1893. It was the outgrowth of the patient study of 20 years, and, in its completed beauty and utility, can not be excelled for the use for which it is intended, this being for the treatment of fractures and for diseases of hip, knee and ankle joints. Only its unavoidable cost has prevented its universal use with surgeons, who are yearly adding it to their equipments, but its inventor passed away before he had ever received any adequate return for the large amount invested in perfecting it.

In 1847 Dr. Berghoff was married, first to Caroline Rosenburg, of St. Louis, who died April 17, 1884, without issue. On December 27, 1884, Dr. Berghoff married, second, Maria Adams, who was born in Germany, but became a resident of Quincy, Illinois. This was a most happy union, Mrs. Berghoff having read medicine prior to her marriage and attended lectures in the Quincy (Illinois) Hospital, and thus was able to enter entirely into her able husband's aims and studies. She still survives with their four children, viz: Maria E., Caroline M., John T. and Theodore Arnold.

Dr. Berghoff left a large practice and hosts of professional and personal friends. His funeral was conducted under the auspices of Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a valued member, and interment was at Calvary Cemetery. He was a man of the highest personal character and his 74 years of upright, honorable life left the world both wiser and better than at his birth.

JOHN W. WHEELER, one of the enterprising young farmers of Wayne township, Buchanan County, who owns a well-cultivated farm of 80 acres, situated in section 9, was born in this county, June 5, 1873, and is a son of John A. and Rebecca C. (Keeling) Wheeler.

John A. Wheeler, father of our subject, was born in Virginia and removed with his parents to Boone County, Missouri, when young. He was but 18 years of age when he enlisted for army service and served four years. After an honorable discharge, he returned to Boone County, whence he came to Buchanan County, where he

made his permanent home and died January 5, 1894. He was considered one of the good farmers of Wayne township, and one of its most respected citizens. He married Rebecca C. Keeling, of Missouri, and they had 11 children, viz: John, of this sketch; Albert and Thomas, farmers of Wayne township; Elizabeth, wife of John Maddocks, a farmer of Robinson County, Kansas; Fred; Louisa, wife of John Clayton; James and Jesse, residents of Wayne township; and Edward, Florence and Dora, who died young.

John W. Wheeler obtained his education in the common schools and was 19 years of age when he engaged in farming as an occupation. He began for himself on a rented farm, and has always been noted for his energy and industry. His present farm is carefully cultivated and ranks with the best in the township. He has a comfortable, well-appointed home with pleasant surroundings.

On August 3, 1892, Mr. Wheeler was married to Eliza Morrison, who was a daughter of John Morrison, a farmer of Wayne township. She died in 1899, leaving four children: William, May, Harvey and Ruby. On May 9, 1902, Mr. Wheeler married Lonie King, who is a daughter of A. King, a prominent farmer of Wayne township, and they have one child,—Viola.

Mr. Wheeler takes an interest in local matters and is serving as school director, but is not politically identified with either of the great political parties. He is devoted to his home and family and is respected by the community for his sterling traits of character.

HIRAM COOK, one of the substantial farmers and old residents of Platte township, Buchanan County, and owning 244 acres of land, all of which, with the exception of four acres located in Platte township, lies in section 32, township 55, range 33, in Platte township, Buchanan County, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, March 9, 1833, and is a son of Adam and Katherine (Ottinger) Cook.

Adam Cook was born in Tennessee and lived there until he removed to Platte County, Missouri, in 1849, buying a claim near the village of Edgerton. He cultivated his 160 acres of land and lived upon it until his death in 1898, at the age of 96 years. In youth he enlisted for service in the War of 1812, but was rejected on

account of his tender age. A strong Whig, he took part in the public affairs of his day. In religious belief he was a Lutheran. He married Katherine Ottinger, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Missouri in 1861, aged 65 years. They had nine children, namely: Mrs. Jane Ottinger, now a venerable lady of 90 years, a resident of Andrew County, Missouri; John, who was killed during the border troubles in Kansas; Mrs. Margaret Ottinger, deceased; Andrew, formerly a member of the Missouri State Militia, who resides in Kansas; Hiram, of this sketch; Mrs. Katherine Gwynn, deceased; Mrs. Magdalena Grantham, deceased; and Mrs. Susan Collins, of Edgerton.

Our subject has been a resident of Buchanan County for more than a half century and all this time has been identified with her agricultural interests. He distinctly recalls the Christmas Day, 1849, when his father's tired horses drew the old farm wagon, which had been the family home for six weeks, into the village of Liberty, Clay County. The winter was passed with the friendly and hospitable residents there, but early in the following spring the family settled in Platte County. In 1865 they crossed the line into Buchanan County and here our subject entered upon the cultivation of his present farm. In addition to this property, he owns 160 acres near Edgerton. All this land was put under cultivation, a part of it was devoted to general farming and four acres were given to orchards and a sufficient portion was set aside for grazing and pasturage, for Mr. Cook has made a feature of stock-raising. He has himself effected all the modern improvements upon the place, and they include all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class farm. In 1889 he built the present commodious residence. Previously the family had made use of a hewed-log house, two stories in height, which had been erected by Charles Powell, who had preempted the place. It is still a comfortable residence, one room being finished, as few houses are in the present day, in beautiful black walnut. This picturesque dwelling was the finest of its kind ever built in the locality. Another old building on Mr. Cook's place is an old barn which was put up by Samuel Turner, prior to the Civil War. It is evident that into the construction of these buildings went honest work and sound material.

During the Civil War, Mr. Cook served one year in the Enrolled Militia of Missouri under Col. James Price, but the occasion never came

for it to take part in any battles. He has lived a quiet, peaceful, useful life, devoting himself to the developing of his land and to the support of local movements for the benefit of all concerned. For some time he has been practically retired from farm activity, his sons capably taking his place, for he has earned his rest.

Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Margaret Stamford, who was born in Ray County, Missouri, but was reared in Platte County, where she died at the age of 55 years. They had these children: William, of Platte County; Magdalena, who married Adolph Mischner, of Platte County, and has five children; George, of Platte County, who has three children; Allie, who married George Gurton, of Gower, and has two children; Henry, of Platte township, who has two children; Palmyra, who married Oliver Gwynn, of Buchanan County, and has four children; James, of Platte township; and Curtis, residing at home, who has two children.

Mr. Cook's second marriage was to Mrs. Mary (Power) Canfield. By a previous marriage, Mrs. Cook had one daughter,—Lily. In politics, Mr. Cook has been a lifelong Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln and for every candidate of this party ever since. To him the principles of this party seem those which best insure the welfare of the country. For a number of years he has filled various school offices in Platte township and has given much attention to the advancement of education in his locality. He is a leading member of the Baptist Church at Edgerton.

ISAAC BROWN, one of the representative men and successful farmers of Marion township, Buchanan County, living retired on his fine farm of 120 acres in section 33, township 57, range 33, has resided here for the past 35 years. He was born April 19, 1833, in Wayne County, Indiana, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Van Meter) Brown.

Samuel Brown was born and reared in Ohio, where he learned the trade of carpenter. At the age of 21 years he went to Wayne County, Indiana, where he married and lived until 1842, when he removed to Manchester, Indiana, where he died in 1847. He was a Democrat in politics. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church. After the death of her husband, the

devoted mother determined to keep her children together and this she succeeded in doing until the survivors reached maturity. She died at Logansport, Indiana. Her children were: Helen, deceased; Isaac, of this sketch; Frank, deceased; Wallace W., a carpenter and farmer at Mexico, Indiana; Samuel, a farmer living near Logansport, Indiana; Amanda, of Rome, Indiana; and Letitia, who died young.

Isaac Brown, being the oldest son of the family, had many responsibilities thrust upon him in boyhood and had little chance to attend school. He recalls a short season at the neighboring log school house, but his attendance was so limited that he acquired little beyond the first principles. When he was 20 years old, he started out to make his own fortune. He learned the carpenter's trade from his uncle, George Brown, and for the first year worked for \$33 and for every day that he was able to put in at work outside of the shop he received 50 cents. His neighbors about this time began to talk of removing to Northwestern Missouri to take advantage of the rich farming lands, and it needed little persuasion to induce him to join them. The party of five families started out with ox teams, for they had much hard traveling before them, and the party reached St. Joseph, Buchanan County, on July 4, 1852, after nine weeks of journeying.

Mr. Brown was engaged first by Joseph Pickett on the latter's farm, but later he became connected with the construction force which did the very first work in the building of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He became foreman and worked for the road for a year and then, starting out to do carpenter work all over the country, he found plenty to do at good wages in and around St. Joseph. In 1869, he bought his present farm and has occupied it ever since, being considered as one of the pioneers of Marion township. He has made all the improvements on the place and at the present time carries on a general farming and stock-raising business in addition to carpenter work. He has some 22 acres of fine orchard and raises a large amount of excellent fruit. Mr. Brown served in the Missouri State Militia for one year.

At Easton, Missouri, Mr. Brown was married to Jane Woodward, who was born in Kentucky, but died in Missouri, mourned by all who knew her and tenderly remembered by her husband and her six surviving children, viz: Alice, at home; Sallie L., at home; James, a farmer in Washington township; Aubrey, a teacher and

also a dairyman, at Hemple, Missouri; Amy, a teacher in the schools of St. Joseph; and Charles, the home farmer.

Mr. Brown has been a lifelong Democrat, and he has frequently held township offices. For the past 15 years he has been a member of the School Board. He belongs to and liberally supports the Christian Church. He is one of the self-made men of his locality and one who commands the respect of all who know him.

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JAMES KAY, for many years one of the leading merchants of St. Joseph, and prominently identified with the city's business interests from 1851 until he retired from business activity, was born in Virginia in 1816, and died at his home in this city, in 1893.

Mr. Kay's business career began early, his schooling in his native State being completed at the age of 13 years. He then went to Dover, Tennessee, and there entered a dry goods store. He soon displayed an aptness for commercial life and continued in the mercantile line until manhood. He had amassed a fair capital by the time he decided to locate in business in the rapidly developing city of St. Joseph. In 1851, he started for this city with his wife and two sons on the packet boat "Isabelle," one of the first passenger boats on the Cumberland River. The travelers congratulated themselves that this mode of transportation enabled them to travel from St. Louis to St. Joseph in the wonderfully short space of nine days.

Upon reaching St. Joseph and settling on a location, Mr. Kay entered into partnership with J. C. Ingram, forming the firm of Ingram & Kay, and they opened up a large dry goods establishment. One year later, Mr. Ingram was succeeded in the business by John W. Bailey, the brother-in-law of Mr. Kay, and the firm of Bailey & Kay continued in the wholesale and retail dry goods business until 1879. It was then reorganized and William G. Fairleigh became a partner, and then the style became Bailey, Fairleigh & Weil, Mr. Kay retiring. For many years this firm continued to be the leading one in its line in St. Joseph.

In 1851 Mr. Kay was united in marriage at Dover, Tennessee, with Eliza Bailey, who is a daughter of William and Mary (Williams) Bailey. The former was a native of Virginia



GOTTLIEB BANDEL AND DAUGHTER

and the latter of Pennsylvania. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kay were two sons,—Reuben and Henry. Reuben Kay was a soldier in the Confederate Army and died unmarried. Henry Kay became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and is now deceased. He married Mary Lewis and she also has passed away, leaving four children, namely: Mary Lewis, Harry Bailey, Ruby Wenona and James Barnett. The first and last named of these children reside with Mrs. Kay at St. Joseph. Harry Bailey Kay is a very promising young business man, at present assistant cashier of a bank at Los Angeles, California. Ruby Wenona Kay resides with an uncle in St. Louis.

The late Mr. Kay was a citizen of high character, held in universal esteem in St. Joseph. In all the city's earlier movements of progress and development, he took an active and interested part. He was for many years and until his death one of the most prominent and active members of the Francis Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He led the singing and held many church offices. He was very liberal in his gifts. Mrs. Kay resides in a pleasant home situated at No. 424 North Ninth street. She is also an active member of the Francis Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

GOTTLIEB BANDEL, one of the best known of the German citizens of St. Joseph, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is superintendent of the City Workhouse, the duties of which office he is discharging in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Bandel is one of 15 children born to Frederick and Mary (Gruber) Bandel, both natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1855, and lived in Ohio for a short time. He later removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he lived until his death in the early "seventies."

Gottlieb Bandel was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 16, 1854, but was reared and educated in the United States, being little more than a year old upon the removal of his parents to this country. After completing his education, he learned the trade of a mason, which he followed in Springfield, Illinois, and later in St. Joseph, Missouri, to which city he removed. He followed his trade here until April 16, 1904, when he was appointed by the mayor to succeed the late H. Raidt as superintendent of the City Work-

house. He soon proved his worthiness for the place and has served with an efficiency which has seldom characterized the position in the past. He has four guards under him.

On July 5, 1875, Mr. Bandel was united in marriage with Hattie E. Morrison, a daughter of William Morrison, and they are the parents of eight children. Religiously, he and his family are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family home is at No. 913 North Third street. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat and an active party worker.

JOHAN G. MAYER, one of the well-known truck gardeners and highly esteemed citizens of Washington township, Buchanan County, located in section 28, township 58, range 35, on the Savannah road, just north of the city limits of St. Joseph, was born in Germany, March 6, 1853, and is a son of George Mayer, who lived to a good old age on his farm in Germany.

Our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm and there obtained a practical knowledge of agriculture. He attended the local schools and thus obtained a good education. In 1873 he left his own land to come to America, and landed at the port of the city of New York on October 24th of that year. His first regular employment was in the coal mines at Danville, Pennsylvania, where he earned good wages and worked until 1877. However, as he had come to the United States with the idea of becoming the owner of some of its fertile land, he then started West in search of a satisfactory location. After spending two months in Kansas prospecting he came to Buchanan County, Missouri. Here he secured work on a farm and continued at farm work until 1882, each year being better and better pleased with the climate and agricultural advantages of this section, and then purchased his truck farm of 12 acres adjacent to St. Joseph, which he has operated ever since. His land is very fertile and he has cultivated it to the highest point of excellence, devoting it to gardening and small fruits. He finds a ready market in the city and his choice produce commands the highest price on account of its excellence. He has a very comfortable home,—a two-story dwelling with seven rooms,—and his surroundings show thrift and prosperity.

Mr. Mayer was married first in 1882 to Stella

Hessnault, who died in 1886, leaving two children,—Rosa and Louis. His second union was with Mary Marti and they have four children: Mary, Ernest, Flora and Albert, all bright, intelligent young people, who are enjoying the best of educational privileges.

Politically, Mr. Mayer is a Democrat. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He is a self-made man and deserves the respect in which he is held. Honest industry has brought him his present prosperity and he is classed with the substantial men of his township.

ISAAC OWENS, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Agency, Buchanan County, is now living in retirement after many years of activity as a farmer and merchant. He was born in Calvert County, Maryland, November 3, 1828, and is a son of Benjamin and Martha L. (Ireland) Owens. His grandfather, Benjamin Owens, who was a native of Wales, came to America with four brothers and located in Maryland, while his brothers settled in Ohio and Kentucky.

Benjamin Owens, father of our subject, was born in Calvert County, Maryland, December 24, 1806, and died in Doniphan County, Kansas, January 23, 1883. He was always a farmer and planter, and while a resident of Maryland conducted a large tobacco plantation. He was a member of the County Court in Maryland many years, and always was an active Democrat. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was united in marriage with Martha L. Ireland, who was born in Calvert County, Maryland, of Irish parentage, in 1807. She died in Kansas City, Kansas, at the age of 82 years, having given birth to seven children, as follows: Isaac; Young, who died in Clay County, Missouri, during the Civil War; James Benjamin, deceased; Margaret Ann (Henshall), deceased; Sarah Elizabeth, widow of Capt. T. E. Weaver of St. Louis; Martha P. (Burgess), deceased and Mary L. (Bird), of Kansas City.

Isaac Owens was reared and lived on the home farm until he was 19 years of age, then went to Natchez, Mississippi, where he clerked in a general mercantile store for one year, and managed a farm in Catahoula Parish for two years. He went to California *via* the Isthmus of Panama in 1851 and during his two years residence in that State engaged in mining and ranching. He

returned to Maryland *via* the Isthmus and New York City, and after a visit of some five months with his home people came West to St. Joseph, Missouri, in March, 1854. In June of that year he returned home, and in March, 1855, again came to St. Joseph, being followed shortly after by his father and his family. He located upon a farm seven miles northeast of St. Joseph in Andrew County, where he followed farming until 1865. He was considered a Southern sympathizer and lost considerable property during the Civil War. Horses were stolen, farm products used, and 26 slaves belonging to him and his father were set free by the Emancipation Proclamation. He made a trip overland to Denver in 1865, but returned after three months and entered the mercantile business in St. Joseph, where the Metropole Hotel is now situated. He was engaged in the grocery business here for six years, first in partnership with E. E. Bacon and later with Mr. Biggerstaff, under the firm name of Owens & Biggerstaff. He finally sold out to Mr. Biggerstaff and moved to the town of Easton, where he followed the general mercantile business one year, and then established a feed mill in St. Joseph, the first in the city. Later, selling his interest in the mill, he followed farming in Doniphan County, Kansas, for three years, after which he returned to Andrew County, Missouri, where he farmed seven years. He next moved to Newport, Jackson County, Arkansas, where he conducted a general store seven years. In 1892 he returned to St. Joseph, conducted a grocery store for five years and then made an assignment. He then located at Agency, where he has since resided. Here he was identified with the Miller Brothers' Bank for some time and then served as assistant postmaster one year. He is now living in happy retirement, surrounded by his family and many friends of long acquaintance.

On April 14, 1856, Mr. Owens was united in marriage with Katherine Farmer, who was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, May 23, 1835, and is a daughter of James A. and Rebecca J. (Jones) Farmer, natives of Virginia. The following children were born to bless this union: Francis Clyde, of Agency; Mary L., wife of J. H. Karnes, of Buchanan County; Harry B., of Denver; Clarence P., who died in St. Joseph at the age of four years; and William H., who is a traveling representative of the Standard Oil Company.

Dr. Francis Clyde Owens, the eldest son, is a prominent druggist and practitioner of medicine

of Agency. He was born seven miles northeast of St. Joseph, Missouri, December 16, 1857, and was reared on a farm until he reached his majority, attending the common schools and the St. Joseph High School. He was located in Colorado three years, on the Cherry Creek hay ranch of George Lord, 18 miles from Denver. He attended Rush Medical College at Chicago two years in preparation for the practice of medicine, and then went to Newport, Arkansas, where he lived six years, being identified with the general store conducted by his father. From Newport he went to Greene County, locating in the vicinity of Paragould, where he practiced for five years. He located in Agency in 1896, and purchased the drug store which he now conducts, and has since also engaged in the practice of medicine. He was graduated from Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph in 1900. He is an active Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, Woodmen of the World, and is medical examiner for the M. W. A. and T. A. A. In 1881, Dr. Owens married Anna L. Parker, and has six children: Margaret, Lucy, Leila, Ruth, Elizabeth and Francis C., Jr.

Isaac Owens has always been a staunch Democrat and served six years as a justice of the peace. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for a period of 60 years and is active in church work. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Masonic order for 40 years and is in good standing.



WILLIAM REDMAN, one of the well-known residents of Lake township, Buchanan County, and a member of a family which first located here in 1855, was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, April 9, 1848, and is a son of James and Susan (Sheridan) Redman.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were Daniel and Sally (Calhoun) Redman, probably natives of Virginia. They evidently were pioneers in Kentucky, where their son James was born. James Redman was reared and educated in Lewis County, Kentucky. In 1855 he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, locating at the village of Rushville, where he followed farming and carpenter work. Here he died in 1885. His widow still survives. She is a daughter of Andrew Sheridan, who was reared on the Monongahela River, in Pennsylvania. On a return to

Pennsylvania from New Orleans, he met the mother of Mrs. Redman in Kentucky, and they were married and settled there. The children of James Redman and wife were: three daughters,—Mary Jane, Elizabeth and Mahala, all deceased; and one son,—our subject.

William Redman obtained his education in the schools of Rushville, but his opportunities were limited as he was obliged to take much of the responsibility of the family upon him, on account of his father's delicate health. He managed the home farm until he reached maturity and then began to farm for himself, which he has continued until the present time. He is making preparations to retire in the near future to a pleasant home in St. Joseph, purposing to live there permanently.

In 1873 he visited Kansas, but in 1877 he returned to look after home interests and remained some 18 months and then sold his Kansas holdings and returned permanently to Lake township, Buchanan County.

In the fall of 1875, Mr. Redman was united in marriage with Isabella Mallatt, who is a daughter of Hiram Mallatt, of Wilson County, Kansas, formerly of Indiana. They had four children: Carl, Lovell, who died aged six years; Beulah and Ruby.

Politically, Mr. Redman has always supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. He is one of the township's highly respected citizens, one who has always given his careful attention to matters pertaining to his locality and is one who can always be depended upon to afford support to undertakings designed to benefit this section.



GEORGE BODE, the subject of the following sketch, was born in Hümme Kreis Hofgeismar, Hessen, Germany, on the 1st day of July, 1839. The father was a tailor and the mother was a descendant of French Huguenots who had removed to Germany to avoid persecution. The father died in 1842 when our subject was two and a half years old and the early guidance and care of George were left to a tender and devoted mother, Rosina (Martin) Bode, who has slept beneath the green sod near Cassel, Hessen, since 1871. Our subject had two brothers,—Conrad and John. Conrad Bode, who died in Germany, was the father of William Bode, Dr. Louis

F. Bode, Mrs. John C. Schmidt and Mrs. Henry Kueker. John Bode, who was formerly a shoe merchant in St. Joseph, Missouri, deceased in 1891, was the father of Martin and John Bode and Mrs. Frank Gamerl and Mrs. Michael Sweeney. Mrs. Rosina Wilmes, our subject's sister, died in Germany; her children are all residents of the United States.—Mrs. Albert Tietz and Conrad, George and Henry Wilmes, of California and Colorado.

When George Bode landed in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 1, 1859, it was as a poor but determined young man, entirely dependent on his sturdy manhood as the only source for support, with the language and customs of the country to acquire. In Germany he had a position with the crown railroads, but had no trade or profession. He arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, on July 12th, coming by way of St. Louis and Belleville and by steamer up the Missouri, where the virgin soil on either side of the stream was yet the haunts of the buffalo and the red men of the plains. His first position was as a chore boy in a grocery store; then he obtained a position as a dispenser of liquid refreshments and finally opened a saloon on Edmond street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Fred Stephan, who had arrived here from Buffalo, New York, was his associate and for 28 years the business was kept up on the most agreeable and flourishing terms. The stand at Nos. 412-414 Edmond street, was known as the "Buffalo" and was the center of a large and sociable clientele, from which the nucleus of a large fortune was obtained. Jerked buffalo meat being always on hand for the customers, this became a famous place on the overland route to the coast in the gold days. Mr. Bode is considered a most excellent judge of realties and is often sought for his opinion on values of property. He has a modern home at No. 715 South Ninth street, the "Buffalo" saloon at Nos. 412-414 Edmond street, the "Elk" at No. 517 Edmond and numerous others in the city of St. Joseph.

In 1867 Mr. Bode was married to Elenora Wenz, who was born in Germany and came to America with her brothers and sisters in 1860. She died at St. Joseph, in 1895, aged 48 years, survived by her four children: George, who is a bookkeeper in the German-American Bank of St. Joseph; Meta, wife of Dr. Levi S. Long, who resides with her father; Arthur, who was sergeant of Company I, Fourth United States Cavalry, the first company ordered to the Philippines,—he

came home after nine months service in the islands and died at St. Joseph in 1899, aged 21 years; and Agnes (wife of Felix Brach), who died in 1903, aged 23 years.

Mr. Bode cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and since then has been identified with the Republican party. He belongs to a number of fraternal organizations and in many of them has held offices of trust and responsibility for many years. For 38 years he has been an Odd Fellow; for 26 years, since the founding of the Knights of Pythias, he has been a member; for 20 years a member of the German Benevolent Association and its treasurer; for eight years treasurer of Logan Tribe, No. 27, Improved Order of Red Men. In all these organizations he displays the genial qualities of good comradeship as well as those upon which these orders are founded. He not only has a wide acquaintance in St. Joseph, but an extended circle of friends. Although not disposed to speak of his many charities, many worthy benevolent enterprises here have been forwarded by his generosity and many a dollar has passed from him to a brother in need without any record ever being made by the outside world. These are a few of the reasons why George Bode is esteemed and relied upon by his fellow citizens.

OWEN DANIEL, one of the representative citizens and substantial farmers of Platte township, Buchanan County, who resides on his well-improved farm of 236 acres, in section 19, township 55, range 33, was born on this property in a little pioneer log house 16 by 18 feet in dimensions, on May 28, 1840, and is a son of John and Maria (Hite) Daniel.

John Daniel, our subject's father, was born in Virginia and removed to Shelby County, Kentucky, at the age of 17 years. He owned slaves and property in the vicinity of Louisville prior to coming to Buchanan County, Missouri, after his second marriage, in 1832. He entered 160 acres of land for himself and claims for his children, and owned some 100 acres additional, which he purchased. At the time of his death, in 1862, he left money for our subject to use in obtaining a good education, but it was never applied to that purpose. John Daniel was married three times and became the father of 16 children. His first marriage was to a Miss Briscoe, and they had 13 children. His second union was with Maria Hite,

who was born in Kentucky and died on the present home farm, at the age of 32 years. The two children of this marriage were: William, who joined the Confederate Army, was subsequently taken prisoner and later, after his release, was killed in a skirmish; and Owen, the subject of this sketch. The third marriage of Mr. Daniel was to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth (Briscoe) Taylor, and they had one son, James, now a resident of Oregon.

Our subject was 12 years old when his father died. His educational advantages were only those afforded by the public schools of the time and locality, and he grew to manhood on the home farm. In August, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company G, 44th Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., under Col. Robert Bradshaw, and throughout the war saw many of the hardships of army life. He took part in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, Tennessee, and Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, and that his regiment saw hard service may be judged when it is noted that of its 1,100 original members only 460 remained to be mustered out. Mr. Daniel was captured at the battle of Franklin but suffered only a short imprisonment. He spent two months in a hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, by reason of a serious attack of rheumatism. His record was that of a true and courageous soldier.

After the close of the war, he returned to the home farm which is situated in section 19, township 55, range 33, in Platte township, and has been engaged here in general farming and stock-raising ever since. In addition to this large and valuable property, he owns the City Hotel at Edgerton and is justly considered one of the county's capitalists.

On May 5, 1860, Mr. Daniel was married to Mary E. Baum, and they have had nine children: Lucy C., who married John Courtney, and at her death left one son,—James; John W., residing with his father, who has three children; James, who is a farmer of Platte township; Laura, who married Joseph Baum, and had three children; Cora, who married Arthur Maxwell, of St. Louis, and has one child; William, a farmer of Platte township, who has three children; Thomas, who is a farmer of Platte township; George, who assists in operating the home farm; and Eveline, who married Edward Lyons of East St. Louis, Illinois, and has one child.

Mr. Daniel has seen many changes in his neighborhood during his long life here and can recall many events which have become matters

of history, one of these being the occasion of the Mormon raid when Smith was killed. This locality was formerly known as the Daniel settlement, on account of so many of the name being located here.

Politically, Mr. Daniel is a Republican, and he is a valued member of the local Grand Army of the Republic post. For many years he has been a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church and is noted for his thorough knowledge of the Bible. He has long been one of his township's representative men and commands the respect and esteem of all who have known him through the years that have elapsed since childhood.



MICHAEL JOSEPH McCABE. The late Michael Joseph McCabe, as city engineer, was mainly responsible for the perfecting of the present system of water-works and the completion of a sewerage system that has resulted in making St. Joseph one of the most healthful places of residence in this section. Mr. McCabe was born in Ireland, October 25, 1837, and died October 17, 1895, at his father's home, in County Monaghan, Ireland, and was laid to rest among his ancestors.

Mr. McCabe came to America in 1851 and soon engaged in railroad engineering at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1861 he entered the United States service as government engineer and remained in this responsible position until 1866. Three years later he came to St. Joseph and until 1876 he was engaged as a civil engineer by different railroads. In the last named year he was elected city engineer, an office he retained almost continuously until 1892. His work in this position covered almost all of the important public improvements and sanitary measures of this period. To his ability is attributable the perfecting of the present system of water-works, one acknowledged to be among the most complete in the State. Under his administration the first asphalt paving was laid and much brick work done and his system of sewerage has proved all that was claimed for it. The electric light system of St. Joseph was introduced under his supervision and jealous care of the city's best interests.

In 1894 Mr. McCabe and Charles Nowland were the contractors for the extension of the Blacksnake sewer, this being his last important

work. Failing health, superinduced by close attention to his manifold business affairs, made necessary a pause in his busy career and he finally was induced to accompany his wife on a trip to Europe, in the hope that change of scene and perfect rest would restore his failing powers. However, this was not to be. Shortly after reaching his native land, the end came and his remains now lie in the bosom of the land which gave him birth.

Mr. McCabe is survived by his widow and two daughters. In 1873 he was married to Elizabeth Florence Welch, who was born in Ireland and is a daughter of Edward and Mary (Carroll) Welch, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1851, bringing a family of six children. Mr. Welch settled first in Ohio, removed then to Indiana and later to Illinois, finally locating permanently in Missouri, where both he and his wife died, the latter surviving to the age of 97 years. Mr. and Mrs. McCabe had two children, both born in St. Joseph, viz: Rose Elise and Mary Frances. The latter married Francis Clarence O'Donoghue and has one son, Clarence, born in St. Joseph.

The late Mr. McCabe was a faithful Catholic and liberally supported the many charities of the church. He possessed the warm heart of his nationality and was ever ready to lend an ear to those in need and to give the helping hand to others less fortunate than himself. He was universally respected in St. Joseph and was esteemed by friends in all walks of life. While his death remains an irreparable loss to his family, they can take pride in the good name he left as a heritage.

ALBE M. SAXTON, deceased, one of the pioneer merchants of St. Joseph, and one of the city's commercial founders, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, February 12, 1821.

Prior to 1841, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, he had attended school, but before attaining manhood had decided to start out in life for himself, with entirely new surroundings. His sole capital of \$56 he took with him to St. Louis, and there began trading in country produce, thereby laying the foundation of an ample fortune. In 1843 he came to St. Joseph, while this section of Buchanan County was still known as Blacksnake Hills. Here he opened a store in connection with Charles A. and Elias Perry, and in

1848 formed a partnership with Robert W. Donnell. They conducted a large general store for 10 years and prospered greatly. Mr. Saxton foresaw the certain growth of the city and invested his spare capital in land, realizing from this many score over. In 1858 he retired from the mercantile business, but only to enter the banking and steamboat traffic lines. He was part owner of those well known boats,—“Silver Heels” and “Omaha.” In partnership with T. D. Hastings, he also built some 80 miles of the Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, and 240 miles of the St. Joseph & Denver City road. He built up a great part of the city, owning some of its most valuable portions. The Saxton Bank, afterward the Saxton National Bank, he built on the corner of Fourth and Francis streets, one of the finest buildings of its day. This bank was succeeded by the First National Bank of Buchanan County.

In 1856, Mr. Saxton married Mrs. Sarah E. Flint, whom he survived until June 27, 1889. They had no issue, and his brothers and stepchildren inherited his large fortune.

Mr. Saxton was a progressive, public-spirited man and was particularly noted for his readiness to help the worthy, struggling young man. He always commanded the respect of those with whom he came in contact, in business, social or public life.

JAMES C. RILEY, one of the prominent citizens of Agency, and a leading capitalist of Buchanan County, was born March 23, 1855, in Buchanan County, which has been his home ever since, with the exception of one year passed in Kansas. He is a son of William and Janarie (McBride) Riley, old pioneer settlers in Missouri.

William Riley was born in January, 1813, in Kentucky, where he followed farming until 1847, when he came to Boone County, Missouri, and to Buchanan County, two years later. He invested his capital in land, owned a half section in Center township and reared his family in what was considered plenty and luxury for those days. He was a liberal, open-handed man, ready to contribute to every worthy enterprise and moral movement and it is recorded of him that he paid the half or whole of the salary of the preacher officiating at the local Baptist Church, of which body he was a leading member. His death took place September 20, 1892. The mother of our subject died when aged 60 years. Of their

13 children, 10 lived to maturity,—six sons and four daughters.

James C. Riley remained on his father's farm until 23 years of age and then started into a general mercantile and wholesale wood business at Agency. At the present time he conducts a general store. Some years ago, he discontinued his wood business, in which he had large dealings. It was his custom to buy up large wooded tracts and have the timber made into cord wood, which he sold to retailers. Mr. Riley is interested in a number of successful business enterprises and is one of the directors of the Farmers' State Bank, at Agency.

In 1882 Mr. Riley was united in marriage with Bettie Smith, who was born at Agency, Missouri, December 15, 1865, and is a daughter of James A. and Fannie Smith, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. They have had six children, namely: William B., born in 1883, was married in January, 1902, to Willia Wood; Carrie, born in 1886, who was married in January, 1904, to Wesley McCauley; Harry, born in 1890; Maude, born in 1893; Frank, born in 1897; and Ernest, born in 1899.

Like his father, Mr. Riley has always been prominently identified with the Democratic party. He is a leading member and one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Agency and one of its most liberal supporters. His fraternal association is with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Riley is a representative and highly esteemed citizen, a man of high personal character and long and successful business experience.



WILLIAM E. PENTZ, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of St. Joseph, a member of the faculty of the Ensworth Medical College, and one of the city's broad-minded and liberal men, was born at St. Joseph, April 3, 1874, and is a son of John E. and Euphemia (Dougherty) Pentz.

Dr. Pentz comes of Dutch ancestry on the one side and of Irish on the other. His paternal grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, a descendant of one of the old settled families of that State. His maternal grandfather was born in Ireland and, after graduating in medicine at the Dublin University, came to America and located at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, where he practiced his profession until the close of his life, becoming

eminent in his locality. He was one of the leading supporters of the Baptist Church in his section.

John E. Pentz, father of Dr. Pentz, was born at York, Pennsylvania, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1884, aged 54 years. In young manhood he was a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, but never practiced, his tastes leading him in other directions. Subsequently he became an expert sign writer and carriage painter and, after coming to St. Joseph, in 1869, he established a carriage repository here and continued the business of carriage painting for many years. He was one of the charter members of Lodge No. 49, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and belonged also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Select Knights. Politically, he was a Republican.

The mother of Dr. Pentz was a daughter of Dr. James E. Dougherty. The three children of the family were: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Martin Patrie, of Market Lake, Idaho; Stella May, who is the wife of Ernest M. Lindsay, of St. Joseph; and William E., of this sketch. Mr. Pentz was reared a Lutheran, but after locating at St. Joseph both he and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Pentz secured his early education in the public schools of St. Joseph, then enjoyed collegiate advantages and was graduated in medicine at the Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph. After two years of clinical experience in the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, he practiced in St. Joseph, Missouri, for four years and then, in July, 1900, accepted an appointment as surgeon in the British transport service. He served as surgeon-in-chief on the transports "Drayton Grange" and "Mechanician," making two trips to South Africa during the Boer War. The transport "Drayton Grange" was the largest vessel of its kind afloat and Dr. Pentz was one of the passengers on its maiden trip. He had many unusual experiences and met with much courtesy from the British surgeons with whom he came in contact. During his stay at Durban, he was entertained by Dr. Prince, physician to the late Cecil Rhodes. He also visited General Cronje at St. Helena, and was in London during King Edward's coronation. He closed his term of service with the transport service on February 25, 1901, and went to London, where he spent some seven months in gaining valuable experience in hospital work. In the fall of that year he returned to St. Joseph, opened an office and has

been in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice ever since. He is a member of the faculty of Ensworth Medical College, and belongs to all the leading medical organizations of county and State. He belongs also to numerous secret and social societies and is prominent in all movements of civic importance especially along medical lines. He is conveniently located in the Hughes Building.

WILLIAM C. LYKINS, a prominent farmer and orchardist of Washington township, Buchanan County, owning 65 acres of valuable land in section 26, township 58, range 35, about two and a half miles north of the city limits of St. Joseph, was born in Washington township, February 28, 1847. He is a son of Claybourn B. and Nancy (Johnson) Lykins.

The Lykins family originated in Sweden and five brothers came to America and settled in Virginia. There David Lykins, our subject's grandfather, was born but later became a resident of Indiana. Claybourn B. Lykins was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, February 13, 1813, and was reared on a farm. In young manhood he came to Missouri and settled in Buchanan County in 1837. In 1842 he located on the present farm of our subject in Washington township, which then included 160 acres. During the Civil War he was a member of Johnson's Artillery, attached to the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and a staunch Union man all through the Rebellion. He always supported the Republican party. His death occurred at the age of 65 years. He married Nancy Johnson in Missouri, and they had nine children.

Our subject was reared on the home farm and was educated in the country schools. He remained at home until 1872 and then started out to see something of the West and was variously engaged for some years. He spent one year at Fort Collins, Colorado, and 20 years at Cheyenne, Wyoming, engaged in the stock business and while there was employed for a time by the Wyoming Detective Association. After his return to Buchanan County, in 1899, he settled on his father's old farm, land that commands some of the highest prices in the township. Here he carries on general farming and fruit growing, making a specialty of berries and apples. His apple orchard, which is conceded to be one of the finest in the township, comprises 30 acres. He is favorably located to take advantage of the St.

Joseph markets. The adjoining tract of 12 acres is owned by his brother, John J., who was born in Andrew County, Missouri, March 15, 1845, and married Lina Dyerley. He holds his land at about \$300 per acre.

March 28, 1878, our subject married Ida Cloud, who was born in Kansas, and they have three children: Jessie, Ivy and Ray. Mr. Lykins and his brother are identified with the Republican party. Our subject is one of the township's most enterprising men and one of its most respected.

Mr. Lykins had two brothers in the Civil War, —Andrew and David; David was killed at Newtonia, Missouri, in Price's last raid.

MILTON TOOTLE, JR., vice-president of the Tootle-Lemon National Bank and manager of the enormous estate of the late Milton Tootle, is at the head of many of the principal business enterprises and manufacturing concerns of the city of St. Joseph. He is a man of inherent business qualities, and is worthy of filling that niche in commercial affairs left vacant upon the death of his father.

Our subject is a son of Milton and Katherine (O'Neill) Tootle, and was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, March 18, 1872. His father, who died January 2, 1887, will long live in the memory of the people of this community by reason of his great success in the business world and his many noble acts of kindness and charity. A brief sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this work.

Milton Tootle, Jr., received his education at St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire. In 1893 he became a member of the firm of bankers known as Tootle, Lemon & Company, lately changed to the Tootle-Lemon National Bank, of which he is vice-president. This financial institution was organized in July, 1889, Thomas E. Tootle, John S. Lemon, James McCord and Samuel M. Nave being the stockholders. Of the business pioneers named above, John S. Lemon is the only survivor. In April, 1893, Thomas E. Tootle retired from the banking business, and our subject succeeded to his interests in Tootle, Lemon & Company. In 1899, this bank moved into one of the finest bank buildings in the State of Missouri, and in every respect takes rank with the leading and most successful banking houses of the State. It is now



JOSEPH J. BANSBACH, M. D.

owned by Mr. Tootle, John S. Lemon and Graham G. Lacy, exclusively, they having acquired the holdings of all other stockholders, in December, 1898. Mr. Tootle has many other business interests. He is owner of the Tootle Theatre, one of the handsomest in the United States; director in the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company; president of the Tootle-Kessler Millinery Company; vice-president of the Buell Manufacturing Company; director in the St. Joseph Gas Company; and president of The Tootle Estate.

Milton Tootle, Jr., was united in marriage with Lillian B. Duckworth, a daughter of George K. Duckworth of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have three sons: Milton, Duckworth and William Dameron. In politics, our subject is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a liberal giver of his wealth to worthy charitable and philanthropic causes. He and his family reside in one of the finest homes architecture could plan, and are leaders in the social circles of St. Joseph. Mr. Tootle is a member of the Benton Club, and was one of the founders of the Country Club.

JOSEPH J. BANSBACH, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of St. Joseph, recently elected coroner of Buchanan County, was born in this city on February 16, 1875, and is a son of Joseph and Louise (Floerke) Bansbach.

The father of Dr. Bansbach was born in Germany and came to Buchanan County in its early days, settling at St. Joseph, where the family has always been one of prominence. For many years he was superintendent of carriers for the St. Joseph Post Office. He married here and had two children.

Dr. Bansbach was educated at St. Joseph, first in the public schools and then at Ensworth Medical College, where he was graduated in medicine. In 1898 he took a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate College of New York and a clinical course at the Willard Parker Hospital of New York city. Upon his return to St. Joseph, in 1899, thus thoroughly qualified, he entered upon a markedly successful professional career. His practice has grown to such proportions that he requires three thoroughly equipped rooms which are located at No. 825 Frederick avenue.

Dr. Bansbach is an ardent Republican and in

the fall of 1904 was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of coroner of Buchanan County and was elected. He keeps fully abreast of the times, is a close student and successful scientific investigator, and belongs to the Buchanan County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is an Elk and a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, for which he is medical examiner. He is also medical examiner for the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, Illinois. Personally and professionally, he is a very popular citizen of St. Joseph. He has always taken a deep and intelligent interest in the welfare of his native city and has always been identified with public-spirited movements promising to be of real benefit. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

GEORGE W. CROSSFIELD, one of the prominent citizens and good farmers of Lake township, Buchanan County, who owns a well-cultivated farm in section 26, township 56, range 37, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, April 27, 1854, and is a son of John M. and Mary Ann (Whalen) Crossfield.

John M. Crossfield, father of our subject, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, and early in manhood moved to Edgar County, Illinois, following the occupation of farming there until 1866, when he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he continued his agricultural life as long as he lived. He was twice married, first to Mary Ann Whalen, who died in 1854, leaving two sons,—John F., now a farmer in Oklahoma, and George W., who was then but an infant. The father's second marriage was to Cynthia Ann Couch, of Illinois, and the children born to them were: William M., a resident of Lake township; Green Clay; Marietta, wife of Daniel Hammel, of Oklahoma; and Rosetta, who died, aged 12 years.

Our subject's whole mature life has been devoted to farming. Until he reached the age of 19 years, he attended the public schools of Lake township, and until he became of age assisted his father on the home farm. He then began to farm for himself in Lake township. He located on his present property of 80 acres, which he has continued to cultivate and improve to the present time, following modern ideas and making use of improved machinery.

In 1873, Mr. Crossfield married Clarissa E.

Lewis, who was born in 1856, and is a daughter of William Lewis, a farmer of Lake township. They have six children, all of whom are still at home: George Clarence, Willis Wallace, Jesse, Lewis S., Charles and Gertrude E.

Mr. Crossfield has always been identified with the Republican party. He has ever taken an intelligent interest in township affairs, has served as road overseer and has contributed time and means to further many local improvements. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he commands the respect of all who know him and is justly regarded as a valued and representative citizen.

STEPHEN S. BROWN, senior member of the firm of Brown & Dolman, of St. Joseph, and one of the ablest lawyers in this section of the State, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, February 14, 1846. There he grew to manhood and mastered the intricacies of the legal profession before he had reached his 23d year. Realizing the advantages which a new country offered to an enterprising and ambitious young man, he cast his lot with Missouri, locating in DeKalb County in 1869. There he opened an office and his diligent application to his profession, together with his determination to succeed, soon enabled him to surmount the difficulties which beset the pathway of the novice and, as he gained the confidence of the people, he acquired a practice which was at once lucrative and satisfactory. He remained there until June 1, 1882, when he moved to St. Joseph and the success and popularity achieved in DeKalb County followed him to his new field and have been increased by his 22 years of residence and work among the people of Buchanan County. He has conducted some of the most difficult cases tried in the State or Federal courts. Mr. Brown is pleasantly located in the National Bank of St. Joseph building.

GEORGE BOONE, JR., is the owner and proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel at St. Joseph, where he is recognized as one of the foremost business men. He is a native of Iowa, having been born at Manchester, January 18, 1860, and is a son of George and Martha (Illingworth) Boone. The Boone family, of which this article treats, is in no way related to the Boone family, of which

Daniel Boone was a conspicuous member; both families, however, originated in Devonshire, England.

George Boone, Sr., was born in Devonshire, England, April 3, 1824, and was five years old when his father died, leaving a farm of 120 acres now in the possession of an older brother of our subject's father. George Boone, Sr., lived at home and learned the trade of a miller, and after coming to America in 1850 followed his trade at Buffalo, New York, and in that vicinity until 1857. He then removed to Iowa, settling first in Manchester, where he followed his trade as an expert miller and millwright until 1868, when he settled in Quasqueton, Iowa. There he bought a mill and operated it with a great deal of success until 1873, when he disposed of it to engage in the railroad contracting and construction business, which he followed until 1883, residing during these years at Byron, Illinois. He then bought a hotel in Marysville, Kansas. On July 1, 1885, he removed to Hiawatha, Kansas, and engaged in the hotel business until 1888, in which year he made a trip to his native land, the date on which he sailed being exactly 38 years from the date he left England for America. He spent four months abroad and on his return to this country located at Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he purchased the Morton House. After conducting it one year, he went to Horton, Kansas, and still later to Junction City, Kansas, where he now lives and where he was engaged in the hotel business until 1894. Since that date he has lived a retired life, and is held in the highest esteem of his fellow men. He was married in England to Maria Hamlyn, by whom he had two daughters,—one who died in infancy; and Elizabeth, wife of G. McWilliams, of Waterloo, Iowa. In 1855 he formed a second union with Martha Illingworth, who was born in 1832 and was a daughter of Nathaniel Illingworth. Mr. Illingworth worked at his trade as a tailor at Lancaster, New York, and also kept a toll-gate. George and Martha (Illingworth) Boone became parents of the following children: Margaret, wife of F. D. Johnston, of Waterloo, Iowa; Jessie, wife of C. F. Brown, of Stillman Valley, Illinois; Stephen, of Junction City, Kansas; George, Jr.; Mary, deceased wife of J. R. Allen, of Kansas City, Missouri; Grace, wife of George S. Hovey, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Frederick I., of Junction City, Kansas. Mrs. Boone was called to her final rest on May 28, 1901.

George Boone, Jr., received his education in the common schools of Byron, Illinois, and was associated in business with his father until 1891, in which year he came to St. Joseph. He has since conducted the St. Charles Hotel here, and in 1901 purchased the property. He is a stockholder, director and president of the Western Mantle, Marble & Tile Company of St. Joseph, and in all of his many transactions has displayed superior business ability. He has made many friends among the citizens of this section of the State, and has a wide acquaintance with the traveling public. He is a member of the Kansas & Missouri Hotel Keepers' Association, being a member of the executive board, and is a member of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, the national organization of which he is vice-president.

On November 1, 1892, Mr. Boone was married to Mrs. Flora Carlson, nee Resterer, an estimable lady of accomplishment and refinement. Politically our subject was a Democrat until the silver issue became paramount, since which time he has been a staunch Republican.

GEN. JONATHAN MILES BASSETT. Among the distinguished lawyers and notable and representative men of Missouri, was the late Gen. Jonathan Miles Bassett, who died in this city in 1871.

Of New England birth and rearing, almost the whole of his life was spent in the West, where he earned laurels and fortune. General Bassett was born February 17, 1817, at New Haven, Connecticut, and there he was given the educational advantages offered by the public schools of his time.

Those were the days when a youth, on emerging from school, immediately set about to become proficient in some craft or trade, the following of which would assure his future. Young Bassett decided in favor of the printer's trade, was apprenticed to the same and completed his education at Springfield, Illinois. At various times in after life, although occupied with other interests, he returned to his first love, resuming his connection with journalistic work. In Springfield he began to read law and continued under the encouragement of such statesmen and lawyers as Governor Carlin. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar by Judge Stephen A. Douglas. Shortly after, he removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he took charge of a newspaper, published it for sev-

eral years and then resigned it into other hands in order to give more attention to a pressing law practice.

In 1844 the brilliant young lawyer removed to Missouri, locating at Plattsburg, in Clinton County, where he soon took his place as a leading member of the bar. He became active in politics and was chosen a delegate to the State convention at Jefferson City, which met for the purpose of framing a new constitution. Shortly after his marriage, in 1850, he removed to St. Joseph, of which city he continued a resident until his death, and in which city he gained great eminence in his profession. In the course of time he became an important political factor, was elected circuit attorney for this judicial district, and subsequently became mayor of the city. In the agitating days at the beginning of the Civil War, he boldly announced himself an uncompromising Union man and his example and efforts did much to arouse loyal sentiment in Northwestern Missouri. His title was obtained as commander of the State militia. He was appointed provost marshal of the district including St. Joseph, and served effectively for several years.

In 1850 he was united in marriage with Nannie Dixon, who was born at Raleigh, North Carolina. They had two children: Harry D., late judge of the Buchanan County Court, who was born August 26, 1852, and died August 28, 1903; and Deedie Bell, who was born in 1856, and is the widow of the late John T. Maddux, whose death occurred November 28, 1900, a sketch of whom as well as of the late Judge Bassett, will be found in this volume.

The late General Bassett was of such commanding presence as to attract attention in any body, and his mental equipment and personal character were equally above those of the common herd. St. Joseph has few citizens who have been more thoroughly and honorably representative. His real kindness of heart, his generous sympathies, his charities and his justice, all won to him personal attachments of remarkable strength.

JOHAN WESLEY MUIR, senior member of the well-known law firm of Muir & Griswold, of St. Joseph, is one of the rising attorneys and politicians of this city. He was born in the State of Kentucky, August 7, 1872, and is a son of John Wesley and Rachel J. (Goodwin) Muir.

The father of Mr. Muir was born and reared in Kentucky, but died in Texas in 1886, aged 59 years. He was a son of a wealthy planter of Virginia, who left his three sons and six daughters well provided for at his death. The Muir family originated in Scotland and settled in Virginia at an early day; and the branch of the family under consideration removed at a later date from Virginia to Kentucky, and its present representative from the latter State to Missouri. Prior to the Civil War, the father of Mr. Muir was an extensive planter and large slave-owner in Kentucky. He entered the Confederate Army and the fortunes of war swept away a large part of his wealth. His widow still survives and resides at Bloomington, Illinois. Her two children are: John Wesley and Joseph G. Mrs. Muir belongs to one of the old established families of Lexington, Kentucky.

John W. Muir was reared on his father's plantation and until the family removed to Texas, in 1884, his education was pursued under tutors. He entered the public schools in Texas and subsequently in Illinois, to which State he removed with his mother and brother in 1888, and later attended the State Normal School and the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, winning for himself an enviable reputation as an orator and debater in both institutions. While completing his higher education, he taught school for some three years and also did newspaper work, in this way paying his way through college. He had only scholarly tastes and inclinations and sought only such business openings as would advance him in professional life. In 1897 an opportunity was afforded him in California, to take charge of the circulating department of the *Los Angeles Record* and of the *San Diego Sun*, two separate papers but under the same ownership. They were the first penny papers published on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Muir remained in California for two years, gaining valuable experience in his association with men and affairs, and then returned to Illinois, where he accepted the position of principal of the Sheffield High School, where he remained two years. Working his way as before in the journalistic field, he successfully took a three-year course in the law department of the Wesleyan University in two years and was one of the originators and editors of the first college annual or class book, ever issued by that institution. He was graduated from the law school in 1902 and at once formed his present partner-

ship with C. J. Griswold, under the firm name of Muir & Griswold. Both able young men are graduates of the same law school and thus have fraternal as well as business ties. They have made themselves felt in city and county litigation and have a bright prospect ahead.

Politically, Mr. Muir is a staunch Democrat, a hearty worker for the success of his party. Being a fine orator, his services are in demand in every campaign. He is a member of the Monroe Club and of the college fraternity Sigma Chi. He is an enthusiastic worker in the Knights of Pythias, having been chairman of the committee of 60 that had charge of the Pythian big night of May 26, 1904.

PIERRE ISIDORE LEONARD, M. D., one of the leading eye and ear specialists of the West, came to St. Joseph accompanied by his parents in 1880. He had two brothers who had been in business here since 1870. His father soon after his arrival purchased a suburban home at No. 1810 Pacific street, where Dr. Leonard still resides.

After a high school education, he entered the office of Dr. Thomas H. Doyle in the fall of 1880 to begin the study of medicine. In 1884 he graduated from the St. Joseph Medical College (now the Ensworth). Then he pursued his studies at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which institution he graduated in 1885. At the suggestion of his preceptor, Dr. Doyle, he entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and took up the special study of pathology and bacteriology, and on his return, began teaching these branches at the home college. Having a knowledge of French and German, he followed the good old German custom of supplementing the regular course of study by a season of travel (*Wanderjahre*) for the purpose of seeing how people in other places perform that work which is to occupy the remainder of their lives. Foreign travel, the contact with different men and different customs, broadens the mind and improves the judgment. It was on this trip to Europe that Dr. Leonard began to make special studies of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in Paris, Berlin and Vienna. On his return in 1890, he devoted all his time to the practice of these specialties. Dr. Leonard has been teaching pathology and is professor of the eye, ear, nose and throat at the Ensworth Medical College. He



H. M. Bryant

is eye and ear surgeon of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; expert to the U. S. pension office; oculist and aurist to St. Francis Hospital, Maryville, Missouri, to the Ensworth Hospital, to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, etc. He has been twice elected president of the St. Joseph Medical Society, is a member of the Buchanan County, State and national societies.

Dr. Leonard was married in 1897 to Annie L. Good, daughter of Dr. J. B. Good, a pioneer dentist now retired from active practice. They have one son, P. I., Jr., born in 1901. Dr. Leonard is a frequent contributor to medical literature and his patients come from all the tributary country and the West. He has been highly successful and enjoys the fruits of his labor.

JOSEPH F. CARDER, a leading business citizen of St. Joseph, engaged in the produce business here, both wholesale and retail, and identified with other successful enterprises, was born in Kentucky in 1858, and is a son of Mathew S. and Amanda Jane (Irvin) Carder.

Mathew S. Carder was born in 1831 in Jackson County, Tennessee, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (White) Carder, of Tennessee. He married Amanda Jane Irvin, who was born in Tennessee in 1832, and they have had eight children, the seven survivors being: David W., John W., Perry M., Sarah E., Margaret A., Millie J. and Joseph F. Mr. Carder is a large stock-raiser and fruit grower and an extensive farmer living near Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Our subject remained in his native State until he reached his majority. In 1880 he removed to Holt County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming for six years, and then came to St. Joseph and attended the Rittner Commercial College and subsequently clerked in several of the leading stores of the city, remaining for two years with Thorpe & Company and two years with E. A. Carmichael. In 1891 he entered into the grocery and produce business for himself, on the corner of Ninth and Felix streets, where he continued for about six years. He then disposed of his grocery business but continued that of produce, making a specialty of poultry and game, dealing both wholesale and retail. His business has been conducted on careful lines and with methods which have gained him the confidence of the public. Mr. Carder has invested in real

estate here and has now in course of erection, on the corner of 10th street and Frederick avenue, a triangular two-story brick building, which, when completed, he will partly occupy. The remainder will be under rental and it will be so equipped with modern improvements and conveniences as to rank with the best office and business buildings in the city. Mr. Carder has not spared expense in making this a model structure and its beauty, as well as its utility, makes it a valuable improvement on this corner.

In 1887 Mr. Carder was united in marriage with Grace Cornell, the eldest daughter of the late Horatio Nelson and Mary H. (DeNeen) Cornell. Mr. Cornell was born in Vermont, November 16, 1828, and died April 29, 1902, at Fullerton, Nebraska. He married Mary H. DeNeen, who was born in Illinois, and still survives. They had eight children, five of whom still survive, viz: Grace, Edward Lee, Horatio Nelson, Joy DeNeen and Lucy Edith. Mr. Cornell served in the United States Navy, from 1844 to 1847, attached to the United States ship "Michigan" on the Great Lakes. After leaving the service, he learned the saddle and harness business. In 1850 he made the overland trip to California, and upon his return located at Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he conducted a harness shop for two years. In 1864 he crossed the plains to Idaho with his own freight train, but this venture did not prove successful. In 1867 he came to St. Joseph and embarked in a real estate business and for years was very active in projecting many plans for the development of the city, one of these the promoting of brick street paving, in the interest of the Phoenix Brick Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Carder have seven children, namely: DeNeen, born at St. Joseph; Alvin B., born in Kentucky; and Clement C., Grace C., Mary H., Joseph F., Jr. and Bernice, born at St. Joseph.

Politically, Mr. Carder is an independent voter. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of the Maccabees.

WILLIAM MAXWELL WYETH, whose death occurred on March 8, 1901, became prominently known as one of the foremost business men of Northwestern Missouri. He established the mammoth concern, the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company, which still takes

rank as the largest in that branch of trade, west of St. Louis. His departure from this life was mourned by the citizens of St. Joseph as a personal and public loss.

William M. Wyeth was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1832, and came of the purest colonial stock, his antecedents being of the old blood that pulsed through the tribulations of the Revolution and finally triumphed for the cause of liberty and free government. His parents were Francis and Susan Huston (Maxwell) Wyeth. His maternal grandfather, William Maxwell, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, was a son of Patrick Maxwell, a major in the Revolutionary Army.

A brief examination of the genealogical record of the Wyeth family shows just cause for family pride. The family was established in this country about 1645 by Nicholas Wyeth, who came from England and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he died in 1695. From this sturdy ancestor the line of descent is as follows: John, born in 1655; Ebenezer, born in 1698; Ebenezer, born in 1727; John, born in 1770; Francis, born in 1806; and William M. Our subject's great-grandfather, Ebenezer Wyeth, participated in the Revolutionary War from beginning until the end. One of his sons was a member of that brave band of patriots, who disguised as Indians boarded the vessels in Boston Harbor on the night of the "Boston Tea Party" and consigned their cargoes of tea to the ocean.

William M. Wyeth was educated in the schools of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, completing his preparation for life's active duties in a military academy. The course was completed at the age of 16 years, and the boy at an early age gave evidence of a desire for a commercial life. Having an opportunity to enter a store in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1848, he accepted the chance, making the trip across the country at a time when railroads were not built in the section through which he traveled. He reached Pittsburg by the canal route and proceeded to Portsmouth, Ohio, on a river steamer. From the landing place there he continued his journey by stage coach to Chillicothe. The first store in which he was employed was a dry goods house. During the great fire of 1852, which reduced a large portion of the town to ashes, the establishment in which he held a position was burned and the proprietor did not resume business. It was then that Mr. Wyeth changed to the hardware line in which he was so successful. He remained in Chillicothe until

1860, the last four years as one of the principals in the hardware firm of Lewis & Wyeth. An extended Southern tour through the States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri followed his departure from Ohio, and he settled in St. Joseph, Missouri, selecting it in preference to the other localities which he inspected during the weeks of travel. From a small retail and wholesale business, the hardware house of the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company has grown to be one of the largest west of Chicago and St. Louis, and the trade has been extended over a vast stretch of territory.

Having launched upon his business career so short a time before the opening of hostilities that led to the Civil War, Mr. Wyeth was compelled to forego military aspirations, as his financial position would have been ruined and his family left without support. He contented himself by joining the Home Guard. As far as politics were concerned, Mr. Wyeth never held a public office and had no desire to figure in political affairs except so far as good citizenship required. Service as school director was the extent of his participation in affairs other than those concerning his business and home life. Primarily Mr. Wyeth was a Whig. After the horrors of the Rebellion burst over the country, he became a Republican, and held to that faith thereafter, although not so extremely partisan in his views as to support men who were unworthy of the trust and confidence of the people. He was never identified with a church so far as membership was concerned, but took a liberal interest in charitable and philanthropic movements and was always ready to encourage a good cause. He had a high regard for the efforts that were being made to improve the morals of mankind and to create nobler conceptions of the ethics of life. Among the business men of the West, Mr. Wyeth ranked as a leader. In his own community he was known as a philanthropist, a leader in business affairs and a wise counselor. His name is permanently identified with the history of St. Joseph, with the development of its industries and with the increase in its great enterprises, justly famed throughout the country.

Mr. Wyeth was one of the few men who never connect themselves with a secret organization. Family ties were paramount and commanded his first attention. He was married September 28, 1858, to Eliza Renick, of Chillicothe, Ohio. Her family was one extensively known throughout Ohio and Kentucky. Her grandfather, Felix Ren-

ick, was the first to awaken an interest in the work of improving the standard of cattle in this country. He formed a company for the importation of thoroughbred live stock and visited England several times for the purpose of purchasing the finest blooded animals he could find. His son, George Renick, also went to the mother country several times for the same purpose, and it may be truthfully said that the Renick family was the pioneer in this great industry, which has grown and developed so amazingly as to put America in the very front rank as producer of the finest live stock sent to the markets of the world. Three brothers of Mrs. Wyeth were in the Union Army during the Civil War, one of them being killed while in the service. Three children were born to our subject and his worthy wife, one of whom, Huston Wyeth, is now living and is at the head of the great establishment founded by his father. One of these children died in infancy in Ohio, and the second child, a daughter, grew to maturity and died at the age of 36 years. Mrs. Wyeth resides in a beautiful mansion at No. 417 South 12th street.

A portrait of the late William Maxwell Wyeth accompanies this sketch, being presented on a foregoing page.

PROF. FREDERICK WILLIAM PLATO, Baron von Pölnitz, was so universally esteemed, admired and beloved in the city of St. Joseph that his accidental death on May 26, 1899, aroused feelings of the deepest sorrow in this community. His birth took place on February 24, 1833, in the ancestral castle in the province of Bismarck, Germany, and he was a son of Peter Nicolaus Plato, Baron von Pölnitz.

While the late Professor Plato was still a child, reverses came upon the family. Equipped with little except great musical gifts and a pleasing personality, he made his way to the United States, when 16 years old. He was fortunate in finding those who could appreciate his great musical talent and would assist him in its development. After some years spent in New Orleans and Galveston, Texas, he removed to Louisville, Kentucky. There he met with much encouragement from a music-loving people and he established the first brass band the city ever had, which he conducted for some years. Later he removed to Atchison, Kansas, where he resided

several years and then came to St. Joseph, Missouri, permanently locating here in 1881. Three years later he became organist at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city, a position he held at the time of his death. He was connected more or less with almost all of the important musical events in this city and was continually engaged in arranging and directing musical work in connection with the Catholic Church and its schools. It was in making final preparations to direct the music for the commencement exercises of St. Patrick's Boys' School, that the sad accident occurred which terminated a life that was dear and valued by so many. A careless driver, disregarding the rights of the pedestrian, hurled Professor Plato to the ground, causing injuries which he only survived three days.

Few of Professor Plato's associates know that he was a Prussian nobleman, for he was singularly free from all affectation and was often heard to remark upon his affection for and pride in his adopted country, where he had won so many laurels.

In 1854 Professor Plato was married at Louisville, Kentucky, to Margaret Baron, who is one of seven children born to Frank and Catherine (Rothe) Baron. For years Frank Baron carried on large manufacturing enterprises in his native land, but subsequently retired and spent his closing years in Kentucky. The seven children of the late Professor Plato all survive, namely: Louisa, wife of Walter F. Pratt, of California; Roland, of St. Joseph; Julius, of St. Joseph; Katherine, wife of William Rothe, of El Paso, Texas; and Adelaide, Annie and Cornelia, who live at home. The daughters have inherited great musical talent and Adelaide is one of the leading music teachers of the city. Cornelia is a teacher of German and English in the St. Joseph public schools. Their beautiful home is situated at No. 917 Jules street.

The late Professor Plato had a very wide acquaintance and an equal number of friends. His disposition was such that it has been justly said of him that "the music of life was to him devoid of all discord." The general *bonhomie* of his address and the wholesome philosophy with which he viewed life showing on his countenance and marking every act of his life, brought cheer and happiness to others. He will long be missed not only by a family by whom he was unusually beloved and admired, but by the church he so faithfully served, by many musical organizations which he inspired and helped and by the wide,

wide circle of personal friends who knew him as one of Nature's noblemen.

The family belong to the Catholic Church with which Professor Plato united some years prior to his decease and whose teachings he followed out as long as he lived. The last rites of this church were performed over his remains, at the Cathedral where so often his inspiring music had uplifted the hearts of his fellow worshippers, by his friend, Bishop Burke, assisted by several of the clergy of the diocese.

CALEB B. LUCAS, auditor of the city of St. Joseph, is one of the leaders of the Republican party of this section and is a prominent citizen. He is one of a family of seven children born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Turnipseed) Lucas, his father being a native of Pennsylvania and his mother, of Ohio.

Caleb B. Lucas was born in Highland County, Ohio, June 14, 1851, and was reared and educated in that county. He came to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1880, and engaged in the manufacture of show cases and store and office fixtures. He established a good business, his trade extending throughout this and adjoining States, and continued with success until 1895, when he sold out to enter upon his duties as city assessor, an office to which he was appointed by Mayor William M. Shepherd. He served as such until 1897, then was identified with D. H. Hatfield for about two years. In the spring of 1900 he was elected auditor of St. Joseph, and on the expiration of his term in 1902 was reelected for a term of four years. He has proved a very efficient official, and has gained the commendation of the public. He is possessed of superior natural ability, is conscientious and honest and enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a staunch Republican and has always been an enthusiastic worker for party success.

Mr. Lucas was married to Evaline Bell, who was a daughter of Thomas Bell, of England. Her death in September, 1902, was a sad blow to her husband and children, as well to her many friends who had known and loved her for many years. The children born to this union are: Irene B., a teacher in the Garfield School of St. Joseph; Carrie K., who married C. W. Prewitt and has two children,—C. W., Jr., and Evaline; and Florence A., the youngest, who is attending

the St. Joseph High School. Religiously, the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, our subject is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

AUGUST NUNNING, head of the great Nunning Brewery Company, is one of the enterprising business men of St. Joseph. He is a son of Henry and Johanna (Arndt) Nunning.

The late Henry Nunning was born in Westphalia, Germany, and died at St. Joseph, March 26, 1884, after a residence in this city of 29 busy years. He established one of the first breweries here, one which, under his direction and management, expanded into a great commercial enterprise. He conducted the business under his own name until the admission of our subject to partnership, when the firm style became, Henry Nunning & Son.

In 1880, August Nunning became his father's partner in the brewing business, bringing to it new ideas and more modern methods which, while they could scarcely add to the excellence of the product, enabled the business to be more economically and expeditiously conducted. The product of this brewery has met the public taste and has stood the tests and comparisons of a quarter of a century. Since his father's death, Mr. Nunning has become the head of the house and the same honesty and integrity marks the firm's policy now as was born with the inception of the business.

The brewery is equipped with all the machinery and conveniences necessary for the production of pure, healthful and invigorating beverages.

HON. HARRY D. BASSETT. Few public men of Buchanan County have passed out of life more generally and sincerely mourned than the late Judge Harry D. Bassett, at the time of his death one of the county's honored judges, and a highly valued and esteemed citizen of St. Joseph. Judge Bassett was born at St. Joseph, August 26, 1852, and died at his home in this city, No. 321 North Sixth street, August 28, 1903. His paternal ancestry was of old colonial stock and his maternal, of the aristocracy of the "Old

North" State. He was a son of the late Gen. Jonathan Miles and Nannie (Dixon) Bassett.

Gen. Jonathan M. Bassett, father of Judge Bassett, of whom a sketch will be found in this volume, was born in Connecticut and was a pioneer settler of the Platte Purchase, having located at Plattsburg in 1844. Later he removed to St. Joseph, where he was made circuit attorney and in 1855 was elected mayor of this city. He served also as provost marshal of St. Joseph and held military rank in the State militia. His death was occasioned in 1871 by an affection of the heart. He married Nannie Dixon, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and the two children of this marriage were Judge Bassett and an only sister, the widow of the late John T. Maddux, of St. Joseph.

The late Judge Bassett belonged particularly to Buchanan County, his educational, business and political training all having been received within her borders. He began public life as a deputy in county offices at the Court House, and served for 22 years in the offices of assessor, county clerk and collector. In 1887 he was elected county assessor and served as such until 1894, when he engaged in the insurance business with Hon. Eugene Spratt. In November, 1902, Harry D. Bassett was nominated on the Democratic ticket and later elected county judge by an overwhelming majority, and his service in this honorable office was but a continuation of years of loyalty to the interests of his fellow citizens.

On May 15, 1889, Judge Bassett was united in marriage with Ida Cahoun, who is a daughter of Calvin A. and Catherine (McNally) Cahoun, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, and an extensive contractor of St. Joseph. Mrs. Bassett and two children,—Harry M. and Ruth,—survived Judge Bassett, but the little daughter died in 1904, aged 10 years. Mrs. Bassett resides at No. 602 North 12th street.

The death of Judge Bassett was sudden and unexpected, his slight illness being attributed to the extreme heat. His death was just as he had often expressed a wish that it should be, a passing away in peaceful sleep, so calm and quiet, that the stricken wife at his side did not know when the spark of life became extinct. His funeral obsequies were conducted from the home of his only sister, Mrs. Deedie Maddux, who had herself been bereaved in 1900. The city and county offices were closed on the occasion of his funeral and his remains were laid to rest in beautiful Mount Mora Cemetery, surrounded by

a large concourse of prominent citizens and personal friends, who sought thus to testify to their respect. The pall-bearers were selected from lifelong friends, among them being Judge W. M. Stanton, Judge John H. Duncan and others who tenderly performed the mournful duty.

Judge Bassett was prominent socially and had always taken a deep interest in charitable work, identifying himself with various organizations of that character. He held fraternal relations with the Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. His record on the bench was one that reflected his sterling traits of character. After taking up his duties, he speedily showed himself learned, fearless and impartial, an inflexible exponent of the law. As a citizen he proved solicitous, through years of public service, for the welfare of his fellow citizens. He was affectionately known as "Harry," his genial personality and his frank and friendly bearing endearing him to his associates and arousing the deepest devotion from his kindred.

JOHAN M. HUFFMAN, M. D., one of the leading citizens of St. Joseph, of which city he has been a resident since 1888, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, and has been identified with professional and business interests in this State almost all his life.

Dr. Huffman completed the educational course of the common and high schools in his native county, read medicine with W. H. Bryan, one of the leading practitioners of Savannah, Missouri, and was graduated in 1870 from the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He settled for practice at Whitesville, Missouri, and continued in active professional work for some 15 years. His close attention to the ills of others caused a decline in his own health and finally forced him to retire from the medical field. In looking about for good investments for his capital, during which period he traveled extensively, he came to St. Joseph, almost immediately taking an interest in real estate affairs. He is now one of the leading real estate men of the city, and bears an excellent reputation for honest and fair dealings.

Dr. Huffman was the prime mover in the organization of the Wyatt Park Land Company, of which he became president. He also became closely identified with the various business enterprises which have been so beneficial to St. Joseph

and the adjacent country. He was one of the promoters and was president of the Wyatt Park Street Railway Company, which was among the very first street railways using electric power. At the present time he is the senior member of the real estate firm of Huffman, Williams & Ruis, located at No. 515 Francis street. He is also connected with an office at Savannah, Missouri. The firm of Huffman, Williams & Ruis has an immense capital invested and handles the greater part of the choicest city property, sub-divisions and farming lands of this section. It has added greatly to the value of its own and adjacent property by fine improvements and has been the means of inducing many to become happy and contented residents of this beautiful city.

Personally, Dr. Huffman is held in the highest esteem. He is considered a judicious business man and his opinion in real estate matters and markets is never questioned. He is a Shriner and has been a member of the Masonic order for 38 years.



GEORGE F. CASEY, city assessor of St. Joseph, and for many years one of the city's prominent insurance men, is also well and favorably known on account of a long connection both with railroad matters and with the St. Joseph Post Office. Mr. Casey was born November 1, 1858, in Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel L. and Mary Quincy (Sheafe) Casey. The father was a member of one of the first families of Kentucky, and served as a Member of Congress from that State, while Abraham Lincoln was President, whose friend and confidential adviser he was.

Our subject was educated in Ohio and began his business career as assistant cashier in the general freight offices of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. In 1888 he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and followed an insurance business for one year and then accepted the position of chief clerk in the office of the division engineer of the Missouri River Commission, remaining two years in that position and then accepting a similar one, for one year, with Dowe, Johnson & Rusk. In June, 1892, he was appointed superintendent of the St. Joseph Post Office by the late Postmaster Ernst, and served under him and his successor, F. M. Atkinson, for four years.

Mr. Casey then resumed his insurance business until July, 1899, when he was made cashier

at the Post Office and served in that capacity until February, 1901. He again resumed his insurance business, in which he continued for almost two years and then was appointed city assessor of St. Joseph by Mayor Borden. Mr. Casey has, in all these positions, displayed the same fidelity to his employers and has won universal esteem, irrespective of party.

In 1900 Mr. Casey married Cornelia L. Ravold, who is a daughter of Dr. H. J. Ravold, one of the prominent physicians of Greenville, Illinois. They have one bright little daughter named Louisa Wait. Both Mr. Casey and wife are members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. He belongs also to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and is secretary of the local organization. The attractive family home is located at No. 724 North 23rd street.

Mr. Casey has been very prominent in the Order of Columbian Knights for many years and has capably filled many offices and been honored on many occasions. He is treasurer of the local organization, Lodge No. 127, and is past president of the same, and is also grand vice-president for the State of Missouri. His uprightness of life and his genial manner and generous hospitality have attracted to him as friends many of the best class of citizens of Buchanan County.



MARTIN WILLIAM JACKSON, one of the leading business men of St. Joseph, the head of the M. W. Jackson Plumbing Company, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, October 15, 1862, and is a son of John L. and Mary M. (Osborne) Jackson.

Martin Jackson, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Kentucky. In 1848 he came to Missouri and took up land in Andrew County as one of the first settlers. The maternal grandfather went to California prior to 1849, in which year he started home with \$20,000 in gold, but died on the steamer that was bringing him back. John L. Jackson, father of our subject, was born in 1834 at Louisville, Kentucky, and was taken in boyhood to Andrew County, Missouri. His father had been a distiller in Kentucky and built a large distillery in Andrew County and operated it until 1865 and John L. was associated with his father in this large business. They also operated a flouring mill, the power being supplied by 10

oxen, and their farming and stock-raising interests were of equal importance. Both were men of business enterprise, and when freighting to the West became profitable they put 20 freight wagons on the trail between St. Joseph and Denver, each wagon having a team of 10 oxen. When the war broke out, their business in this line was abandoned. John L. Jackson continued to farm in Andrew County until 1894, when he retired and now makes his home in St. Joseph, the old homestead farm still being in the possession of the family. He was made a Mason at Dighton, Kansas, and has always taken an active interest in the organization. John L. Jackson married Mary Osborne, a daughter of Martin Osborne, of Andrew County, Missouri, who was a native of Kentucky. Of the seven children born to this marriage, five grew to maturity, namely: Martin William, of this sketch; Alice, wife of Arthur Crouch, of St. Joseph; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Davidson, of St. Joseph; Frank, of St. Joseph, and Emmett Lee, of Los Angeles, California. The mother of these children has passed away. She was a consistent member of the Christian Church, of which Mr. Jackson is also a member.

Our subject was reared on the home farm and attended the local schools in boyhood, and when 18 years of age went to Oregon, Holt County, and spent two years in the Northwestern Normal School there, and then to the Kirksville State Normal School, where he was graduated in 1889. Mr. Jackson then took a commercial course in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois. At various times and points, during his school years, Mr. Jackson had taught winter schools. After graduating at Quincy, he was bookkeeper in the office of the *Quincy Daily Herald* for about six months, and then went to Lathrop, Missouri, where he was bookkeeper for three months and, later, cashier of the Lathrop Bank, with which he remained for three years. In 1886 he came to St. Joseph where he entered the employ of the Champion Machine Company as bookkeeper, and six months later, went to work for Tootle, Wheeler & Motter. After several other changes, he became associated with M. E. Herbert, plumber and boiler manufacturer, with whom he continued for six years. In 1891 he organized his present business, locating it first on South Sixth street, where he remained some years, but for the last decade has been in business at No. 111 South Fourth street. He is one of the leading business men in his line in the city.

Mr. Jackson married Mary M. Messick, a daughter of N. L. Messick, of St. Joseph, and they have had six children, those surviving being Neva, Roy, Raxwell, Alden and Plato. Mr. Jackson was made a Mason at Fillmore, Missouri, and is also a member of Eclipse Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F. Politically, he is a Democrat.

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JOSEPH McINERNY, for many years one of the builders and promoters of St. Joseph's material prosperity, and one of her most highly regarded citizens, died at his home in this city on December 5, 1896. He was born April 29, 1841, in the parish of Kilmurry, Ireland, a son of those who could give him educational advantages and religious training, but could not assist him in pushing forward a business career which might prove his life work.

Hence, it was but natural, as the youth approached young manhood, that he should seek opportunities for himself and that subsequently he should be landed on American shores. By 1862 he had made friends and money in the new country and was established in a hotel business at Freehold, New Jersey. In 1863 he removed to Fort Valley, New Jersey, just at the time when the Pennsylvania oil discoveries created so much excitement. In the following year he went to the oil fields and spent three years there and then settled at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he dealt in oil and oil lands until 1869, when he removed to Kent, Ohio. About 18 months later he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, and in September, 1870, came to St. Joseph, Missouri. His business foresight told him that here was every condition to build up a great business center and he showed his faith in its future by investing in property. He purchased land of the late Milton Tootle. This property at that time was still prairie land, but on it Mr. McInerny subsequently erected the Commercial Hotel, which he conducted for so many years as one of the leading hostelries of the city. In the years that followed he was a very important factor in the development of the city's resources, lending his influence to the establishment of schools and churches and liberally assisting financially in their construction.

Mr. McInerny was married on October 3, 1871, to Mary Kelley, who was born also in the parish of Kilmurry, Ireland, and had attended the same school as he. They were separated for

some years and only accidentally met at Rock Island, Illinois, and they were later married at Davenport, Iowa. To this congenial and happy union eight children were born, of whom three daughters and one son are now living, viz: Theresa, who lives with her mother; Nellie, who is the wife of J. J. O'Donoghue; Agnes E., who lives at home; and Joseph, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this city. Dr. Joseph McNerny was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, February 19, 1873, and here received his literary education and later entered the Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph. He took a post-graduate course in 1893-94 at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. The family reside in a beautiful, luxurious home at No. 1115 Jules street.

The late Mr. McNerny was a devout Catholic and he was deeply and continually interested in the furthering of its work. His death was a sad blow to many charitable institutions which it had been his pleasure to assist. His fine business ability was generally recognized, and his admirers valued him for his integrity of character. He was no seeker for political honors but they came unsought and for years he served as one of the city aldermen. He became active in the St. Joseph Land League and for years was in control of its operations as president. His life was one of great activity and its results may be seen in many tangible forms in St. Joseph. Self-made to a great degree, he set an example of thrift, industry and integrity which serves as an honorable memorial.



BATHON G. GETCHELL, sole owner of the Getchell Laundry Company, of St. Joseph, and one of the city's enterprising and successful citizens, was born in 1855 at Bath, Maine.

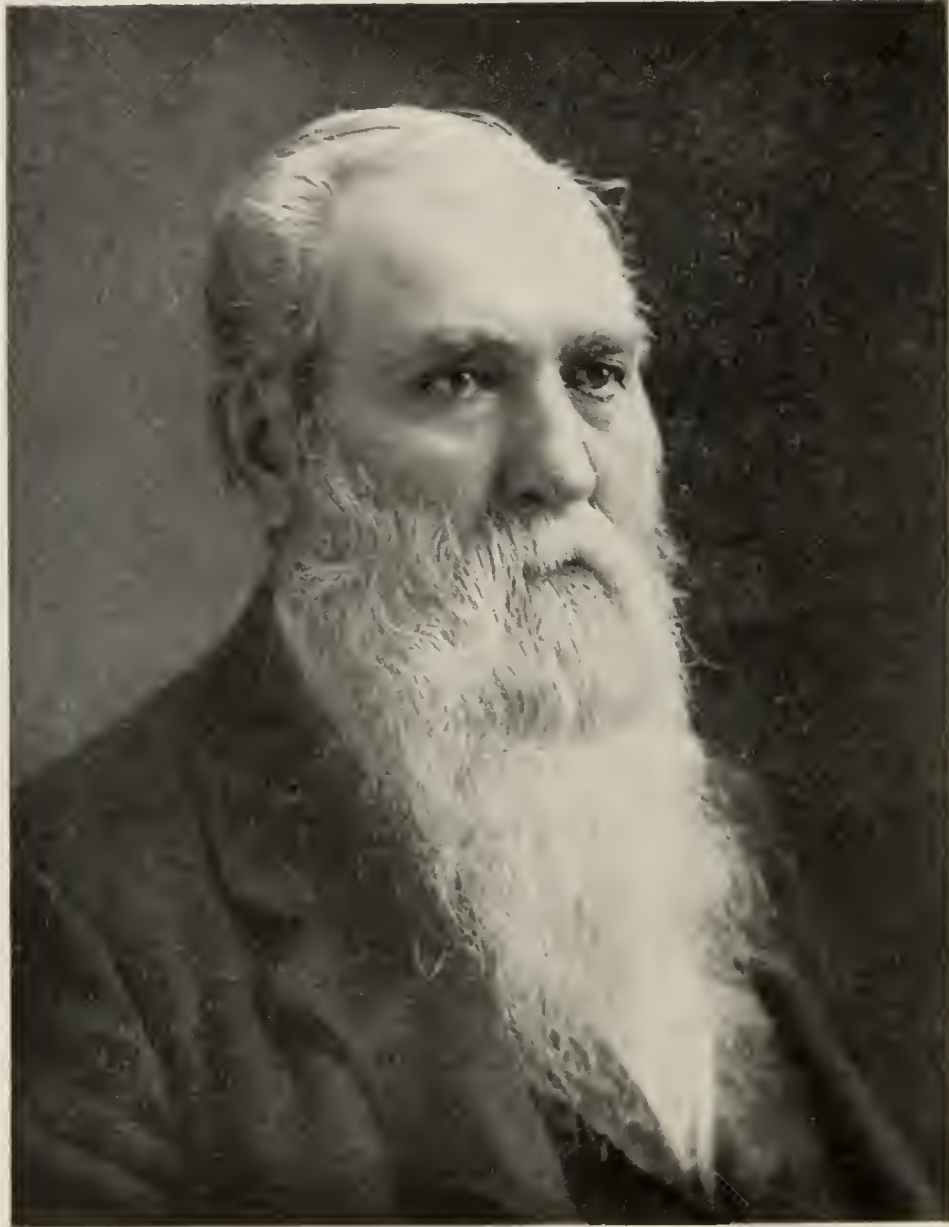
Mr. Getchell obtained his education at Bath, completing the common and high school courses and the commercial course at Grundy's Business College at Cincinnati, Ohio. He acquired a knowledge of the roofing business and, when he had reached his majority, his father took him into partnership, under the firm name of Getchell & Son. In 1878 he located at Memphis, Tennessee, where he engaged in roofing until 1884, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and engaged with the St. Joseph Gas Company, selling its products. In 1885 he formed the St. Joseph Roofing Company, in partnership with C. H.

Nash, and remained in association with Mr. Nash for two years. He then formed the firm of Getchell & Company, his partner being J. M. Burns, Jr., and engaged in the paving and general contracting business, which continued until 1892.

In 1891, Mr. Getchell was instrumental in organizing the Empire Loan Company, of which he was general manager and secretary. In 1892 he became manager of the Merchants' Transfer Company, which had been organized that year, and continued in its management until 1899, when the company was sold to the Brown Transfer Company. In 1898, Mr. Getchell had organized My Laundry Company, of which he was president, and when he resigned the management of the transfer company, he assumed the management of the former enterprise and met with great success. The energies of the company were crippled for a time by a fire which destroyed the laundry plant, and it resulted in Mr. Getchell organizing the Getchell Laundry Company in 1903, with O. McClintock, W. A. Dalman and A. S. McGhee, but later purchased the interests of his partners and now is sole owner and proprietor of one of the best paying industries of the city.

On February 10, 1880, Mr. Getchell was married to Minnie Whetstone, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1866, and is a daughter of Hon. Thomas L. Whetstone, a prominent politician of Ohio and a former State Senator. Their children are: Sadie L., who married Dr. Milton T. Perry, of Boston, Massachusetts; Fannie N., who married M. R. C. Blankenship of Guthrie, Oklahoma; and Clarence H., Hathon G., Jr., and Esther.

Mr. Getchell has taken a prominent part in the various public-spirited enterprises that have contributed to the growth and prosperity of St. Joseph. He was one of the first to agitate the establishment of free public libraries and has served as one of the directors and the secretary of the St. Joseph Free Public Library. He has also been a valued member of the Board of Education. He is well known all over the State in Masonic circles, belonging to the higher branches of Masonry, a charter member of Moila Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of Mispah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Memphis, Tennessee. His political sympathies are all with the Republican party and on numerous occasions he has been selected as a delegate to important conventions. He served as president of the St.



COL. ELIJAH GATES

Joseph Blaine Club. He is a member of the Commercial and the Benton clubs and was elected four times as director in the Commercial Club.

COL. ELIJAH GATES, whose portrait accompanies this article, is one of the best-known citizens of St. Joseph, where he has lived for so many years. He first came to Buchanan County nearly a half century ago, and has lived here continuously with the exception of four years spent in the Confederate service during the Civil War and six years spent at Jefferson City as a public official.

Elijah Gates was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, in 1827, and is a son of John Gates, who was the owner of a large plantation in that country. He was but one and a half years old when his father died. He received his education in the common schools of his native county and at the age of 20 years came to Missouri, where he engaged in farming. About 10 years later, in 1857, he removed to Buchanan County and followed farming until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861, he enlisted from St. Joseph and was soon elected captain of Company A of the Missouri State Guards, Moran's division. After three months of service he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and three months later to the rank of colonel. He formed a regiment in Springfield, Missouri, and served under Gen. Sterling Price until the fall of 1861. In the spring of 1862, he crossed the Mississippi and joined the army under Beauregard at Corinth, and continued in service east of the Mississippi throughout the remainder of the war. He was thrice taken prisoner and at the battle of Franklin was wounded so badly in the left arm as to lose that member. He was captured but made his escape and went to Mobile, where he took command of a brigade and participated in the battle of Mobile. He was captured at Big Black, Mississippi, but escaped a few days later. He was captured at Blakely, opposite Mobile, in the last battle of the war, was incarcerated at Ship Island three weeks, then sent to Jackson just as General Taylor surrendered. He was in practically all the engagements of the Missouri troops, and about half of the time was in command of his brigade. He returned home July 5, 1865, after four years of long and hard service. He resumed the business of a farmer and continued until 1874, when he was elected sheriff on the

Democratic ticket, in which position he served for four years. He was elected State Treasurer of Missouri and served four years, residing in Jefferson City a period of six years, during one year of which period he was in the commission business in St. Louis. From 1884 to 1886, he served as coal oil inspector, having been appointed by Governor Stone. He was in the transfer and bus business in St. Joseph as a member of the firm of Piner & Gates for many years, but during the past few years has been living in retirement. He is a man representative of the highest type of character, and has many staunch friends throughout this section of the State.

Colonel Gates was married in Livingston County, Missouri, in 1852, to Maria Stamper, who was born in Monroe County, Missouri, and died December 24, 1898. They became the parents of nine children, as follows: Elmina (Lyons), of Kansas City; John L., grain inspector at Kansas City; Joel E., a druggist located at the corner of Eighth and Locust streets, St. Joseph; Luella (McCarty), a widow, whose home is in St. Joseph, but who at the present time is a stenographer at the World's Fair at St. Louis; Elijah, who is employed in the railroad offices at Kansas City; Charles, city salesman for the firm of Nave, McCord & Co.; Maggie C. (Robinson), of St. Joseph, and Ben D., of St. Louis (twins); and Georgia C. (Wood), of Troy, Kansas. Religiously Mr. Gates is a member of the Christian Church. The family residence is at No. 701 South Ninth street.

CHARLES NOWLAND, one of the leading business men of St. Joseph, a large dealer in lime, cement and building material, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, February 6, 1852, and is a son of Henry and Mary Nowland.

The father of our subject was also a native of the city of Leeds. He followed the trade of brick-layer for some years, but in 1853 removed to London and entered into building and contracting, handling a vast amount of business. He died at the age of 59 years, in 1880. He was made a Mason, in London, and served as master of his lodge. The children who grew to maturity were: Emma, wife of William Joiner, of London, England; Frances (Mrs. Evatt), of Kensington, London; Caroline (Mrs. Clark), of London; Charles, of this sketch; Albert, of London; Horace L.; and Florence K. (Mrs. Randall), of

Peckham, London. Horace L. was accidentally killed by a passenger train, in 1896, at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. Nowland was reared in the comfortable surroundings of a prosperous workingman's home, attended school and learned the trade of bricklaying with his father and assisted the latter until 1870. In that year he came to the United States and subsequently located at St. Joseph, where he followed his trade until 1876 and then started into business as a contractor and builder, continuing in the business until the spring of 1903. The result of his activity in the building line, during these years, may be seen in a number of the durable, substantial and ornamental structures which house many of St. Joseph's greatest industries. He was the builder of the beautiful Free Public Library, a structure which has been copied at other points and has always been admired for its admirable adaptability.

Mr. Nowland married Mary Jones, daughter of John Jones, of Hampshire, England, and six of their eight children still survive, namely: Alice, wife of James Dickinson, of Kansas City; Minnie; Maude, wife of Carl Fuelling, of St. Joseph; and Frank, George and Catherine, of St. Joseph. Mr. Nowland was reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Politically, he has always been a Democrat and has been one of his party's leaders in this city. He has filled various city offices and served in the City Council during 1885, 1886 and 1887. Through his own efforts he has risen to a place among the substantial business men of this city and is honored and respected by all who know him.

JOHN T. MADDUX, deceased, for many years traveling representative for the great business house of Englehart-Davison Mercantile Company, at St. Joseph, and one of the most highly esteemed residents of this city, was born at Hillsboro, Illinois, and died at his home, No. 620 North Ninth street, St. Joseph, on November 28, 1900.

The late Mr. Maddux was reared and educated in his native place, and was 20 years of age when he came to St. Joseph. This city was his chosen home, although his extensive travels all over the country made him acquainted with the advantages and attractions of many other points. For a short time he was a member of the whole-

sale firm of Tootle, Maddux & Weakley Millinery Company, but during the greater part of his life in St. Joseph he was associated with the Englehart-Winning Mercantile Company and the successors of that firm. He was known in nearly all the small towns in the West where he was most successful in securing business for his firm, being universally liked for his honorable methods and for winning personality which brought him confidence and esteem. His same genial, sincere manner endeared him to his St. Joseph friends, and he was equally loyal to them.

On December 21, 1880, Mr. Maddux was united in marriage with Deedie Bell Bassett, who is a daughter of the late Gen. Jonathan M. and Nannie (Dixon) Bassett, and a sister of the late Judge Harry D. Bassett, who, with his father, has a sketch in this volume. The Bassett family has been one of social prominence in St. Joseph for many years, Mrs. Maddux's father having come here in 1850. He was one of the pioneer settlers in the Platte Purchase in 1844, and died in 1871, recognized as one of the distinguished men of his State. Mrs. Maddux still survives, with three children: Elise M., Robert L. and Mildred L. Mr. Maddux was also survived by several brothers and sisters.

Politically, Mr. Maddux was a Democrat and he consistently defended its principles without any desire for party rewards. He held fraternal relations with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For many years he had been a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN ULLMAN, a retired citizen and, until recently, the leading cattle buyer and butcher of St. Joseph, is one of the early pioneers of the county, having settled here near the middle of the past century and for 35 years he has lived in his present home at No. 311 South Fourth street. Mr. Ullman was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1824, and has been blessed with good health during all his life so that his 80 years sit lightly upon him and he is easily taken for a much younger man. His youth was passed in Philadelphia, where at the age of 15 he took up the business of a butcher and has been thus engaged up to six years ago, when he retired from active life. In 1857 he took the Western fever and removed by rail to Iowa City, Iowa, thence by wagon across the prairies

to St. Joseph which was at that time but a village of the frontier. He at once began buying and butchering and, at the opening of the war, received a contract from the government to furnish meat and provisions for the troops stationed in the vicinity of St. Joseph. Times were settled and money scarce, city scrip often being the only available currency, but Mr. Ullman had great faith in the future of his chosen city and readily accepted the scrip which was fully redeemed by the city a few years later. Mr. Ullman established his butcher shop on Market square, where he owns considerable property and his slaughter houses were located near the corner of Atchison and Sixth streets where his son, John, now conducts a road house. Industry and pluck brought success, and he has had the satisfaction of accumulating a neat property, which is growing in value day by day.

Before coming West, Mr. Ullman was married to Catherine Jane Buzzard, also a native of Philadelphia, and there their two eldest children were born. Four others blessed their union, but two, only, are living,—Mrs. Emma Perkins, a widow who, with her five children, resides in this city, and John, who is also a resident and business man of St. Joseph. Mrs. Ullman passed away 25 years ago. Mr. Ullman is Independent in his political affiliations and has steadily refused all public offices, preferring to devote his time to his business. He is actively interested in the progress of the city and bought a liberal share of stock in the City Hall, when a joint-stock company was formed for the erection of that fine, three-story building in the center of Market square. He is liberal in his religious views as in all else and his life has been passed in accordance with these ideas. Hale, hearty and shrewd, he is a splendid representative of a type of noble manhood fast disappearing from our midst.



THOMAS EDWARDS, who has been in the hat business at St. Joseph for almost a half century, was born in 1826 in South Wales, and is a son of Isaac Edwards, who never left his native land.

The grandfather was Thomas Edwards, whose life was terminated at the age of 96 years by a fall from a horse.

The Edwards family has been identified with the hat industry for many years. The first of the family to engage in it was one Thomas Ed-

wards, who made hats in London in 1621, and for 300 years the business has gone from father to son until the present time. Isaac Edwards, father of our subject, was a hat manufacturer and also kept a revenue stamp office in South Wales, where he died aged 84 years. Two of his four children still survive: Thomas, our subject and Ann Aubrey, widow of David P. Morgan, who lives in Wales.

After completing his trade with his father, Thomas Edwards went to work for Thomas Richards, in Manchester, England, making silk and beaver hats. In 1851 he came to the United States and worked as a journeyman in Philadelphia until 1857, when he came to St. Joseph, as one of the early settlers. He opened a store on Second street, with his brother Isaac, under the firm name of Edwards Brothers. This was a jewelry business and after two years he withdrew and opened a hat store for himself, first on Market square, later on Third and Felix streets and in 1885 he removed to his present quarters at No. 421 Felix street. Through the many changes in the manufacture of hats, Mr. Edwards has kept a first-class stock, entirely up-to-date and complete enough to suit every customer. He has many interesting relics of the early days of hat-making, stored in the Felix street building, many of these, once the height of fashion, presenting a ludicrous appearance at present.

Mr. Edwards was a member of what is said to have been the first union ever organized by skilled labor, the Hatters' Society of Great Britain and Ireland, of 1845. He still has a certificate from that society which shows that he had been an apprentice for seven years, during which time he was perfected in all the branches of the trade. He was also a member of the Journeymen Fur and Silk Hat Finishers' Association of Philadelphia, said to have been the first union in this country, having joined that association after coming to America in 1851. Among other interesting relics, Mr. Edwards owns a certificate which was issued in 1840, in the fourth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, by which he agrees to serve his father for the term of seven years as an apprentice, without pay. This document is very interesting, not only on account of its age, but as to its provisions in the light of modern compacts. The paper binds the apprentice to look after the interests of his master, to guard well the secrets of the trade, not to visit saloon or gambling house and not to gamble away the property of his master. This agreement Mr.

Edwards entered into at the age of 15 years and, it is needless to say, he faithfully kept.

In 1874 he married Mary Powell, who was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, and their five children were all born at St. Joseph, namely: Melus, who married James D. Rhodes of Pennsylvania, and has two children,—Elizabeth and Thomas E.; Narvon; Rhondda Aubrey; Gwendolen; and Olwyn.

Mr. Edwards has never affiliated with either great political party, voting as his judgment dictates. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of St. Joseph.

JAMES M. IRVINE, president of the Union Printing Company, of St. Joseph, publishers and proprietors of the *Western Fruit Grower*, and leaders in the job printing business in this city, was born at Hannibal, Missouri, January 17, 1871, and is a son of James Ryland and Susan M. (Bridgeford) Irvine.

James Ryland Irvine was born in Pike County, Missouri, and died in 1874 at Hannibal, where he had been a merchant for many years. He was a son of Robert and Joanna (Ryland) Irvine, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and came in 1826 to Missouri, where he took up land and followed farming for many years. The mother of our subject resides at Nevada, Missouri. She was born in Clay County, Missouri, and is a daughter of Richard and Susan (Thomason) Bridgeford, both natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Missouri. The two survivors of the parental family of five children are our subject and a brother, George W., a paper-hanger by trade, who resides in Louisiana.

James M. Irvine obtained his education in the public schools at New London and Nevada, prior to the age of 13 years, when he became an apprentice in a printing office at the latter place. On completing his term of service, he worked for 12 months at Fort Scott, Kansas, and 18 months on the *Daily Capital*, at Topeka. In 1889 he came to St. Joseph, entering the composing room of the *Daily News*, on which he later became telegraph editor and reporter. During the last years of his service on that journal he was foreman of the composing room.

In 1897, Mr. Irvine, in partnership with three friends, started, as a venture, the *Western Fruit Grower*. Although none of the four partners

could give his undivided time to this paper, it seemed to meet a long felt want and its generous support gave Mr. Irvine the encouragement he needed, inducing his resignation in the following year from the *Daily News*. Giving all his time to this new enterprise, he built up a business of large proportions. By 1889 it had grown to such importance that a company was formed and the business was incorporated as the Union Printing Company. In September, 1902, the publishing business of the *Western Fruit Grower* was organized as a separate corporation, The Fruit Grower Company. The officers of both organizations, which are really one, are identically the same. Mr. Irvine is president; W. G. Campbell, Jr., is vice-president; F. L. Campbell is treasurer; and Charles Works is secretary. All are experienced printers and good business men and this company is one of the leaders in the job printing line in St. Joseph.

In January, 1895, Mr. Irvine was married to Mildred Patterson, who was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, but was reared in St. Joseph. They have two children, Robert P. and Helen, both born in St. Joseph.

Politically, Mr. Irvine is a Democrat. He is connected with various social organizations, and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of St. Joseph. Few men are more thoroughly conversant with every detail of the printing business and, in combination with good judgment and great executive ability, he has safely guided this large business enterprise into the harbor of success.

HON. SAMUEL PATTERSON HUSTON. When Death claims so distinguished a citizen as the late Judge Samuel P. Huston, of St. Joseph, his fellow citizens have cause to feel that one more vacant space has been made in that notable body of prominent men of the last decade, to whose wisdom, ability and uprightness this city owes so great a debt. Judge Huston was born January 1, 1839, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and died at his home at No. 110 North 19th street, St. Joseph, November 24, 1903.

The boyhood of Samuel P. Huston was passed in his native surroundings, his environments being of a character to develop the courtesy and kindness which was characteristic through life. His father afforded him liberal educational opportunities and, after completing his studies at

Elder's Ridge Academy, he entered Jefferson College, where his studious habits and brilliancy of intellect placed him in the front rank of his class. He was still a student there when the Civil War was precipitated, and, with youthful enthusiasm and loyal devotion to his country, he put aside his beloved books to become a soldier, in 1861 entering the ranks of the 25th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he was promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant. In 1863, on account of ill health, he resigned his commission, but after three months of rest and recuperation he organized another company, which formed a part of the 99th Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., of which company he was 1st lieutenant and served as such until the close of the war, his record being one to which he could always refer with justifiable pride.

At the close of the great struggle in which he had borne so honorable a part, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Jackson Boggs, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, one of the most noted lawyers in that portion of the "Keystone" State. While thus engaged, he showed the versatility of his talents, by ably editing the *Armstrong Republican*, and it is probable that if he had chosen a journalistic life he would have attained eminence in that direction.

In the spring of 1866, in search of a promising field of labor, he came to Missouri and was admitted to the bar in Linn County, and, receiving encouragement, he located at Brookfield, where for the subsequent 17 years he took a prominent place both in the public life and the legal affairs of the section. At one time he represented the county in the State Legislature and throughout his residence there was active in the councils of the Republican party. He established a very large and lucrative law practice and, through the satisfactory termination of a number of suits in which he was leading counsel, involving the title to real estate, he established a reputation for thorough and careful preparation of cases on appeal, which placed him among the eminent practitioners before the Supreme Court of the State. He removed to St. Joseph, in September, 1882. His previous career had been such as to make him a welcome addition to the bar of Buchanan County, and he soon assumed a leadership which continued until his death. In 1885 he associated himself with the late Judge Thomas H. Parish, the firm name being Huston & Parish, and this congenial partnership endured until the

late Judge Parish was elected to the circuit bench of Buchanan County. Judge Huston then formed a partnership with Senator A. W. Brewster, and this association continued until Judge Huston's decease. Although he never sought official position, he was twice appointed city counselor by Mayor Shepherd, and during the four years of his incumbency, his abilities as a lawyer and jurist were brought prominently to the attention of the public.

After establishing himself firmly at Brookfield and becoming assured of professional success, the young lawyer returned to his native county, where, on October 1, 1867, he was united in marriage with Martha Campbell, who was born at Rosston, Pennsylvania. Seven children were born to this most happy union, three of whom still survive: Florence, Martha and Samuel P., the latter of whom resides near Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri. The daughters reside with their mother in the family home at St. Joseph. Judge Huston was a valued member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

For many years Judge Huston's health had been delicate, but he was only confined to his home for three weeks preceding his death, and during this period the respect and esteem shown by his associates were touching testimonials to the affection he had inspired in those of his profession. The statement of a young lawyer, that "he is the kindest man I ever knew," but expressed an almost universal feeling. His death occasioned newspaper comment all over the country, his reputation having extended far beyond the confines of his own State. Comments on his personal character and high abilities as a lawyer were circulated by the *Brookfield Gazette*, Brookfield, Missouri; *St. Joseph, Missouri, Press*; *St. Joseph, Missouri, Gazette*; *Alton, Illinois, Democrat*; *Bloomington, Illinois, Pantagraph*; *Brazil, Indiana, Times*; *Chicago, Illinois, Chronicle and Inter Occan*; *Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nonpareil*; *Des Moines, Iowa, News*; *Dubuque, Iowa, Times*; *Emporia, Kansas, Gazette*; *Henderson, Kentucky, Journal*; *Jacksonville, Illinois, Courier*; *Joplin, Missouri, News-Herald*; *Kansas City, Missouri, Journal*; *Kansas City, Missouri, Star*; *Kalamazoo, Michigan, News*; *Lincoln, Nebraska, Journal*; *Macon, Missouri, Democrat*; *Maryville, Missouri, Republican*; *Macon, Missouri, Republican*; *New York Commercial*; *Omaha, Nebraska, Bee and Herald*; *Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Headlight, Dispatch and Gazette*;

St. Albans, Vermont, *Messenger*; St. Charles, Missouri, *News*; and St. Louis, Missouri, *Democrat*.

As has been noted, Judge Huston was a zealous supporter of the principles of the Republican party and upon numerous occasions was proffered offices of great responsibility. All the duties of a public nature that he ever assumed he performed with the fidelity which characterized his attitude to his clients, and he represented the highest ideals of citizenship. His loss was one which fell upon family, friends, party and profession, his whole life having been one to entitle him to love, respect and admiration.

Meetings of the Buchanan County Bar Association and of the Linn County Bar Association were held and appropriate steps were taken in commemoration of Judge Huston. We are permitted to append the resolution adopted at the regular term of the Circuit Court of Linn County, on December 16, 1903, the presiding judge on this occasion being Judge John P. Butler. The body of the article is as follows:

Resolution of Respect in memory of the lives and character of the late Judge Harry Lander and of the late Samuel P. Huston, adopted by the Bar Association of Linn County, Missouri, on December 16, 1903.

Whereas, Since the last session of the Circuit Court of Linn County, Missouri, the grim visitor Death has removed from our midst two of the most prominent and able attorneys of the bar of Linn County in the person of Judge Harry Lander and in the person of the Hon. Samuel P. Huston, and it is therefore meet and proper that we give expression to our feelings and sorrow:

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Bar Association of Linn County, that in the death of Judge Harry Lander and of Hon. Samuel P. Huston, the bar of Linn County has lost two of its ablest members, who have for many years been actively engaged in the practice of law in Linn County and throughout the State of Missouri; that their broad-mindedness and deep learning in the law, their cheerfulness of disposition and their unselfishness and honesty in their professional and private lives, endeared them to the members of the bar of Linn County in a peculiar way and that we deeply feel their loss and will ever hold their memory in high esteem.

Resolved, Further, That this token of our respect to their memory be presented to the court and that we ask that it be spread upon the records of the court and that the clerk of the court be requested to furnish a certified copy of these proceedings to each of the

families of our deceased friends and ask that the same be spread upon the record of this court.

This document bears the signatures of A. W. Mullins, C. C. Biger, E. B. Fields, F. W. Powers, and E. R. Stephens.

The report of the proceedings on this occasion continue:

Whereupon, and after remarks by the members of the bar present, on the lives and characters of Messrs. Lander and Huston, it is ordered by the Court that the said resolution as reported by the said committee be entered at length upon the records of this court and certified by the clerk in accordance with said resolution.

It is further ordered that as an additional mark of respect for such deceased members of the bar that this court now adjourn until eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

This report is signed by J. M. Black, as clerk of the Circuit Court of Linn County.



JOHN ARTHUR FLOURNOY, of St. Joseph, one of the able members of the Buchanan County Bar, was born in Ray County, Missouri, April 21, 1864, and is a son of John S. and Nancy Flournoy.

The parents of Mr. Flournoy belong to old and prominent families of Washington County, Kentucky. They came to Missouri in 1854, settling near Richmond, in Ray County, where they became well known and highly respected members of that community.

John A. Flournoy was educated in the schools at Richmond and in the Kirksville Normal School. In 1889 he came to St. Joseph and read law for two years with the late Col. John Doniphan, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. Since that time Mr. Flournoy has been in active practice and has received a very generous share of the law business of the city, and has handled it with the ability and judgment which has brought him success. On January 12, 1900, he was appointed justice of the peace in the Stock Yards district, in South St. Joseph, and in 1902 was elected to the office for a full term. He occupies well-located offices at King Hill and Hyde Park avenues, South St. Joseph.

Mr. Flournoy married Julia Gann, who is a daughter of Samuel Gann, one of the prominent

pioneer settlers of Buchanan County, and they have three interesting children: Martha Victoria, born December 10, 1892; Samuel G., born June 18, 1894, a namesake of his grandfather; and Midia Josephine, born August 20, 1896.

Mr. Flournoy is a staunch Democrat and is held in high regard by his party. If he has professional or political ambitions, they are of an honorable character and he possesses all the necessary qualifications for prominence in both careers. He is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN D. RICHARDSON, deceased, for many years was one of the most active business men of the city of St. Joseph, where he was identified with various interests and enterprises, but during the last few years of his life lived in retirement in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest after years of toil.

Mr. Richardson was born in Clarksburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 1, 1814, and was a son of William and Mary (Dunn) Richardson, his father being a prominent planter of that State. John D. Richardson was educated in his native State, and in the early days of St. Joseph's history came West to this city. As one of the pioneers he had much to do with the development of the city's commercial importance, and attained a high degree of success in business, becoming identified with many of the largest manufacturing plants in St. Joseph. After many years of unceasing activity, he retired to private life, to the companionship of his family, and lived in happiness until he was called to his final rest on July 28, 1898.

Mr. Richardson's first marriage was with Mary C. Richardson, a first cousin, who died in 1872, leaving nine children. On December 12, 1875, he was united in marriage with Jane C. Willis, a daughter of John Willis, of Orange County, Virginia, and she with four children survives him. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a strong Democrat in politics. The Richardson family is among the best families of St. Joseph, where the name is an old and highly respected one. Mr. Richardson was a man of generous impulse and freely gave of his means to the help of the needy and suffering, and to the support of his church, in which he took a deep interest. He was a very well read man

and took a deep interest in the St. Joseph Free Public Library. He was a man of pleasing personality and great strength of character, and his death was sadly mourned by his many friends throughout this section of the State. Mrs. John D. Richardson resides at her beautiful home at No. 220 South 17th street, where the hospitality characteristic of Southern people and Southern homes is ever in evidence.

WILLIAM L. BUECHLE, one of the representative business men of St. Joseph, closely identified with her vast real estate interests, and prominent also in political life, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, April 17, 1860, one of a family of seven children born to his parents, William and Anna (Altman) Buechle.

The father of Mr. Buechle was born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1856. An extensive fruit grower for many years, he is living retired at the present time.

Our subject was educated in St. Joseph, and entered upon his public career in the city auditor's office, serving as deputy for several years. He took an active interest in civic matters and in 1890 was elected to the City Council as member-at-large. In 1892 he was reelected and for three terms served as president of the board. He then went into the State National Bank as teller, served as such for six years and then turned his attention to the real estate business. Until March, 1898, he continued to deal in real estate, negotiating loans and placing investments and doing a large part of the business in this line, in St. Joseph. He then accepted the appointment made by President McKinley, of surveyor of customs, at St. Joseph, and continued in the office until 1902, when he resumed his real estate business.

On June 23, 1897, Mr. Buechle was married to Elizabeth Osborn, and they have one daughter,—Maxae. Mrs. Buechle is a member of the Christian Church at St. Joseph, and is very active in its various departments.

Politically, Mr. Buechle is an ardent Republican and has been a leader in his party in this locality for a number of years. He has been chairman of the Republican City Committee for four years. Serving also the same committee for four years as its secretary and at present is chairman of the Republican County Committee. He is connected fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic orders, having taken

all the higher degrees in the latter organization. He is a man whose business methods inspire confidence and whose sterling traits of character command respect. He is an excellent representative of the progressive and enterprising man of affairs of the present day, one able to accomplish results and prove his value to his fellow citizens.



HENRY NUNNING. In the death of Henry Nunning, on March 26, 1884, the city of St. Joseph lost not only one of her oldest business citizens, but one of her honored, representative men.

Mr. Nunning was born near Warendorf, Westphalia, Germany, March 16, 1821, a scion of two of the oldest families of Westphalia.

Mr. Nunning was reared in the old family home, which in the solidity of its construction and the endurance of its timbers resembles the character of the family which, after generations, it still shelters. He received his education in the schools at Warendorf and was still young in years when he began to consider a future career. It was the advice of his father that he should learn a self-supporting trade before going far afield, and he became an apprentice to the brewing business, at the neighboring town of Munster. At a later time, on account of limited business opportunities in his native province, Mr. Nunning decided to push his interests in the United States, and subsequently crossed the Atlantic and landed in the great Western metropolis. As it was not his intention to settle in so congested a section of the country, Mr. Nunning started Westward in search of a desirable location. Before reaching St. Joseph, in 1855, he first visited Buffalo, Fort Wayne, Indiana and Laporte, Indiana, and remained in the latter city in the brewing business from 1851 to 1854.

Mr. Nunning, as noted, established what is now one of the most important business enterprises of this city, under the firm name of the Henry Nunning Brewery, which was continued until the admission of his son, August Nunning, when it became Henry Nunning & Son. Throughout a long and successful business career, Mr. Nunning continued a high commercial standard, with the result that the fame of his product yearly expanded and is probably in greater demand in the territory which claims St. Joseph as its distributing point, than that of any other establishment.

In politics he was an active Republican, but possessed no desire for official life. Prior to coming to America he had given several years to military service, as required by the laws of his country, and he took part in the Baden Revolution.

In 1853 Mr. Nunning was united in marriage with Johanna Arndt, of Michigan City, Indiana, and they had eight children, four of whom died in infancy. The others were: August, who succeeded his father in business; Mrs. William C. Byrne, of St. Joseph; Mrs. James T. Carbry, of St. Joseph; and Louise, who died some years since, and whose remains were interred at St. Blasien, in the Black Forest, Germany.

The late Mr. Nunning was prominent in many ways in St. Joseph. He was of a kind and genial disposition, ever ready to help those in need and liberal in the distribution of his wealth for the general good. He always took a deep interest in the various German associations in this city and was the benefactor of numerous German charities.



RICHARD WALSH, who died at St. Joseph, Missouri, on May 10, 1904, was for many years a prominent business man of this city, where he conducted a tobacco and cigar store. He was highly successful in business and was widely known among the people, who respected him as a man of sterling worth and of the strictest integrity.

Mr. Walsh was one of a family of five children born to John and Mary (Curran) Walsh, and was born in Ireland in 1840. He came to the United States in 1870, and the following year located in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he became identified with the well known firm of Nave & McCord. He continued with this firm for five years, then embarked in the tobacco and cigar business. At this business he met with a high degree of success and continued in it for a period of 23 years, retiring in 1899 to spend the remainder of his days in happy retirement, in the companionship of his wife and children. His death on May 10, 1904, deprived the city of one of its most useful citizens, and was sadly mourned by his many friends throughout the community who felt they had sustained a personal loss.

Mr. Walsh was united in marriage with Mary Loftus, a daughter of William Loftus, and they became parents of the following children: John



WILLIAM E. SPRATT

J., who is identified with The First National Bank of St. Joseph; William R., of San Francisco, California; and Beatrice and Marie, who live at home with their mother. Religiously, they are members of the Catholic Church. They reside at No. 1128 Henry street, and move in the best social circles. Mr. Walsh was a Democrat, and unswerving in his support of party principles.

WILLIAM E. SPRATT, one of the energetic and enterprising young business men of St. Joseph, now serving his first term as Mayor of the city, is engaged in the real estate and loan business, with office at No. 415 Francis street.

Mr. Spratt was born in 1867 at Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri. His father was for many years a banker in Hamilton, Caldwell County, Missouri, and at the present time is residing with our subject. His mother dying in 1869, when he was two years old, William E. Spratt was taken to St. Joseph to live with his grandparents. He was reared here until 1876, when he removed to Hamilton, Missouri, and from there was sent away to school, being absent from St. Joseph for a period of 11 years. In 1886 he was graduated from St. James Military Academy at Macon City, Missouri, and returned to St. Joseph in the spring of the following year. He then engaged in the real estate business with his uncle, Col. John F. Tyler, who has been engaged in the practice of law and interested in the real estate business in St. Joseph since the close of the Civil War. The name of the firm is John F. Tyler & Company, and to this business Mr. Spratt has given his undivided attention. He is a Democrat in politics. He was candidate for mayor of St. Joseph in 1902 and was defeated by only eight votes, although the city is normally between 600 and 800 Republican. This was a high tribute paid to Mr. Spratt's personal popularity, and in 1904 he was renominated by acclamation and was elected by 800 majority, being the third Democratic mayor in 22 years. He has been president of the St. Joseph Horse Show Association since its organization some three years ago, and the annual horse shows of this organization are a credit to the city. He is also a director of the Auditorium Association, and identifies himself with every organization and measure calculated to benefit the city.

In 1890, Mr. Spratt was united in marriage

with Effie L. Cowgill, who was born in Indiana and was a child when brought to Caldwell County, Missouri. Her father, Hon. James Cowgill, was a farmer and stock-raiser many years, and once served as presiding judge of Caldwell County. He was also a member of the Legislature of Missouri, and later State railroad and warehouse commissioner. When elected to the latter position, he moved to Kansas City in 1892, and has since resided there. He is now serving a second term as treasurer of that city. Three children were born to our subject and his worthy wife, namely: Tyler, who died in infancy; Elliott Cowgill; and Leah. The family home is at No. 1017 Edmond street, where Mr. Spratt is always to be found during his leisure hours. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and several other fraternal organizations. Religiously, Mrs. Spratt is a member of the First Baptist Church. A portrait of Mr. Spratt accompanies this sketch.

MIRANDA C. RILEY, deceased, was one of the prominent business men of St. Joseph, who, after a busy life of some 20 years, had retired to enjoy the fruits of his honest labor and the comforts of one of the city's beautiful homes. Mr. Riley was born in 1824 and died July 24, 1895. He was one of a family of eight children born to his parents, Benjamin and Emma (Cotton) Riley.

The late Mr. Riley came to St. Joseph in 1864 from Clinton County, Missouri. He entered into the contracting business here and built up a large trade. In business he was considered a man of honesty and fair dealing and, on account of the reliability of his work, many of the most important contracts of the city were placed in his hands. He was very prominent in political circles and served as county assessor, and for many years was a justice of the peace at Haynesville, Clinton County, Missouri. He was noted for his good judgment and sound sense and was a useful and representative citizen. His remains rest in Mount Mora Cemetery, St. Joseph.

On December 27, 1849, Mr. Riley was married to Martha J. Fryor, who is a daughter of the late Jefferson Pryor, who was a very prominent citizen of Clinton County, Missouri, having come to Missouri from Kentucky, when Mrs. Riley was 13 years of age. One son was born

to this union, Don, who is the proprietor of the largest livery stables in St. Joseph; he married Zada Beardsley, who is a daughter of Henry C. Beardsley. Mrs. Riley and her son both reside in a handsome home at No. 423 North 17th street. They are members of the Christian Church. For 20 years Don Riley has been in business in St. Joseph, and, like his late father, enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens. He is an enterprising and progressive man and his stables are conducted in first-class style, being equipped in a modern way and containing every convenience and vehicle of modern transportation, including some of the best horses in Buchanan County.

JOHAN W. DESHON, a prosperous general farmer and dairyman of Washington township, Buchanan County, who owns a productive farm of 65 acres in section 25, township 57, range 35, was born December 26, 1849, in Grayson County, Virginia, and is a son of Newton C. and Mary (Buckley) Deshon.

Newton C. Deshon was born in Grayson County, Virginia, and there grew to manhood. He then went to North Carolina, where he married into one of the old families of that State, and was 25 years old when, in 1855, he came with the family to Buchanan County, Missouri. The long overland trip was made in a lumber wagon and the little party of parents and three children landed at what is now Saxton, on the 20th of the following October. His means were limited and he first rented a small tract of land which he farmed until 1859, when he paid \$75 an acre for 12½ acres of land in section 26, township 57, range 35, in Washington township. Upon this property he erected a story and a half house and made a number of improvements and it continued to be his home as long as he survived, his death taking place in 1889. In politics a Democrat, the only office he held was that of school director. His widow survived until 1904.

The children of Newton C. Deshon and wife were: John W., Sarah S., wife of A. H. Jackson, of Garrettsburg; Fannie, wife of J. W. Palmer, of Saxton; Freeland, deceased, who married Martha Fitzgerald; Sena, deceased, who was the wife of William Landis; Alexander Jefferson, of Garrettsburg; Robert E. Lee, who died young; Allen, residing on the old place in Washington

township; Oliver, residing at Kansas City; and Elizabeth.

The only educational advantages enjoyed by our subject were those afforded by the subscription schools. The sessions were held in an old log house, with a puncheon floor and with slabs for seats and desks. He remained at home until his first marriage and then moved to his present farm, which was formerly known as the Carson place. Here he secured 65 acres of uncultivated land, for which he paid \$25 an acre. It was without improvements of any kind and it has required years of industry to make it what it now is, one of the finest farms of the township. Mr. Deshon is a practical farmer and thoroughly understands the successful management of all agricultural affairs. He raises wheat, corn, oats and hay in abundances and also has fine cattle and stock and does a good dairy business. His surroundings indicate thrift and prosperity and the opinion of his neighbors is that he justly deserves his success.

Mr. Deshon was married first to Helen Hill, of Buchanan County, Missouri, who died in 1891 the mother of seven children, namely: Mary S., deceased; Alice, wife of Frank Courtney, of the Indian Territory; Olive, wife of William Spooore, of Garrettsburg; Sena, wife of William Courtney, of the Indian Territory; Wesley, of South St. Joseph; Cleveland, of South St. Joseph; and Pearl, who lives at home. Mr. Deshon's second marriage was to Myrtle Coots, of Platte City, Missouri. To them were born eight children, viz: twin infants, deceased; Everett; Thomas E.; Marion A.; Ray J.; Warren and Virginia E.

In politics, Mr. Deshon has always been affiliated with the Democratic party and he has always taken an interest in township affairs, testifying to the same by consenting to serve on the School Board for many years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Blue Lodge, No. 508, at Saxton. He is one of the leading members and generous supporters of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church at Saxton.

DON DUDLEY M. STEELE, whose death occurred in March, 1896, was for many years a very prominent business citizen of St. Joseph, mainly identified with the wholesale grocery trade, both in this city and at other points. He was born near Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Ken-

tucky, and was one of nine children born to Samuel Campbell and Elizabeth (Mitchum) Steele.

Samuel Campbell Steele was born in Virginia, but in his youth accompanied his father and three brothers over the mountains into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky. He became a prominent farmer, miller and distiller, but died when Dudley M. was 15 years of age. His wife, who was born October 12, 1812, was a daughter of Dudley Mitchum of Woodford County, Kentucky, and died when our subject was seven years old.

Dudley M. Steele obtained a good education which included some knowledge of the classics, and commenced his business career at Lexington, Kentucky, where he was employed in a mercantile establishment several years. He did not feel satisfied with his prospects in Lexington, however, and was ready to give ear to the glowing accounts of the fine agricultural opportunities opening up to settlers in the Platte Valley of Missouri. His friends attributed his infatuation to a love of adventure and the recklessness of youth, but he persisted and one fine morning bade them adieu, mounted his horse and galloped toward the West. In June, 1842, he reached the site of the present city of St. Joseph, Missouri, and in the same year commenced farming near Rochester, Andrew County. He was shortly afterward appointed a justice of the peace and, although inexperienced, served efficiently through his term. He continued to farm until he became interested in the discovery of gold in California and decided to visit that region and investigate for himself. He was made captain of a party of 20 of his neighbors from Andrew County; after many adventures they arrived safely at their destination after a journey of four months. Mr. Steele decided his talents could best be employed there in stock-raising, which he continued until the fall of 1851, a part of the time being in partnership with James McCord. He returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and in 1852 became a member of the stock firm of Steele, McCord & Company, which for many years was one of the most prominent in raising and dealing in American stock, in Upper California. During these years he crossed the plains three times with trains, always making his return by the water route.

In 1856, Mr. Steele was elected to the Legislature by the largest majority ever given in Colusa and Tehama counties, and served with

characteristic efficiency. After he had resigned his interests in California, he embarked in the wholesale grocery business at St. Joseph and at Omaha, in 1872, under the firm name of D. M. Steele & Company, locating first on Fourth street and later building the present home of the company on Third and Messanie streets. In 1884 the firm became Steele & Walker. In March, 1868, he was elected president of the Fire & Marine Insurance Company and was twice re-elected, and about this time was actively interested in the promotion of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, of which he was president. In 1876 he was made president of the Board of Trade and a director of the Bridge Company. Through his many years of public service and business connection, he displayed rare good judgment and ability of a high order. He was of a genial, cordial disposition and his kindness of heart and generosity were often shown in his ready assistance to those in need.

In 1847, Dudley M. Steele was united in marriage to Mary E. Mitchum, of Woodford County, Kentucky, who died June 17, 1849. In 1858, Mr. Steele married Eliza Smith May of Washington County, Kentucky, who died three years later, leaving one son, John M., who resides in Kansas City. In March, 1868, he married Minnie Withers, who died in 1894, leaving one son and two daughters, namely: Webb W. and Mrs. A. B. Weakley, who reside in Kansas; and Edna M., wife of Dr. Barton Pitts of St. Joseph, Missouri.

JAMES FINLEY. The late James Finley, through fidelity to duty and close and careful attention to the best interests of the city, occupied a prominent position in St. Joseph, where a great part of his life was spent in guarding the rights of his fellow citizens. Mr. Finley was born in Ireland, one of the nine children in the family of his father, James Finley.

About 1852 Mr. Finley came to America. Possessing the stalwart frame and sturdy health of his nationality, he learned the heavy trade of molder and found work at this in the foundries in Connecticut. In 1857 he came West and located at St. Joseph, soon securing employment at his trade in this city. At that time St. Joseph was in a transition state; its population was increasing with the great amount of travel from the East, and the authorities looked about for ju-

ditions and suitable men to accept necessary civic positions. Mr. Finley was chosen as city marshal and in this office served faithfully for a number of years. During the administration of Mayor Craig, he was made city detective and here, too, the same fidelity to the interests of the public was shown. He became thoroughly trusted by the better class of citizens and was only feared by the breakers of the law.

On January 6, 1897, Mr. Finley died at his home in St. Joseph, sincerely mourned not only by his loving family, but by a large circle of friends and fellow citizens. A devout member of the Catholic Church, his burial was in beautiful Mount Olivet Cemetery.

In 1853, Mr. Finley was married to Johanna McMahan, who was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and a daughter of Lawrence McMahan, a native of Ireland. Their five children all have homes of their own and families, except the youngest daughter, Margaret, who remains the support and stay of her beloved mother. The family is a leading one in the Catholic Church.

GA. DONELAN, M. D., who for many years has been engaged in the practice of his profession in St. Joseph, was until recently president of the St. Joseph Board of Education and discharged his duties as such in a manner to win the commendation and approval of the people. He was born April 5, 1824, in Lisbon township, St. Lawrence County, New York, some seven miles below Ogdensburg, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Armstrong) Donelan, both natives of Ireland.

Michael Donelan, father of our subject, was educated in Trinity College and on leaving that institution, through the influence of Michael Finucan, secured an appointment in the British Navy. After six or seven years in the service he tired of a sea-faring life and resigned. He came to the United States and purchased a farm seven miles below Ogdensburg, New York, in St. Lawrence County. He married and settled down upon his farm, making many improvements, but as he did not meet with the anticipated success rented the land and obtained a position as clerk on a steamboat plying on the St. Lawrence River. Some years later he moved West with his family to Cincinnati, leaving our subject with the latter's grandparents, Richard and Nancy Armstrong

He clerked in a store in Cincinnati a few years, and during his residence there had the misfortune to lose his wife by death. Soon after, with his brother, E. F. Donelan, he moved to Abington, Wayne County, Indiana, where they opened a dry goods store and continued in business some eight or ten years. Michael Donelan died in 1846, just after he completed an extensive trip through the new territory of Iowa and south through the Platte Purchase, in search of a location for stock-raising and merchandising. He rode on horseback through Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana and the Doctor remembers his father telling him the Platte Purchase comprised the best body of land he had ever seen.

After the death of his father, E. A. Donelan decided to learn a trade and hired to a carpenter for a year at meagre wages, at the expiration of which time he entered Beach Grove Seminary in Union County, Indiana, which was taught by William Houghton, a Quaker, and bore the reputation of being the best institution in that section. He spent two years at the school, doing outside work nights and mornings for his board. Being attracted to professional life, he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Ziba Casterline, of Liberty, Union County, Indiana, with whom he studied two years, also doing outside work at odd times. He then secured a teacher's certificate and taught for two winters, in the meantime continuing his work of preparing for the medical profession. In the fall of 1847 he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, returning in the spring to Abington where he embarked in practice. Recalling his father's remarks about the Platte Purchase, he collected what outstanding money he could and started West, going from Cincinnati to St. Louis by steamer. He then went to Weston and after a brief stop proceeded to DeKalb, Buchanan County, stopping in St. Joseph in September, 1848. He visited Savannah, which was then considerably larger than St. Joseph, and other nearby towns, and finally decided to locate at Barton, now known as Amazonia. He secured a good practice and continued there until 1850, when he moved to Savannah and practiced with Dr. Thomas Young, whose practice was larger than he could very well care for. In 1852, the Doctor was elected to the Legislature as a Benton Democrat, his first service in that body being in the called session under Governor King for railroad purposes. He was re-elected during the administration of Governor Sterling Price, and with the aid of David Hickman of Boone County



THOMPSON E. POTTER, M. D.

drafted the first general school law the State ever had. Prior to that time the Secretary of State had charge of the school affairs, there were neither State nor county superintendents, and many of the counties were not organized for school purposes. This was the beginning of his work for the good of the public schools, and during the half century which has since passed he has been a constant worker for the betterment of the public school system and in behalf of educational institutions in general.

The California migration of 1849 gave St. Joseph a start and showed the advantage of its location on the river. In 1857, Dr. Donelan decided to move to St. Joseph, but first went to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, intending to spend five or six weeks with his cousin, Dr. William Donelan, who was just starting in practice there. There were many old Missouri friends there, and before the expiration of his visit of six weeks he was elected to the Territorial Legislature and at the following election was elected a member of the Council and served as president of that body; in the meantime he was mayor of Plattsmouth. He became owner of two or three farms and considerable town property, but becoming short of ready money in 1860 he moved to St. Joseph. He traded a farm for a drug store on Second and Jules streets and began the practice of medicine. The Civil War broke out, and owing to the fact that so many of the profession enlisted in the service he was kept busy day and night. During the first year or two of the strife his position was not altogether a pleasant one and not without its dangers, as he was classed as a Southern sympathizer, although a Constitutional Union man. He decided not to enter either army, and although his practice became very extensive it was not remunerative as the people had no money and merchants used scrip.

Dr. Donelan served as city physician, also as county physician, and was appointed by Governor Brown as one of the managers of the Fulton Asylum. He was appointed by Governors Woodson, Phelps and Crittenden as manager of the State Insane Asylum, No. 2, at St. Joseph. He received an appointment from Governor Stone as fish commissioner and instituted more improvements than had been made during the 10 years previously. At different times he has served in the State Legislature, covering a period of 10 years in all. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Ensworth Medical College, and filled the chairs

of materia medica, gynecology and diseases of children for a period of 16 years. He was elected from the city at large as a member of the St. Joseph School Board for a term of six years, and was elected for a second term, serving 10 years as president of the board. He served until 1904 when he refused to be a candidate again. He filled various offices in different medical societies and served as treasurer of the State Medical Society, president of the Northwest Missouri Medical Society, and president of the St. Joseph Medical Society. After the expiration of his term on the School Board, he was unanimously elected medical examiner of the public schools.

In the many positions of trust with which he has been honored, Dr. Donelan has always been found faithful to the interests assigned to him and the trust reposed in him. He represents the highest type of citizenship and has many staunch friends throughout this section of the State.

Dr. Donelan married Mrs. Mattie Fulkerson, who died April 17, 1890.

THOMPSON E. POTTER, M. D., president of the Central Medical College of St. Joseph, was one of the founders of this institution in 1894. He is a man of wide experience both as a practitioner and an instructor, serving for some years as a professor in the Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph.

Dr. Potter was born in Clinton County, Missouri, December 18, 1849, and is a son of Thomas and Hessa (Smith) Potter. His maternal grandfather was Thompson Smith, a prominent early settler of Missouri, who served continuously as a member of the Missouri Legislature for a period of 20 years.

Soon after the birth of Dr. Potter, he was taken by his parents to DeKalb County, Missouri, where he spent his boyhood days upon a farm. He attended the common schools until he reached the age of 16 years, then entered McGee College, located near Macon, Missouri. After completing a literary course, he began teaching school, at the same time studying medicine under a private preceptor. His mother encouraged and assisted him in the pursuit of his medical studies. In the fall of 1873, he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he soon became distinguished as a brilliant and untiring student. He completed three courses in this institution and was graduated

in March, 1875, taking a \$50 prize for the best thesis. Returning to Missouri, he located at Cameron, where he remained nearly 12 years, building up a large and well paying practice. In 1882, he was appointed local surgeon for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and served as such until he resigned in 1886. In 1883, the pension exam-board for the Third Congressional District was created at Cameron, and although an uncompromising Democrat, he was appointed on this board by President Arthur and served as secretary three years. He resigned in 1886 because of his removal to St. Joseph to accept the chair of physiology and diseases of the nervous system in the Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph. He was later given the chair of operative and clinical surgery in this institution, which he filled with great credit until 1894, when he resigned. In 1889, Dr. Potter founded and became editor of the *Western Medical and Surgical Reporter*, which was established in the interest of the college, and soon after he obtained entire control of the journal. He has always been a member of State and local medical societies, and has obtained wide prominence through the professional press, to which he has been a valued contributor. In the spring of 1894, Dr. Potter with five other medical gentlemen founded the Central Medical College of St. Joseph, an institution standing in the front rank among the Western medical colleges, and has served as its president and as professor of surgery. The Doctor maintains fine offices in the Carbry Block, corner of Seventh and Edmond streets, and has met with remarkable success in private practice, especially in surgery. He is a man of strong personality, and is well liked by his professional brethren and the public in general. His portrait is shown on a foregoing page.

PETER ALEXANDER JONES, a prominent resident of Bloomington township, Buchanan County, recently elected county surveyor, resides in section 21, where he has lived and farmed for many years. He was born on Sugar Creek in the old log cabin in which his parents lived, on September 6, 1838, and is a son of Holland and Nancy W. (Mahan) Jones, and grandson of David Jones, who was a native of Holland and came to this country at an early date.

Holland Jones was one of two sons born to his parents, having a brother named David. He was

born in Virginia in 1801, and when seven years of age accompanied his parents across the mountains into Kentucky. He later moved to Illinois, thence to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he was one of the three first settlers in Bloomington township, the other two being Hiram Roberts and James Wilson. He secured a claim in section 27, where our subject was born, and secured a patent to the land signed by President James K. Polk in 1841. He embarked in the general store business in partnership with Joel Hedgpeth, under the firm name of Jones & Hedgpeth, which existed for several years. Farming formed his principal occupation and he continued at it successfully until his death on November 6, 1886. He was united in marriage with Nancy W. Mahan, whose father was a graduate of the schools of Dublin, Ireland. He came to the United States to teach and located at Shelbyville, Kentucky, where his first school was conducted in the Court House, where Nancy W. was born in 1805. He was also graduated from Yale and another big Eastern institution of learning. He was a Presbyterian minister. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were parents of eight children, three of whom grew to maturity: Elizabeth, now a resident of Kansas, who married James Greer, of North Carolina; Peter A.; and Amos K., who married Sarah J. Peabody, and is a resident of St. Joseph.

Peter A. Jones received his early education in the schools of Buchanan and Platte counties, supplemented by a course in Pleasant Ridge College, which was conducted by B. W. Vineyard in Platte County. Since 1855 he has taught school at different periods and with unqualified success, many of his pupils attaining prominence, 24 of them becoming teachers, five physicians, one lawyer, and three ministers. In his long experience as an instructor he has had but two schools without the county, and has the distinction of teaching some of the grandchildren of his early pupils.

On July 12, 1861, Mr. Jones enlisted in Company D, 13th Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., under Colonel Peabody, and later in Company A, 51st Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf. He assisted in organizing both companies and was made captain of the latter one. He also was lieutenant in Company I, under Captain Ferry, and later captain of Company H, 87th Regiment, enrolled Militia of Missouri. He was appointed by William Fowler of St. Joseph as enrolling officer of the Seventh Congressional District, and in one draft enrolled five townships. He served the cause faithfully

and was honorably discharged August 31, 1865.

After the close of the war, Mr. Jones resumed the occupation of teaching, and also followed farming. He owns a farm of 154½ acres in sections 28 and 21, Bloomington township, and has his home in the latter section. Many important changes have occurred within his memory, and particularly in the manner of harvesting crops. He used to follow the old wooden mold-board plow, and cut grain with a reaping hook, later with a cradle, and finally with the dropper until the binder came into use. He has especial reasons for remembering the reaping hook as he bears a scar which he received while following his father with a reaping hook. Hemp was raised extensively at that early day and was cut with a hemp hook. His place was heavily timbered and has been cleared of thousands of feet of good walnut and oak timber. The old log house of the primitive age still stands on his place as a reminder of the days which will never recur, and an old flint-lock gun adds to the familiarity of the scene to those who were pioneers. The timber in those days was transformed into boards by two men with a saw, one standing upon the log and the other beneath, and in this way the boards for the door of the old log house were made. Fire-places were used for cooking, pots and kettles being hung on the old cranes, and stoves with their skillets and modern utensils, were a matter of great curiosity, when they first came into use. That was before the days when kerosene was used, light being almost entirely supplied by candles of tallow, and fires were kindled by the use of flint and tinder.

On February 23, 1862, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Sarah E. Garton, who had attended school under him. She is a daughter of William C. and Lavina (Bragg) Garton of Kentucky, the former dying in this county in 1897, and the latter on May 13, 1894. This union was productive of the following offspring: Abraham L., a grain merchant of DeKalb; S. B., a physician of Rushville; Mary L., wife of John Yocum, of Bloomington township; Martha M., wife of James M. Moore, of Bloomington township; one who died in infancy; William H., a barber of Rushville, who married Lillie Brown; Lilly B., wife of J. R. Sampson, of St. Joseph; Charles A., who married Eva Roach, of Sugar Creek; Zachariah G., who married Musie Brown, a sister of William H. Brown's wife; Nancy A., wife of Byrley Pepper of Platte County; and Byrdie A. Mr. Jones has served as director in his school

district for 13 years. He is a man of educational attainments, a student by nature, and has done much to benefit the schools of the county. He is also a surveyor and his party elected him county surveyor on November 8, 1904. He has always been a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and has always voted the national ticket straight since. He has frequently been called upon to serve as delegate to county conventions and works hard for party success. Fraternally, he is a member of Wellington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M.

JOHAN N. KARNs, one of the prominent farmers of Washington township, Buchanan County, who owns a well-improved and fertile and productive farm of 312 acres, in section 33, township 57, range 34, belongs to one of the old and honorable families of this county. Mr. Karns was born February 11, 1864, on the old Karns homestead, of which his present farm is a portion, and is a son of George Sampson and Matilda (Watson) Karns.

Michael Karns, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Bedford County, Virginia. The family records tell of his and two brothers' participation in the War of 1812. He married Mary Bales, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they came to Missouri in 1837, locating first at the old Indian agency which is now included in Center township, Buchanan County, but in 1839 they moved to Washington township. At that time all this smiling, cultivated, farming land was covered with heavy timber, Indians and wild animals still found homes here and the hardest pioneer conditions prevailed. That this must have been a time of dire trial to our subject's grandparents can scarcely be doubted, and especially to the grandmother. She had been tenderly reared and highly educated and was fitted by personal attractions and social advantages to shine in the highest circles of civilized communities. But she cheerfully accepted the life of hardship, which provision for the large family of nine children made necessary, and she was for years the center of not only a loving family, but of the neighborhood who ever found warm hospitality extended at the Karns homestead. With her husband she was active in the work of the early Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington township. The pioneer preacher knew that his

welcome always awaited him at the home of these most worthy people. Michael Karns died in 1847, but she survived until 1862.

The late George Sampson Karns, the son of Michael and Mary (Bales) Karns, and the father of our subject, was born in Bedford County, Virginia, December 23, 1821, and died in Buchanan County, Missouri, March 12, 1904, passing away honored and respected by all who had known him. He was four years of age when his parents made their first removal, to Lee County, Virginia, and was 16 years old when they came to Buchanan County, Missouri. Although he was not the eldest son of the family, he seemed to be the one endowed with the greatest amount of ability to plan and to execute the plans for the general good, and while still a youth he was looked up to by the rest of the household.

At the time the Karns first settled in this State, they were in very straitened circumstances. The money capital possessed by the family was represented by the sum of \$5.05. At that time the schools were very indifferent and far apart, but even these poor advantages were denied George after coming to this section, and his real schooling was completed when he was not more than nine years of age. In his mother, however, he found an inspiration and a helper and although, while still a boy, he had to take almost a man's part in the developing of the home farm, he was ambitious enough to take advantage of every educational opportunity that came in his way. He read every book to be obtained and doubtless listened closely to the conversations which took place by the side of the hospitable hearthstone, his parents always keeping to the old Southern custom of entertaining the visitors in the locality. Thus Mr. Karns became well informed, notably so, and was considered one of the best posted men of his locality, taking an interest in both public matters and local affairs until the close of his long and useful life, at the age of 82 years.

After the death of his father, George Sampson Karns remained at home and managed the home farm for his mother, while his brothers, John N. and James C., left the homestead and crossed the plains to seek their fortunes, with thousands of others, in the mines of California. Five years after the death of his father, Mr. Karns was married, in 1850, to Matilda Watson, who was born in 1831, not far from Lafayette, Indiana, on the site of the battlefield of Tippecanoe, and died in Buchanan County, Missouri,

October 31, 1872. She was a daughter of Dr. Paschal and Ella (Jenkins) Watson, who were early settlers at Grand River, Missouri. Dr. Watson was a very prominent man of his day, one of the leading medical practitioners and a staunch Whig, who took a very active part in the political campaigns of his time.

The children of George Sampson Karns and wife were: Mary E., who married W. V. Grier, a farmer of Clinton County, Missouri, and has six children,—Clinton (residing in Buchanan County), Ralph W. (an attorney of St. Joseph), George S. (of Kansas City, Missouri), and Arthur, Nellie and Mary, who live at home; Elizabeth A., who is the wife of Leroy F. Jeffries, a farmer of Washington township; Sarah J., who resides at St. Joseph; Paschal W., who is a farmer in Agency township; Belle, who married W. H. Gilpin, of Washington township; Carrie B., who married Edward B. Gilpin, of Washington township, and has four children; John N., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Margaret, who married C. A. Tull, and resides on the old homestead; and Etta, who died unmarried, at the age of 24 years.

When George Sampson Karns started out for himself, it was with a heavy debt on his farm, but the same perseverance and industry which had made him a dependable youth continued with him in the management of his own affairs and he became, in the course of years, one of the county's substantial as he had long been one of its respected men. Prior to his death, he erected a beautiful home at a cost of \$4,000, and his immediate surroundings were in keeping with it. While he never sought political office, he was always willing to perform a citizen's duty and was foremost in promoting enterprises which reflected benefits upon his locality. His political affiliation was with the Republican party and he consistently supported its principles through days of public storm and stress. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John N. Karns, our subject, was educated in the schools of Washington township, enjoying advantages never afforded his father. He remained on the old homestead until his marriage and for several years after. In December, 1893, he located on his present farm, where he has 312 acres of some of the best land in the northern section of the county. It is a part of the old homestead farm and has been brought to a fine state of cultivation. He is a practical farmer and has discovered that his most profitable crops are




THOMAS W. EVANS

corn and hay. He has given much attention to the raising of good cattle and horses of high grade, mainly intended for driving purposes. His stock is all first class. His Poland-China hogs and his cattle are well worth exhibiting at agricultural expositions. In 1903, Mr. Karns erected his present handsome residence, which is one of comfort and modern convenience.

In October, 1890, Mr. Karns was married to Ida May Landis, who was born at Sigourney, Iowa, and is a daughter of Judge J. H. Landis, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. Three children have been born to this union, namely: George Sampson, born August 21, 1891; Fay Katherine, born January 18, 1893; and Jason Landis, born March 25, 1895.

Politically, Mr. Karns, like his father, has always been identified with the Republican party. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.


HOMAS W. EVANS, who has been almost exclusively engaged in the banking business since early manhood, is cashier of the Merchants' Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri, one of the oldest as well as one of the soundest financial institutions of the city.

The Merchants' Bank was organized in 1878 as the successor to the First National Bank of St. Joseph, which was organized in 1863 by Thomas E. Tootle, John B. Hundley, and Gen. B. F. Loan, and was the first national bank in existence in St. Joseph. The first president was Thomas E. Tootle, who still resides in this city, Mr. Hundley being vice-president and E. M. Yates, cashier. It was reorganized into the Merchants' Bank in 1878, and each succeeding year since has witnessed its growth in strength and influence. Its present officers are Louis Boder, president; J. H. Robison, vice-president; Thomas W. Evans, cashier; and Max Andriano, assistant cashier. Its directorate includes: Mr. Boder, Mr. Robison, James M. Wilson, William H. Griffith and Thomas W. Evans. It has a capital stock of \$200,000 and its condition in all its departments is most satisfactory.

Thomas W. Evans was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1843, and was there reared to manhood, receiving his educational training in the public schools. At the age of 18 years, in 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 15th Reg., Ohio

Vol. Inf., and served as a private four years and four months, being in the 4th Army Corps at the time of his discharge at San Antonio, Texas, at the close of the war. He returned to his home in Ohio and remained until 1867, when he went West to Plattsmouth, Nebraska. There he engaged in the banking business with the firm of Tootle, Hanna & Clark, which organized the First National Bank of that city. Mr. Evans served as assistant cashier until the spring of 1874, when he came to St. Joseph and entered the First National Bank in the same capacity. In 1880 he succeeded Mr. Yates as cashier of the Merchants' Bank, and served efficiently as such until 1887, when the stock of this bank changed hands. In July, 1890, he was again called to the office of cashier of the Merchants' Bank of St. Joseph, the duties of which office he has faithfully and satisfactorily discharged since. He is a man of recognized business ability, widely acquainted throughout this section of the State, and enjoys the highest respect of everyone.

Mr. Evans was joined in marriage with Mary C. Venable, a daughter of Joseph Venable, who had resided in St. Joseph prior to 1861, but who was living at Memphis, Tennessee, at the time of his death by yellow fever in 1878. In politics, our subject has always been a Republican, and from 1882 to 1884 served as treasurer of the city of St. Joseph. He is a member of Custer Post, No. 7, G. A. R., of which he is past commander, and is past senior vice-department commander of Missouri. Religiously, he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. His portrait accompanies this sketch, being presented on a foregoing page.

EORGE MARKER, a prominent retired citizen of Easton, Buchanan County, was engaged in the mercantile business here for a number of years and is widely known among the citizens of this section. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 14, 1838, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Chaney) Marker.

Philip Marker, grandfather of our subject, was born in Germany and after his marriage came to America, locating in Pennsylvania. He came West to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1838, making most of the journey in a wagon, and took a claim in Marion township. He and his wife both died in this township and are buried

in Bowen Cemetery. Jacob Marker, father of our subject, was born in Alsace, Germany, and came to this country with his parents. He moved from near Oil City, Pennsylvania, to Stark County, Ohio, where he lived until 1842, then started West for Missouri. He located in section 23, township 57, range 33, in Marion township, Buchanan County, on 80 acres of government land, and later acquired an additional tract of 40 acres. It was mostly timber land, but he cleared much of it and engaged in farming with success. He died at the age of 69 years and his wife at 89 years, both being buried in Blakeley Cemetery. He married Catherine Chaney, also a native of Alsace, Germany, who accompanied her parents to this country. As a result of this union, seven children were born: Catherine (widow of Ezra Birt), who lives at Stewartsville, Missouri; Philip, who is a retired farmer living at Hemple, Missouri; George; Mary Ann, deceased wife of Larkin Blakeley; Fred, a retired farmer of Clarksdale, Missouri; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lewis, who lives in Tremont township; and Matilda, who married James Clark of Gentry County, Missouri.

George Marker attended school but little, as the opportunity was not present, and at the age of 19 years went to California by steamer, *via* New York City. There he sold goods, drove a pack train and drove cattle to market, going to Washington, Idaho and Oregon. He continued there until 1864, when he went to San Francisco, and from there crossed the plains on horseback to Missouri. He located in St. Joseph and engaged in freighting between that city and Denver, driving seven yoke of oxen to a wagon and a trailer. He hauled groceries and provisions, and made one trip with army supplies for the government. He continued this work for one season, then purchased the original 80 acres bought by his father in Marion township, where he lived until 1873. In that year he sold the farm and located in St. Joseph, where he engaged in teaming and later settled at Frazer. In 1874 he located at Easton and established a general store, which he conducted with a high degree of success until 1897, since which time he has lived a retired life. He has been connected with various banks at different places, and owns considerable property.

In the fall of 1866, Mr. Marker was joined in marriage with Rebecca Clark, a daughter of Jesse Clark of Kentucky, who came to Buchanan County at an early date, settling in Marion town-

ship. Mrs. Marker died February 8, 1878, leaving one child, Leonora B., who married J. C. Frick, of Easton, and has two children,—Harry P. and Ragina. Our subject was again married, in 1880, to Nancy J. Leftwich, who died in 1882. In October, 1882, he married Cynthia Graves, of Tremont township, this county, and they have four children: Cleveland H., assistant cashier of the Kidder Bank of Kidder, Missouri; Hazel, born in January, 1887; Georgia, born November 4, 1888; and Clifford C., born January 15, 1890. In politics, he is a Democrat and has served as school director.

ROBERT JEPHTHA WHITE, one of the progressive business men of Rushville, Buchanan County, who carries on in the town a large blacksmithing, milling and feed grinding business, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, January 28, 1856, and is a son of Walter C. and Rosetta (Robinson) White.

Walter C. White was born at Niagara Falls, New York, where he was reared and educated, and for some years worked at ship carpentry. Later he moved to Oberlin, Ohio, where he engaged for a time in brick manufacturing, but spent the latter part of his life as a farmer, and died there in 1872. He married Rosetta Robinson and they reared a family of six children, namely: Charles W., deceased; Alice, deceased, who was the wife of Stephen Kellogg, of Lorain County, Ohio; Robert Jephtha, of this sketch; Josephine, deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Hozier; Nellie, who married Charles F. Conklin, of East Gilead, Michigan; and Frederick, of Cleveland, Ohio. Walter C. White was a member of the First Congregational Church of Oberlin, a man who was highly respected by all who knew him. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party.

Our subject completed his common-school education in Lorain County at the age of 15 years, and then began to assist in caring for the family, working with his father until 18 years old in the brickmaking business. They manufactured the brick which was used in the construction of several of the leading churches of Oberlin. In that city he then learned the trade of blacksmith, in the shop of Penfield & Son, with whom he remained two years. In December, 1876, he came West in search of a good, permanent location for his business, settling first at Cromwell, Iowa,

where he worked for two years. He then spent two years at Clermont, Missouri, and then returned to Iowa and entered the shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, at Creston. In 1882 he removed to Lenox, Taylor County, Iowa, two years later going to McCook, Nebraska. After nine months there, he returned for a few days to Creston and then moved to St. Joseph, Missouri. After spending some time at San Antonio, Cosby and Helena, Missouri, Mr. White finally selected Rushville as offering the best business field and located here on August 28, 1900. He has a pleasant home and good business prospects and has been welcomed as a skilled workman and responsible business man.

On March 18, 1879, Mr. White was married to Clara Garreth, a daughter of Zacharias Garreth, of St. Joseph, and they have three children: Nellie, wife of Henry Garby, of Cosby, Missouri; Earl, of St. Joseph; and Mary, wife of Clifford Clark of St. Joseph. Each one of his children have been blessed with a son or daughter and Mr. White has thus thrice been made a grandfather. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

Ever since his majority, Mr. White has been identified with the Republican party. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons and the Odd Fellows. He is a man who is well informed on all questions, especially on matters concerning the State of Missouri, through which he has traveled so extensively. At all the different points where business connections held him, he left friends behind, and he has had no difficulty in making many friends at Rushville. He takes an active interest in educational matters and has shown himself ready to assist in civic reforms and improvements.

HUGO GREBEL, one of the most prominent business men of St. Joseph, is manager of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association for this city, doing an exclusively wholesale business.

Mr. Grebel was born August 8, 1856, at Zittau, Saxony, Germany, and is a son of August and Agnes (Behrens) Grebel. August Grebel was a son of a Lutheran minister, and was born in Thuringia, Germany. A financier and capitalist, he was for many years a man of business and social importance at Zittau. He married the daughter of a manufacturer at Magdeburg,

Prussia, and they had seven children, two of whom located in America.

Hugo Grebel had all the educational and social advantages given the children of wealthy parents. He attended the best schools, graduated at the local gymnasium and later took a classical course at a leading academy. His tastes led him to enter business life and in 1872 he became book-keeper in a large industrial establishment, where he remained three years. He then entered the German Army, serving in the 66th Regiment Prussian Infantry, and later as 1st lieutenant in the 102d Regiment, Saxon Infantry. After his army service and a visit to England, he returned home and entered into business with his father. In 1884 he went to Leipsic to manage a type foundry owned by his father and built up a very large business which gave employment to 150 men. As agent of this business, Mr. Grebel traveled a number of years over some of the most interesting portions of South America and in 1888 came to New York by way of San Francisco. A second visit in 1890 confirmed his former pleasant impressions, resulting in the sale of his business in Germany and removal to the United States. Since December, 1891, Mr. Grebel has been connected with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, whose reputation in the manufacture of beer extends to all foreign countries. This company established a branch at St. Joseph in 1885, purchasing ground at the corner of Fifth street and Mitchell avenue, where they erected a building. In 1892, Mr. Grebel was appointed agent of the company at St. Joseph, with full control, and his subsequent success has proved the selection a wise one. His traveling experience made his appointment to this responsible position desirable, and it has been justified by a large increase in business and an extended field of operation. It was found that the building erected was not large enough to accommodate the increased trade, and in 1903 the old building was replaced by a new one at a cost of \$32,000, the dimensions of which are 75 by 280 feet. It is a brick structure and the office and warehouse are unexcelled in equipment and the arrangements for expeditious handling of trade.

In 1892, Hugo Grebel was joined in marriage with Bertha Wezler, who came of a prominent St. Louis family, and they live in a fine home at No. 110 North 12th street. Our subject is a highly educated gentleman, of genial temperament and pleasant manner. He has

been president of the Landwehr-Verein, and belongs to the Red Men and the Elks. His social circle is wide, both among Germans and Americans, and he is a very highly esteemed citizen of St. Joseph.



WILLIAM S. KINNISON, the leading druggist of St. Joseph, operating two large drug houses here, is one of the city's self-made, successful business men. He was born in Andrew County, Missouri, in 1866, and is a son of Cyrus J. and Abigail (Jones) Kinnison.

The Kinnison family obtains its name and many of its leading characteristics from Scotland. Two brothers from the Highlands established themselves in Virginia, prior to the Revolutionary War. This pioneering spirit seemingly was inherited by the grandfather of our subject, William W. Kinnison, who, born in Virginia, went to Ohio, thence to Iowa and still later to Missouri, where he died aged 72 years.

Cyrus J. Kinnison was born in Ohio in 1834 and went to Illinois in young manhood. When President Lincoln issued his calls for troops, Mr. Kinnison enlisted as a private in the Union Army, entering an Iowa regiment, in which he served until the close of the war. He was wounded and was also taken prisoner, being confined for a time in Texas. After the close of hostilities he went to Andrew County, Missouri, and has since resided at Bolekow. He has been active in local affairs and has held office on numerous occasions. He married Abigail Jones, who was born in Indiana, and they had a family of seven children, the five survivors being: Allison W., born in Illinois, now engaged in a livery business at Maryville, Missouri, who married Cordelia Robinson, and has four children,—Goldie, Robert, Rollo and Clyde; Charles A., born in Illinois, resides on a farm in Missouri; William S., of this sketch; Cora B., born in Missouri, married Thomas O. Randall, of Andrew County; and Hattie E., born in Missouri, who resides at home.

William S. Kinnison's education in the common schools of Andrew County and St. Joseph was obtained before he was 13 years old as at that age he entered the drug store of Dr. Riley of Bolekow, this being the beginning of a very successful business career. Later he was engaged for three years with A. Kienzle, of St. Joseph, and later, with the Van Natta-Lynds Drug Company

of St. Joseph, remaining with the latter concern for 13 years. In 1889 he engaged in a retail drug business for himself, opening a store on the corner of Fourth and Edmond streets, St. Joseph. This he still continues and since September 1, 1903, has been the owner and operator of the drug business on the corner of Seventh and Edmond streets, this combination representing two of the most successful retail drug stores in the city.

In 1890, Mr. Kinnison was married in St. Joseph to Bertha M. Max, who was born in St. Joseph, and is a daughter of Jacob J. Max, one of the old settlers here. They have two children,—Doris C. and Max W.

Mr. Kinnison has spent almost his whole life in the drug trade and few have a wider or more thorough knowledge of the business than he. His gratifying success must be attributed to his perseverance and industry. The qualities which made him, as a lad of 13 years, decide on a career and consistently shape his life in the same direction ever since, have won him the confidence of the public and his consequent large and constantly increasing business prominence. In politics he is one of the city's staunch Republicans. His fraternal connection is limited to membership in the Knights of Pythias at St. Joseph.



IRAM L. BREWSTER, one of the leading farmers of Wayne township, Buchanan County, who resides on his well-cultivated farm of 240 acres, situated in section 29, is one of the representative men of his locality. Mr. Brewster was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 10, 1844, and is a son of William and Caroline (Mattice) Brewster.

Calvin Brewster, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, where he followed farming until the age of 50 years, when he removed to Stark County, Ohio, and there continued to follow in agricultural life. Later, he lived several years in Van Buren County, Iowa, removing from there to Nevada, where he died at over 90 years of age. He was the father of 16 children, all of whom reached mature years.

William Brewster, father of our subject, was born in 1816 in Stark County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He was accidentally killed in 1863, near Toledo, Ohio. He married Caroline Mattice, and they had these children: Marilla, who died young; George, who served through



HON. AUGUSTUS SALTZMAN

almost three years of the Civil War, a member of Company E, 23d Reg., Michigan Vol. Inf., and died shortly after being honorably discharged; and Hiram L., of this sketch. The mother died in Buchanan County, Missouri, in April, 1904.

Hiram L. Brewster attended school in Medina County, Ohio, until the age of 14 years, and he then spent two years as a clerk in a bank at Three Rivers, Michigan, and an equal length of time as a clerk in the postoffice at the same place. In July, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in Company E, 11th Reg., Michigan Vol. Inf., and was honorably discharged after five months, on account of illness. In August, 1862, he reenlisted, entering Company G, 25th Reg., Michigan Vol. Inf., and continued in the army until his honorable discharge at Jackson, Michigan, in July, 1865, having seen much hard service, and having participated in all the engagements with his regiment in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

After returning from the army, Mr. Brewster spent a year at the home of his uncle in Ohio. He then started overland to Fort Scott, Kansas, with a fine Canadian team, and, after some prospecting, settled on the farm on which he still resides, having lived in Buchanan County since 1866. For nine winters after locating in Wayne township, Mr. Brewster taught school, spending his summers in the cultivation of his farm, and from 1877 to 1884 he was successfully engaged in a mercantile business at Halls Station. Since then he has devoted himself entirely to the operation of his large farm. With his intelligent knowledge of all the principles of farming, he has met with gratifying success and is counted with the township's substantial men.

From early manhood he has been identified with the Republican party and with true ideas of citizenship shirks no political duty, but has never sought office. From 1880 to 1900 he was employed as one of the census enumerators.

Mr. Brewster is a consistent member of the Baptist Church and for seven years held the office of clerk in the local body. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons.

HON. AUGUSTUS SALTZMAN. One of the best known citizens of the city of St. Joseph is Judge Augustus Saltzman, who has been a resident of Buchanan County for 54 years. He was born in Prince George County, Maryland, April 2, 1842;

the same year his parents moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where they lived until the spring of 1850, in June of that year removing to St. Joseph. Many of the old pioneers of the county will remember Judge Saltzman's father, who was a carpenter and contractor by trade and who assisted in erecting many of the old landmarks of the city, Main street being in those days the principal business district of the town. Judge Saltzman received but a common-school education, such as was obtainable in those early days. When but 16 years of age, he helped to grade the road-bed of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. His father taught him the carpenter's trade, after which he started in to learn the mercantile business. He worked for Maj. F. W. Smith, general merchandise, Fischer & Collins, boots and shoes, and was also in the employ of H. B. Ketcham, queensware and crockery, and was registering clerk in the Post Office under Hon. John L. Bittinger.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, at the age of 19, he enlisted in Company B, 1st Reg., Nebraska Vol. Inf., as a private, and participated in most of the important battles of the West, being at Wilson Creek, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Shiloh and others. After his term of service expired, he returned home and assisted in organizing Company A, 43rd Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., of which he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, and during the greater part of the term of his last service was acting assistant adjutant-general.

At the close of the war in 1865, he received an honorable discharge, returned to St. Joseph and engaged in the drug business, from which he retired on receiving from the County Court an appointment as justice of the peace to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Felix Robidoux. At this time he began the study of the law under and with the law firm of Hon. J. C. Parker, Col. James Strong and Jeff Chandler. He held the office of justice of the peace for 16 consecutive years. In 1872 he was appointed chief of the St. Joseph fire department and in 1882 was elected city attorney. After this he built the steamboat "Saltzman" here in the city on the bank of the river and ran it several years.

On October 17, 1876, our subject was married to Virginia Crone; no children have been born to their union.

In 1896, Judge Saltzman was elected county judge of the Second District by a flattering majority, and proved himself a competent and conscientious official, inaugurating modern business principles in the management of county affairs

and by his honorable administration of his office acquitting himself in a manner highly creditable and to the entire satisfaction of the people who chose him as their public servant. His practical application and fitness for the duties of the position won for him a re-election in 1898 by a handsomely increased majority.

Judge Saltzman is a man of sterling character and unsullied reputation, and an enterprising and public-spirited citizen ever seeking to promote the upbuilding of St. Joseph and Buchanan County. In the positions of trust that have been committed to his charge he has ever merited the confidence reposed in him and he may well pride himself that his sterling qualities of character have earned for him an enviable reputation. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

EDWARD B. GILPIN. One of the fine farms of that part of Buchanan County, known as Washington township, is that highly cultivated tract of 205 acres situated in section 30, township 57, range 34, owned by Edward B. Gilpin, one of the township's substantial and representative citizens. Mr. Gilpin was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1856, and is a son of Gideon and Eliza C. (Heyburn) Gilpin.

The Gilpin family is of English extraction. It was founded in America by emigrants of that name who accompanied William Penn, the great Quaker pioneer, when he came to Pennsylvania. The Gilpins separated from the immediate Penn colony, going north and establishing themselves in Delaware County. The land there was then owned by the Indians, and for safety the new settlers excavated a cave to which they could retire when danger threatened, and this cave is still shown in Birmingham township, Delaware County, and still bears the name of Gilpin's Cave. The family records tell that this ancestor, Joseph Gilpin, reared here a family of 14 children, cleared up a large body of land and firmly established the Quaker faith in that neighborhood. Like many other families that joined fortunes with William Penn, the Gilpin family belonged to the nobility in England. Their settlement in Pennsylvania was mainly the result of religious persecutions in their own land.

Isaac Gilpin, the great-grandfather of our subject, took part in the Revolutionary War. It is probable that he lived for a considerable period

in the old brick house which still stands in Delaware County, the first one ever erected there, but this did not remain his location continuously. We learn that he was a man of affairs, held official position along the Eastern Shore of Maryland and had a seat in the Colonial Congress. His marriage to a Miss Darlington united two old families of the days of Penn's settlement. They had four children: George F., who lived on his father's homestead; Ruth C., who married Ziba Darlington; John D., the grandfather of our subject; and Hannah, who never married.

John D. Gilpin was reared on the old family homestead, where he was born in 1799 and died in 1893. He too was a man of prominence, one selected by his fellow citizens to hold offices and to represent their interests in legislative and judicial bodies. He farmed the homestead acres and there reared a family by two marriages. His first wife, Sarah Taylor, was born in 1800 and died in 1837. Her children were: Hannah, Rebecca, Ann, Gideon, Elizabeth and Sarah. Gideon and Sarah survive, the latter being a resident of Spokane, Washington. John D. Gilpin was an active member of the Whig party. His religious life was directed according to the simple, peaceful methods of the Quaker faith.

Gideon Gilpin, father of our subject, was born May 5, 1828, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in the old brick house mentioned above. An interesting fact connected with this residence is that it was made the headquarters of Lord Howe at one time in the Revolutionary War, and several romances dealing with the movements of the Patriot army refer to this old home, which has sheltered so many generations and has witnessed strange events under its roof, the facts, perhaps, not being more wonderful than the fanciful tales. A gun belonging to Lord Howe was preserved by the family until it, with many other valuable and interesting relics, was destroyed by fire, after Gideon Gilpin had moved to the West.

When Gideon Gilpin was old enough to attend school, the only ones available in his locality were the subscription schools, where only elemental instruction could be obtained. Later he was sent to a Friends' boarding school, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. After completing his education, he returned to the home farm where he continued to reside until about 1868. He then moved to the West and spent one year in Boone County, and three years in Cass County, Iowa, and then removed to Buchanan County, Missouri. In Cass County he had owned a hotel, but this he

sold when he came to Buchanan County. He invested here in farming lands and at one time owned 1200 acres. For some 10 years he carried on an extensive stock business and was also interested in real estate. When he finally located at St. Joseph, he embarked in a grocery business, establishing the store with which he was connected for two years, under the firm name of Gilpin & Company, on the corner of 17th and Francis streets. He had other business interests which took him over the greater part of the Southwest for a number of years. During his whole active life he was a strong supporter of the Republican party. Like his ancestors, Mr. Gilpin adhered to the faith of the Society of Friends.

In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1850, Mr. Gilpin was married to Eliza C. Heyburn, who was born in that county, November 27, 1829. She was a daughter of George and Rachel D. (Brinton) Heyburn, both of whom were natives of Delaware County, but of English ancestry. Mr. Heyburn was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. He was also a strong Whig in his political sympathies. George Heyburn and wife had 11 children, namely: Edith S., of Chester County, Pennsylvania; Letitia, John B. and Phœbe, deceased; Eliza C., the mother of our subject; William, Sarah L. and Edmund, deceased; Lydia Emma, of Chester County, Pennsylvania; and Elizabeth and Edward, both deceased.

Gideon Gilpin and wife had 12 children, namely: Sarah, deceased; William H., of Saxton; John D., of the business firm of Gilpin Brothers; George H.; Edward B., of this sketch; Charles Sumner, a cigar and tobacco dealer at St. Louis; Joseph, who married Bertha Hagdorn and resides at St. Joseph; Vincent, who married Sophia Van Hatten and is interested in coal mining but resides at St. Joseph; Elwood, owner of a good mine in Idaho; Mary, wife of Frank Haskell, who is in the cigar and tobacco business at St. Louis; Harry, owner of mines at Central City, Alaska, a prominent citizen, owner of a store and an engineer on a local steamboat; Rachel H., wife of Benjamin Robinson, of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Elizabeth H., of Washington township. Mr. Gilpin gave his children the best available educational opportunities and has the gratification of knowing that all are well established in life and are respected and esteemed members of their various communities.

Edward B. Gilpin, the immediate subject of this sketch, is of the sixth generation of American

Gilpins. He commenced his education in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, continued it in Boone County, Iowa, and completed it in Cass County, Iowa. He accompanied his parents to Buchanan County and remained at home until the age of 21 years. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and has spent the greater part of his life as a farmer, although for three years, during which he continued to also attend to his farming, he dealt in real estate at St. Joseph. He proved himself a good business man in this connection, but his choice of occupation has been agriculture.

In the fall of 1882, Mr. Gilpin bought a tract of good land, containing 125 acres, locally known as the Mosley farm, in section 30, township 57, range 34, in Washington township, and to this he added, in 1901, the Thomas Hastings place, of 80 acres, also in Washington township, making an aggregate of fine farming land of 205 acres. This is probably as productive land as can be found in Washington township and Mr. Gilpin has it all under cultivation. His crops consist of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes and his stock includes first-class cattle, horses and hogs. In 1901 he had the misfortune of having his home destroyed by fire, but a new and more commodious one has taken its place.

In 1883 Mr. Gilpin was married to Carrie B. Karns, who is a daughter of George Sampson Karns, a prominent citizen and wealthy farmer of Washington township. Four children have been born to them, viz: Grace C., Clara Myrtle, Bernard and Charles S., all of whom are at home. Mr. Gilpin and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fraternally, our subject is connected with the Camp of the Woodmen of the World at Saxton. Politically, he is a Republican. He is one of the township's most worthy men and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. He is recognized as a liberal, broad-minded man, who keeps posted on all current events and works for the advancement of his immediate community and township. He has been particularly active in school matters.

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CHARLES M. STREET, senior member of the law firm of Street, Eastin & Corby, of St. Joseph, occupies a recognized position as a member of the bar of Buchanan County. He was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1871, and is a son of James M. and Mary (Ewing) Street.

The Street family is of English extraction and Quaker ancestry. The founder of the family in America was Peter Street, who landed on the shore of Delaware Bay in 1707. His son Zadoc and his son, Aaron, with their patriarchal families, crossed the Alleghany Mountains to Ohio, meeting with all kinds of hardships on the journey. They founded Salem, the "city of peace," and there grew and prospered. Descendants were among the founders of Salem, Illinois, and of Salem, Iowa, carrying into each locality not only the peacefully suggestive name, but also the peaceful, quiet virtues which particularly mark the members of the Society of Friends, as the religious body is now generally denominated.

James M. Street, father of our subject, was born at Toledo, Ohio, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1896, aged 61 years. The mother died in 1877, aged 42 years. The family consisted of four sons and one daughter, namely: Emery J., one of the most prominent citizens of Kansas City, Missouri, vice-president and financial manager of the R. H. Williams Grocery Company and president of the Kansas City Driving Association; Ewing M., of Kansas City, Missouri, private secretary to the general manager of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company; Annie M., a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Charles M., of this sketch; and Eugene F., who is billing clerk for the Southern Pacific Company at Los Angeles, California. James M. Street moved from Ohio to Evansville, Indiana, where he studied law under Hon. John W. Foster, and later practiced in that State. In 1867 he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, entering into the insurance business, which he continued with great success, representing many of the leading companies of the East. He was active in city affairs and was a member of the City Council, and at one time officiated as mayor during the absence of Mayor Hosea.

After completing his common-school education at St. Joseph, and making necessary preparation, our subject spent a year in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. His study of the law was prosecuted under the direction of M. A. Reed, of St. Joseph, and he was admitted to the bar in 1893, becoming in 1895 a partner in the firm of Reed, James & Street. Later Mr. Street practiced alone for a time. In May, 1903, the present firm came into existence. It is a combination of youth and talent and occupies a prominent place in the professional ranks of the city and county.

In 1898, at St. Joseph, Mr. Street was married to Viola A. Bailey, who is a daughter of N. C. Bailey, of Troy, Kansas. They have two children, both born in St. Joseph,—C. Milton, Jr. and Elva G. Mr. Street has a half-brother, Ralph W., who is the son of his father's second marriage with Susan Wood, a native of Dunkirk, New York, who died in 1897, aged 56 years. This promising young man is a graduate of the St. Joseph High School and is a student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he will graduate in the law department in the class of 1905.

Politically, Mr. Street is affiliated with the Republican party. His fraternal membership is with the Elks.

MANASSA PATTON LAY, Sr., one of the prominent citizens of Buchanan County, and a well-known agriculturist of Rush township, where he resides on a highly cultivated farm of 30 acres, situated in section 12, was born in Scott County, Virginia, July 14, 1830, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Lucy (Bryant) Lay.

The early family home of the Lay family for many generations was in North Carolina, and there Isaac Lay, our subject's grandfather, was born and reared. His occupation was farming and this he carried on in his native State and later in Scott County, Virginia, to which county he had removed and where he subsequently died. He was the father of six children: Benjamin F., Buck, James, William, Lawrence and Rachel.

Benjamin F. Lay was born in North Carolina and resided there until after his marriage, when he removed to Scott County, Virginia, and later, to Claiborne County, Tennessee, where he farmed four years. In 1842 he came to Missouri, settling in Daviess County, where he continued to farm until 1883, when he came to Buchanan County and spent his eight remaining years with his son, our subject. Benjamin F. Lay married Lucy Bryant, who was a daughter of Thomas Bryant, a young aide-de-camp to General Washington during the Revolutionary War, who was a witness to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The eight children of this union were: Ephraim, deceased; Theresa, wife of Ewen Lake; Miles and Calvin, deceased; Manassa Patton, of this sketch; Louisa, deceased, who was the wife of



CHARLES W. BROWN

Harvey Groves; John, deceased; and Charity, deceased, who was the wife of Joseph Early.

Benjamin F. Lay was a prominent man of his day, active in both public and local affairs. In early life a Whig, he later became a Democrat and served in many responsible offices. He was constable and deputy collector of Harrison township, Daviess County, Missouri, and was a man whose judgment was consulted in all local matters. For years he was a deacon in the Baptist Church and his home was always open to ministers of that church. In every relation of life he proved himself worthy and he left to his family a name of unblemished integrity.

Our subject received his early education in the schools of Daviess County, Missouri, and grew to manhood assisting his father on the home farm. In 1870, after study and preparation, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and continued his pastoral duties until 1880. After severing his relations with that body, he united with the Christian Church and now occupies the position of elder.

In 1851 Mr. Lay moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, and settled down to farming and, although not yet ordained, preached in the local churches. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, entering a company in Col. Elijah Gates' regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Grantico, Louisiana, and after two weeks was exchanged and rejoined his company.

Mr. Lay was married first, in 1850, to Matilda Lynch, who died in 1878. They had a family of seven children, namely: Sarah, Ephraim, Manassa P., Jr., Mary Low, Wesley, Fanny and Charity. Sarah married Joseph Reynolds and they had five children: Mamie, who married Henry Meyers and has four children,—William, Otis, Timothy and an unnamed infant; Susan, who married Charles Foster and has one daughter,—Josie; Lawrence, who married Bertha Latchau, and has one son,—Timothy; Florence, who married Archie Means and has three children,—Ronald, Helen and Joseph; and Timmie. Ephraim married Mattie Devorse. Manassa P., Jr., married Rosa La Fave and has two children,—Roy and Earl. Mary Low married Charles Conard and has seven children,—Ruby, Ray, Henry, Veta, Lucy, Joseph Patton and Oakley. Wesley married Mary Frazier and has three children,—Bertha, Pearl and an unnamed son. Fanny married I. Y. Elliott and has three children,—Cecil, Willis and Ira. Charity married

James Smith and has four children,—Clarence, M. P., Roy and Murlin.

In 1880, Mr. Lay was married to his present wife, Mrs. Amanda Armstrong (nee Bundy).

Our subject has always been one of the prominent, progressive and broadminded men of his locality, a leader in educational and moral movements and one whose sterling traits of character have always brought him respect and esteem. He is an outspoken supporter of the Prohibition party, to which he has devoted his energies for a long time. He was prominently mentioned on several occasions for responsible offices such as county judge and as State representative and there are few men in Rush township who are better equipped mentally or morally for such offices of trust. His fraternal connections include the Good Templars, the Masons and the Odd Fellows.



CHARLES W. BROWN, deceased, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was prominently identified with the real estate interests of St. Joseph, Missouri, for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Brown was born in 1857 in Washington County, Ohio, where his early life was passed and his education secured. He died January 13, 1901, at his home in St. Joseph.

When Mr. Brown came to this city about 1876, he selected the real estate line as the one most promising to his business point of view and he lived to realize his ambitions, the city having developed along the paths he foresaw, miles of streets having been added to her jurisdiction and more and more adjacent territory having been absorbed from year to year. In this prosperity he was a prominent factor and for 25 years gave his attention to enhancing the values of real estate in this locality and in promoting the establishment here of some of the city's greatest industries. For a time he was associated with the late J. M. Hall, but more recently with his brother, George Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Brown, with offices at Fourth and Francis streets.

Mr. Brown was married on June 16, 1880, to Sallie R. Rogers, a daughter of James W. Rogers and a member of a prominent Kentucky family. He is survived by Mrs. Brown and by three children,—Fay, Hazel and Roland; as well as by three brothers, viz: George, his late partner, John, an insurance agent, and William W., who is in

the real estate business. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Brown was fraternally connected with King Hill Lodge No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Pocahontas Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; and Camp No. 3044, Modern Woodmen of America. The imposing funeral services were conducted from the Brown family residence, No. 608 North 24th street, St. Joseph, by the Odd Fellows, attended by the members of the other fraternities. His record is one which has only reflected credit upon his city and he left to his family a name and fame unblemished.

MUELLER BROTHERS, well-known and thoroughly up-to-date gardeners of Washington township, Buchanan County, are successfully engaged in market gardening on their valuable tract of 34 acres, located in section 33, township 58, range 35, a short distance from the northern limits of the city of St. Joseph. Ernst and Frederick Mueller, constituting the business association known as Mueller Brothers, are both natives of Washington township, Buchanan County, the former born December 15, 1870, and the latter September 7, 1874, and are sons of George and Elizabeth (Walter) Mueller.

The parents of our subjects were born in Switzerland. They came to the United States in 1867 and located first in Buchanan County near the New Elm School, where Mr. Mueller was engaged in farming until 1875, in which year he bought the farm in Washington township, (now owned and operated by his sons Ernst and Frederick) and farmed it until 1898, when his sons purchased it. Since then he has lived a retired life in St. Joseph, having an ample competency to enjoy in his declining years. The four surviving children are: George, Ernst, Frederick and Carrie.

Mueller Brothers have made their little farm a veritable garden spot. They devote the whole of it to market gardening, and make a specialty of growing vegetables out of season under glass. Their cold frames, hot houses, etc., require 10,000 square feet of glass to cover them. They have every convenience for the growth and propagation of choice vegetables and are always able to compete with Southern markets. They employ some six men. Those residents of St. Joseph who have never penetrated three miles

north from Market square, near the Savannah road, have a pleasant experience before them in viewing the wonders accomplished by Mueller Brothers' skill and excellent methods.

Ernst Mueller married Freda Ruegsegger, who was born in Switzerland, and their three sons bear the names of Raymond, Harold and Rupert. Frederick Mueller married Sophia M. Hoffmeyer, a native of Andrew County Missouri. Both families live together in a beautiful residence that was recently completed. Both of our subjects are Democrats in politics, German Lutherans in their church affiliations, and in their fraternal relations are members of Magnolia Camp, No. 5154, Modern Woodmen of America. They are honorable and upright business men and are held in great esteem by all who know them.

BON. BENJAMIN F. STUART, a well-known resident of Bloomington township, Buchanan County, is engaged in agricultural pursuits, stock-raising and fruit-growing. He has an excellent farm of 161 acres in section 30, known as the "Highland Farm," and has attained a high degree of success. He is a native of this township, born on the old Stuart homestead on July 3, 1860. He is a son of Benjamin and Martha (Cox) Stuart and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Howard) Stuart.

The paternal great-grandfather of our subject came from his native country, Scotland, to America in the 18th century and located on the Eastern shore of Maryland, where he followed farming. His son, Samuel Stuart, was born in Scotland and came with his parents to Maryland, thence removed to Virginia where he farmed near where the battle of Bull Run was afterwards fought in the Civil War. He later moved to Kentucky and still later to Indiana, where he died. He married Mary Howard, and had three sons,—John, William and Benjamin,—and four daughters,—Sarah, Betsey, Jane and Nancy.

Benjamin Stuart was born in Green County, Kentucky, May 25, 1816, and at the age of 16 years moved to Washington County, Indiana, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed there for nine years. In 1841 he came West to Missouri, locating in Weston, Platte County, where he engaged in farming in addition to following his trade. In 1856 he came to Buchanan County, acquired a farm in Bloomington

township, and here followed farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing with success until his death on November 24, 1891. On July 7, 1842, he was joined in matrimony with Martha Cox, daughter of William Cox, a pioneer farmer of Platte County. Mrs. Stuart died January 11, 1892. Our subject's parents were both members of the Christian Church. In politics, he was originally a Whig and then became a Democrat. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Mary E. (wife of George Miles), deceased; Ida Virginia, deceased; Benjamin F.; Anna, deceased; and three who died in infancy.

Benjamin F. Stuart received his educational training in the schools of the district in which he now resides, which he attended until 18 years of age. He later pursued a course of study in Bryant's Commercial College at St. Joseph, after which he returned to the farm and worked until 1890. In that year he began teaching and continued for five terms, also selling nursery stock for two years. Since then he has devoted his entire time and attention to the farm and has since engaged in farming in a general way, stock-raising and fruit-growing. As a grower of fancy fruit, he has attained quite an extensive reputation, and he frequently has been called upon to contribute to journals on horticultural subjects. An article of particular merit was the one on "Spraying," which he read before the Platte Purchase Fruit-Growers' Association, and which afterward was reproduced in the *Western Fruit-Grower*. He is the patentee of a sickle-bar, the prominent features of which are its simplicity and the ease and rapidity with which the knives may be replaced when broken. He has a farm of 161 acres in Bloomington township. From this farm one can see into five counties and count 191 farm houses. He has also a farm of 75 acres in Rush township. Both are under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has an orchard of 50 acres, comprising about 3,000 trees,—mostly apples and peaches. He has also been successful in raising cattle, horses, mules and hogs. He is a man of highest character and enjoys the high esteem and respect of his neighbors and acquaintances throughout this section.

On April 24, 1884, Mr. Stuart was married to Clara Gray, a daughter of Madison Gray, a merchant of Rushville, Missouri, and they had one child,—Crystal,—now deceased. On April 4, 1892, Mr. Stuart was married to Mary Wellman, a daughter of Jeremiah Wellman, of Lewis County, Kentucky, by whom he has the following

children: Clare E., Jessie, Ben W., Blanche, Leo and Julian. Mr. Stuart and family are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and served six years, from 1887, in the State Legislature, being elected Speaker *pro tem* of the House during the last session. The Australian Ballot law and grain inspection bills were passed during his term. He introduced and secured the passage of the first law on the Missouri statutes making fraud at a primary election an offense within the law.

FRED BANKER, JR., one of the most successful young farmers of Wayne township, Buchanan County, operating a well-improved and finely cultivated farm of 100 acres, in section 16, was born in this township, August 16, 1873, and is a son of Fred and Nancy L. (Starmer) Banker.

The father of our subject was born July 8, 1831, in Dutchess County, New York, where he was afforded an academical education. He left his native State on March 20, 1851, for Leavenworth, Kansas, and shortly afterward came to Buchanan County, where he engaged in teaching school for a time and then settled down to farming. He still survives, active in mind and body, but practically retired from active pursuits. On May 14, 1868, he was united in marriage with Nancy L. Starmer, of Buchanan County, who was born in Tennessee, February 27, 1842, and died December 29, 1879, survived by four of her five children, viz: Mary H., born November 6, 1870, who is the wife of W. L. Brown, who is engaged in the transfer business in St. Joseph; Fred, Jr., of this sketch; John K., born November 13, 1874, who is a farmer of Wayne township; and Bettie A., born June 24, 1877, who is the wife of Earl L. Thrasher, a farmer of Wayne township. Mr. Banker is one of the township's most substantial and respected citizens. He owns some 400 acres of fine land, mostly under cultivation and well-improved, his residence being one of the handsomest rural homes in the township. Mr. Banker has served as justice of the peace and for years has been one of the prominent Democrats of his section.

Fred Banker, Jr., was educated in the common schools of Wayne township and began farming at the age of 16 years, an occupation he has continued ever since. His land ranks with any other in the township as to fertility, and its ex-

cellent cultivation and substantial improvements make it one of the most valuable.

On July 7, 1895, our subject was married to Daisy Roundy, who is a daughter of C. B. Roundy, a well-known educator, residing at Geary City, Kansas. They have two children: Elsenä, and Evangeline. Both Mr. Banker and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Like his father, Mr. Banker has always supported the Democratic party. He served one year as constable, but at the close of that period resigned the office. He is a progressive, enterprising young man who has won the reputation of being both an excellent farmer and a reliable and useful citizen, and, as such, commands the respect of all who know him. The family is one held in the highest esteem in Wayne township.

WAROLD C. WEDDLE, D. D. S., one of the leading dental practitioners of St. Joseph, was born in this city in 1875, and is a son of Frederick and Mary Christina (Nelson) Weddle.

The ancestral history of Dr. Weddle reaches back to the Royal Palace of the King of Denmark, where his father was born and where his grandfather filled a high official position under King Christian IX. The life of the late Frederick Weddle was one of unusual adventure. Exiled from his native land with his father, who was banished for political reasons, he came to America and to the West, where his name is identified with many facts of history, notably the Pony Express, which had its beginning in St. Joseph, and which was the forerunner of the lightning express that whirls the mail from one coast to the other.

Frederick Weddle was born May 31, 1829, in the Royal Palace at Copenhagen, Denmark, and lived in courtly surroundings through his early boyhood, his father being chief magistrate of the Royal Court and, as such, the royal counselor of King Christian IX. He was educated at court and was a playmate of the royal prince, who afterward ascended the throne as King Christian IX., and is still the ruler. When about 16 years of age, grave matters, involving the rights of the people arose, and in the consequent controversy Counselor Frederick Clausen Weddle, our subject's distinguished grandfather, opposed the ruler in curtailing the freedom of his subjects. This brought to him disgrace and ban-

ishment and, with his only son, our subject's father, the faithful Danish official was obliged to leave his friends, his home and his immense estates and seek oblivion in a foreign land. His wife was left behind until such time as she could safely join her husband and son in their banishment, but this never came and she did not live to see them again.

It was in America that the aged counselor and his son sought the freedom denied them in their native land. A faithful servitor followed their fortunes. In different places they resided for a time, finally locating at St. Joseph, Missouri, then but a border village. Subsequently the father died at Los Angeles, California. The unusual surroundings into which the youth, bred in the courtly life of the castle of the king, now found himself, exerted a wonderful fascination and he eagerly entered into the wild and adventurous life of the time and locality. He soon was employed by Ben Holliday, of Pony Express fame, and before he had reached the age of manhood he was appointed superintendent of the St. Joseph and Salt Lake City mail route. After some years in this service, he joined the United States Army, receiving a captain's commission and an appointment in the commissary department. He was stationed at Fort Leavenworth and was placed in charge of the government supplies and freighting trains. He was at Fort Leavenworth when the Civil War broke out and was called thence to St. Louis and later to Washington, where he served in the commissary department and continued in charge of the government teams until two years after the Civil War.

In the meantime his family continued to reside at St. Joseph, and he came back to this city for a time, but in 1867 he went to the Black Hills to again engage in the business of freighting for the government, finding enjoyment in the dangers and hardships of that work. Those were perilous times, indeed. The Indians were maddened by the invasions of the whites, and, crazed by their fire-water and armed by faithless agents, were prepared for just such dreadful deeds as were enacted through those years of terror in the mountains and valleys of the great West. The freighters were in the greatest danger. They were men of steel, accustomed to face death in every dreadful form and to oppose the crafty enemy hidden on every side. Mr. Weddle had grown into an experienced man of this type and successfully escaped many dangers, his life being frequently saved by the smallest chance. This

was the case at the bloody massacre of the Little Big Horn, when his friend General Custer and his gallant associates met their terrible fate.

In 1876, Mr. Weddle returned to Buchanan County, to make his home permanently with his family, and remained quietly at home, engaged in peaceful pursuits until his death, which occurred, the result of an accident, on July 25, 1901. He owned an estate some six miles south-east of St. Joseph, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was 72 years of age, but the hard life had left him hale and hearty and it was while combating with one of his steers that he was thrown to the ground and so seriously injured that his death resulted. In spite of his many experiences, both in boyhood and manhood, he was very reticent concerning what he had endured and also what he had accomplished. Of his royal associations in youth, he seldom spoke and it was only in his last days that he revealed to his son, our subject, the interesting details we have been permitted to perpetuate in this very incomplete record of the life of a very remarkable man.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, May 22, 1861, Frederick Weddle was united in marriage with Mary Christina Nelson, who was born in Norway. She still resides in the old homestead in Center township, Buchanan County, a lady most highly respected and a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Her late husband was one of the charter members of the First English Lutheran Church of St. Joseph, and was made one of its elders upon its organization. He was interested in its prosperity until the close of his life. The seven children of this marriage were: Frederick A., Peter N., Charlotte, Martha E., Valdemar, Harold C. and Nellie.

Harold C. Weddle, to whose immediate biography we return, was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph. In selecting a future career, he decided upon dental surgery and entered the office of Dr. Cronkite, a well-known dentist of this city, who prepared him for entrance into the Kansas City Dental College, where he was graduated in 1900. He returned to St. Joseph, entered into practice here and has continued with much success. He is well located for business and employs all the modern methods known to the profession. He is also very highly considered personally and is justly regarded as one of the city's representative young professional men.

On September 16, 1903, Dr. Weddle was mar-

ried to Lillian M. Bateman, a member of one of St. Joseph's old and prominent families.

While not active politically, Dr. Weddle is a staunch Democrat and rejoices in his party's success, without any thought of personal advantage. His fraternal connection is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JAMES W. ATWILL, a coal operator of St. Joseph, was born in February, 1844, at Boston, Massachusetts. He served in the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, and from the latter year until 1870 was in the mercantile business at St. Louis, Missouri. From 1870 to 1872, he was engaged with coal companies as sales agent; from 1872 to 1879, general freight and ticket agent of the old St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, now called the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway, since which time until 1904 he has been operating in the coal mines of Missouri and Iowa.

Mr. Atwill has been twice elected councilman of the old Fourth Ward, serving from 1879 until 1881. Since 1901 he has been president of the St. Joseph Free Public Library.

On March 16, 1865, at Beaufort, North Carolina, Mr. Atwill was married to Miss Wiswall, who died in St. Louis, Missouri, April 17, 1867. As his second wife, he married Miss Richards of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, on September 17, 1870, and has these children: Eliza M., born at St. Louis; Frank R., born at St. Joseph; and Esther W., born at St. Joseph.

Mr. Atwill is a member of the following societies: Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Grand Army of the Republic and Knights Templar.

JOHN W. PAGE, president of the DeKalb State Bank and a prominent citizen and capitalist of Buchanan County, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, September 20, 1842, and is a son of Jesse and Emily (Plummer) Page.

William Page, grandfather of John W. Page, was a native of Virginia, belonging to a sturdy stock which reared large families, lived sober, virtuous lives and often outlived the Psalmist's

three score and ten years. He died within two years of rounding out a century. The father of our subject was reared in Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1845, settling down in the wilderness which then enveloped the whole of Platte County. The tract of land selected by Jesse Page was a dense forest at that time, which was still the home of wild animals and the only roads were the paths made by the Indians. A little home of logs was soon constructed and the father courageously started in to clearing away the dense forest growth, with the woodman's ax as his only implement. Industry, determination and persistency brought about their certain reward, and the time came when this forest farm, cleared and cultivated, attracted a buyer and it was disposed of to great advantage. Mr. Page bought another farm on which he spent the remainder of his life. He engaged in extensive farming and stock-raising, accumulated a large capital and was one of the much respected and highly valued men of his locality.

Jesse Page married Emily Plummer, who was born in Kentucky in 1820 and still survives. This venerable and beloved lady has survived her husband and several of her 12 children, and still looks out on life with the cheerful spirit which enabled her to endure the hardships and privations of pioneer life in Missouri, after giving up the comforts of the old Kentucky home. The children born to Jesse and Emily (Plummer) Page were the following: Frank, of Platte County, Missouri; John W., of DeKalb; Elizabeth (Mrs. Osborne), of Buchanan County; William, deceased; Amanda (Mrs. Rees), deceased; Louisa (Mrs. Lawson), of Platte County; George, of Buchanan County; Melissa (Mrs. Holland), of Kansas; James, of Oakland, California; Alice (Mrs. Hargrove); Charles, of Buchanan County; and Amy, wife of Luther Brown, of Platte County.

Our subject was three years old when his parents moved to Platte County and he can still recall the time when there was not one piece of cleared land from the home farm to Bean Lake, a distance of four miles. He well remembers many of their Indian visitors and recalls the great and wonderful days of his boyhood when he was permitted to accompany his father to Weston, the nearest trading point, to secure supplies. His school opportunities were far indeed removed from those of the present day, and his first school house was a log structure, with slabs for benches, long planks for writing desks and

very little artificial ventilation, the latter being not a necessity on account of the construction of the building. This school was supported by subscriptions and all its appliances were of the most primitive character. Later he attended the public schools for some years, during the fall and winter terms, working on the farm during the summer seasons. Thus Mr. Page grew into a sturdy, healthful, intelligent manhood and at the age of 22 was ready to start out to make his own way; he selected an agricultural life, both from choice and because his practical education had been in this line. He remained in Platte County, operating farming land and handling a large amount of stock, until he had amassed a large capital and had become financially interested in the DeKalb State Bank, of which he was elected president on October 21, 1902.

In 1904 Mr. Page removed to DeKalb, where he has a beautiful residence of modern style and architecture, located on an eminence and surrounded by large ornamental grounds. He owns several large farms in Buchanan and Platte counties, and finds much of his time occupied in looking after his landed interests. The banking institution, of which he is president, is one of the sound, conservative concerns of the county which does a large amount of safe business, has many depositors and meets every requirement of the section.

In 1865, Mr. Page was married to Caroline Grooms, who was born in Clark County, Kentucky, and they have had two children, Mary and Nannie, the latter of whom died at the age of two years. The former married Thomas Pyles, of DeKalb, and is the mother of six children, namely: Nannie, John, James, Frank, Caroline and Chester. Mr. Page and wife are members of the Sugar Creek Christian Church, of which he has been deacon for years.

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OLIVER G. COX, who fills the responsible position of day watchman of the great reservoir which supplies the citizens of St. Joseph with their water supply, was born in England, August 12, 1859, and is a son of George Cox.

Mr. Cox was reared on a farm until he came to the United States, in 1879. He took up farming in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, for a short time, and then went to South Dakota. There he raised wheat for eight years and then went to

Oregon, continuing his agricultural life. For the past 10 years, Mr. Cox has been a resident of Buchanan County, and for four years has held his present position.

Many duties are connected with the position which Mr. Cox so capably fills. The three great basins, which hold the water that is distributed over St. Joseph, cover some three acres and this place, under Mr. Cox's superintendence, resembles a great park. One of these reservoirs holds 5,000,000 gallons of water, the second holds 3,000,000 gallons, and the third holds 4,000,000. The supply all comes from the Missouri River, one mile northwest of the city, and the distributing tank holds 886,000 gallons. It would scarcely have been possible to find a more efficient man for the work of superintending this plant than Mr. Cox. He not only performs all the necessary duties, but takes a personal interest in everything in connection with the grounds.

Mr. Cox has a pleasant home and an interesting family. He married Isabel Chambers, who was also born in England, and they have 10 children: Richard, Olive, Louise, William, Robert, Isabel, Alice, Charles, Florence and Harold.

Politically, Mr. Cox is a Republican. He is a man of discrimination and judgment, perfectly reliable in every way and his continuance in his present position, from year to year, indicates the confidence the city feels in his trustworthiness.

EUGENE C. ZIMMERMAN, one of the highly esteemed retired business men of St. Joseph, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, October 28, 1846. His father, who was engaged in the mercantile business at Baltimore, died in 1850, leaving a widow with two children, one of whom is the subject of this sketch, and who was at the time four years of age.

Mr. Zimmerman was early thrown upon his own resources, and is in every sense of the word a self-made man. He attended the preparatory class at Heidelberg College in Ohio, and after coming to St. Joseph, shortly before the Civil War, continued his studies in a private school in this city. In the early part of the Civil War Mr. Zimmerman enlisted as a private in the Fourth Regiment, Missouri Vol. Cav., but after about six months of service was mustered out on account of sickness. He then began the study of the law in the office of Parker, Strong &

Chandler, and after being admitted to the bar he engaged and continued in the practice of the law until 1893, since which time ill health has caused him to practically retire from any active duties along this line. During the late years of his practice a good deal of his time was devoted to looking after his large real estate holdings, that had been acquired through his own efforts, and since 1893 such interest has required his undivided time.

In 1867, Mr. Zimmerman was married to Ada Hawley, a daughter of James M. Hawley, once a prominent merchant of this section, and who was born in Avon, Michigan, in 1848. They have two children, Lura M., wife of Dr. J. C. Story of St. Joseph; and Eugene H. Zimmerman, who is cashier of the Tootle-Lemon National Bank of St. Joseph.

JOHN RAILEY STEELE, one of the leading farmers and extensive stock-raisers of Bloomington township, Buchanan County, residing in section 5, on his valuable farm of 128 acres, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, February 15, 1854, and is a son of William T. and Elizabeth (Dooley) Steele. The grandparents of Mr. Steele were Rev. Oliver and Sarah (Hill) Steele.

William T. Steele was twice married, and our subject is the oldest child of the first union. The father and grandfather were pioneers in Platte County, Missouri. The grandfather was very well known and popular over such a wide extent of country that he was called upon to perform more marriage ceremonies than any other clergyman of the State.

John Railey Steele is a man of education and business experience and has been a farmer all his life since resigning his position of pedagogue. He was educated in the Sleepy Hollow District School, in Buchanan County, and then taught school in the districts of Linn Grove, Hall's Station and Wilson, after three terms attendance at the Platte City and Independence schools. His record in the latter school was higher than any reached by the other pupils, registering 100 in all his studies and in deportment. He then began farming and formed a partnership in the stock business, with his brother, under the firm name of J. R. & O. C. Steele, which continued until 1904. They were buyers and shippers of stock.

Mr. Steele's present fine farm is one of the

most valuable in the township, being well located and well watered. He has given a great deal of attention to Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. When he first settled here, only 40 acres of the property were under cultivation. The log house, probably 60 years old, the home of the original settler of the farm, has been replaced by one of the finest modern homes in the township, at a cost of \$3,000. Wide porches on every side afford pleasant resting places at all times of the day, while the beautiful trees give grateful shade. Mr. Steele has a beautiful home of which he may feel justly proud, as it will compare favorably with a city residence, both in comfort and appearance.

Mr. Steele was married first to Stella Brown, daughter of Thomas and Julia A. (Kenley) Brown, of Buchanan County, and they had two children: William, who resides at home; and Alice, who married Cecil Curtis and has two children. Mr. Steele was married second to Ida M. Swartz, who was born in Doniphan County, Kansas, and is a daughter of John and Margaret (Blair) Swartz. They have two children: Oliver S. and Elizabeth Ruth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Steele are consistent members of the DeKalb Christian Church, of which he is a deacon, and both are teachers in the Sunday-school. While not seeking office, he has frequently been called on to take a prominent part in the affairs of Bloomington township. He served as clerk of the Sleepy Hollow School District, and has always paid attention to public questions affecting the welfare of his community. He is in favor of good roads legislation.

JOHAN W. LOWER, who resides on a farm in section 2, Bloomington township, Buchanan County, comes of one of the pioneer families of Northwestern Missouri. He was born on a farm in Wayne township, Buchanan County, Missouri, July 11, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Sarah A. (Sandy) Lower and grandson of Jacob and Sarah (Cline) Lower. His great-grandfather was one of several brothers who came from England to this country.

Jacob Lower was born in Tennessee in 1787, and in several Indian wars did service under Gen. Andrew Jackson, acting as orderly sergeant. After his marriage he continued to reside in Tennessee until 1836, then moved to Missouri, where he resided in Jackson County one and

a half years. In the fall of 1837, his two sons, Henry and Jacob, located a claim in section 36, Wayne township, on which they erected a log cabin. Jacob Lower, Sr., removed to the claim with his family and there lived until 1857, when he and his wife died of Asiatic cholera, one dying August 6th, and the other two days later. His wife, Sarah Cline, was a native of Pennsylvania. They were married in Tennessee and became parents of the following children: Mattie, wife of Anthony Graves; Andrew; Rosa, wife of Jesse Blevins; Henry; Letitia, wife of Joseph Thompson; Isaac; John; and Jacob. All of the children married and reared families.

Henry Lower, father of our subject, was born July 14, 1818, in Roane County, Tennessee. He came with his parents to Missouri and assisted materially in clearing the land of the Jackson County farm and putting it in a tillable state. His educational advantages were exceedingly limited. He remained at home until he was 25 years of age, in the meantime working out for others. In 1837, he went as a teamster with freighters to Santa Fe, New Mexico, a trip attended with great difficulties and hardships, owing to numerous and troublesome Indians. Upon one occasion the party was completely surrounded by red men but fortunately had a cannon, with which they frightened the redskins away. He located a claim in section 36, Wayne township, Buchanan County, and lived in a cabin, 16 by 18 feet, which he built. As his family grew he increased the house, and made various improvements such as replacing a chimney of sticks and clay with one built of stone. At that time they cooked in the old open fire-place, and all of their clothing was homespun. They made their own tallow candles to provide them with light. The implements with which they farmed would indeed be crude at this day and age. The first plow was the old wooden mold-board plow and grain was cut with a reaping hook. In 1866, Henry Lower erected what was a handsome house in those days, a two-story frame of six rooms, which cost \$2,500, as building material was very high at the close of the war. On February 4, 1844, he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Sandy, who was born March 14, 1822, in Owen County, Indiana, and was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Carson) Sandy, her father a native of Maryland and her mother of Ireland. Both died near Bethel Church in Wayne township. Mrs. Sandy was one of the first members of the Christian Church at the time it was or-



HON. WILLIAM RIDGEWAY PENICK

ganized in Indiana. Henry Lower was a life-long member of the Christian Church, and contributed \$500 toward the erection of Bethel Church. He served as deacon and elder until his death. His wife died in June, 1890, and he survived until March 24, 1895, when he died at the age of 77 years. Socially, he was a member of the Grange in which he served as master. In politics he was always Democratic, and was a follower of Andrew Jackson for many years. During the Civil War he was a member of the militia. Of his brothers and sisters, one survives, John, of Lodi, California. To Henry Lower and his wife were born 10 children, as follows: Louisa J., wife of Calvin Jarratt, a farmer of Nodaway County, Missouri; Sarah, wife of James Brady, a farmer of Buchanan County; Mary E., wife of Joseph Dittmore, a farmer of Colorado; John W., our subject; James C., a farmer and cattle-buyer of Effingham, Kansas; Martha Adeline, who was about 38 years old at the time of her decease; Isaac N., deceased, who was a farmer of Wayne township; Henry M., a farmer of Wayne township, a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this work; Anna, who died at the age of 19 years; and Lillie M., who died at the age of 19 years.

John W. Lower, our subject, was educated in the district school and was reared on the farm. His early life was that of the ordinary farmer boy, attending school during the dull winter months and working hard throughout the summer season. He attended Warrensburg Normal School three months, and Kirksville Normal School four months. He then taught three months in Nodaway County, and two terms in Lewis district,—one of six months and one of four months. He then returned home where he lived until his marriage in 1883, when he moved to Doniphan County, Kansas, and settled on a quarter section of land four miles south of Troy. He lived there three and a half years, cleared it of its brush and erected good buildings upon it, then sold it to good advantage and returned to Buchanan County. He purchased the northwest quarter of section 2, Bloomington township, only 45 acres of which were in cultivation, the remainder being heavily timbered. This was known as the John S. Pickett place. He cleared and broke the land, and at the present time has 90 acres under cultivation, the rest being in pasture and timber. The farm is well stocked with Hereford cattle, Chester White hogs, and draft horses. Success has attended every step of his business

career, and he takes rank among the substantial men of the county.

On February 22, 1883, the anniversary of Washington's birth and also that of Mrs. Lower's mother, was the day on which John W. Lower was united in marriage with Bettie Roberts, a daughter of James and Margaret J. (Sampson) Roberts. Mrs. Roberts was a daughter of John Sampson. Mr. Roberts was a son of Hon. Cornelius and Lucinda (Thompson) Roberts, both deceased. After the death of James Roberts, Mrs. Roberts formed a second matrimonial alliance with Henry Dittmore, of Wayne township. Mrs. Lower was four years old when she lost her father. Her educational training was such as could be procured in the schools in the vicinity of her home. Her union with Mr. Lower has been productive of no issue, but they reared one child, Maude (Walters) Lower, giving her good schooling and training. She is now the wife of Louis Hector, of Maysville, Missouri, whom she married in 1902, and they have one child.—Merrill Edison Hector.

John W. Lower is a public-spirited man and takes an interest in the affairs of the community. He served as school director for six years. He is a member of Bethel Christian Church, of which he has been an elder 10 years, and was one of the charter members of the new organization. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for a period of 24 years, and has a school of 65 members.

FON. WILLIAM RIDGEWAY PEN-
ICK, formerly mayor of St. Joseph,
and for many years one of her most
prominent citizens in business, political
and social life, passed away on Decem-
ber 4, 1901, leaving behind him a record of op-
portunities grasped and noble deeds done. Mr.
Penick was born near Columbia, Boone County,
Missouri, May 20, 1829, and was a son of Joel
J. and Sophia B. (Ridgeway) Penick.

Joel J. Penick, father of our subject, was a native of Prince Edward County, Virginia, but in childhood was taken by his parents to Kentucky and there grew up amidst pioneer surroundings. While still a youth he went to Missouri, and soon after was married to Sophia B. Ridgeway, who was born near Kincaid's Fort, in Howard County, Missouri, and when their son William R. was born the father was but 21 and the mother but 16 years of age.

When eight years old the parents of Mr. Penick removed to Missouri to what was called the "Platte Purchase," which included, besides Buchanan County, a number of other counties in the northwest corner of the State. At that time the county was so sparsely settled and educational opportunities were so few, that only the care and exertions of his parents, combined with his own energy and determination, enabled him to secure enough book learning to fit him for the most ordinary transactions of business. His social advantages also were lamentably contracted, but he managed, through school attendance for a few months in the winter and by buying and borrowing the few books in the locality, to instruct himself by the light of the hearth fire at night, to keep ahead of others of his age, and to make a few congenial friends. When, after many unsuccessful trials, a competent teacher had been secured, he was 17 years old, but under three months' instruction from this teacher, he made more progress than in all his previous years of plodding alone.

In the following summer, his parents removed to St. Joseph, and as no farm duties now required his attention, he was permitted to resume attendance at school. Some three weeks later, the teacher died and the directors entrusted the conduct of the school to him as the most advanced and reliable pupil. After teaching very successfully for three months, continuing his own studies in the evenings, he spent a few months at high school in St. Joseph and also served for a short time as bookkeeper for William Ray. The opportunity was again given him of teaching the district school and this he accepted. About this time he entered upon the study of medicine, a science for which he had both taste and ability, and he applied himself closely to the study of pharmacy, chemistry and anatomy, and in the following spring he was engaged as a clerk in the drug store of Haycraft & Howard. This position he accepted more readily on account of the opportunity it promised of a more practical study of drugs in their relation to medical science, for his mind was still fixed on a medical career. Ere three months had passed, his employers found him so interested and conversant with the business and also so popular with the patrons, that they did not hesitate to engage him permanently. On account of the small salary they could pay, they permitted him to conduct, in addition to his duties to them, a small book

business. His whole capital of \$14 he invested in books and stationery, and, as his employers readily recommended him, as worthy of credit, to large dealers in St. Louis and Louisville, he was able to make a good beginning, buying partly on time and partly for cash. For three years he continued to carry on this business with increasing success, and at its close, through economy and business ability, had acquired a capital of \$1,500, which he invested, as a partner with Dr. Robert L. Wood, in a drug and book store at another location in St. Joseph. His personal popularity was shown when his old customers followed him to his new location; at the end of 13 months, he bought his partner's interest and became the head of the business.

During the Civil War, Mr. Penick was a consistent supporter of the government and devoted a large portion of his time to assisting in suppressing the Rebellion and strengthening the Union cause. It was Mr. Penick who organized that powerful secret organization called the "Unconditional Union Club of Missouri," which was made up of about 100 different clubs and which contributed much in the direction of keeping Union men united in the northwestern part of the State. While the war was in progress, Mr. Penick held five military commissions, first being appointed major on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Ben F. Loan; then lieutenant-colonel (afterward colonel) of the Fifth Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, a regiment he raised for the service of the United States; later colonel of a regiment in the service of the State and a brigadier-general of militia in Northwestern Missouri. This service was all more or less of a very dangerous character as it was mostly fighting guerrillas under Todd, Quantrell and others, through Platte, Clay, Cass and Jackson counties. He possessed the air and appearance of a military man and inspired respect in every position he filled.

In the common acceptance of the word, he was never a politician, but his fellow citizens placed him in political offices on many occasions and in all of these he served the people well and impartially. For four years he was coroner of Buchanan County and served one year as a member of the City Council of St. Joseph. During his two years administration as mayor of St. Joseph, by his labor and influence there was organized a paid Fire Department, the nucleus of what is now one of the city's sources of pride. This was but one of the public enterprises which

were brought to success by his active energies, his influence extending over charitable, educational and benevolent enterprises. During a portion of the time that he was mayor, he was also president of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, and it was through his influence and energy and that of his City Council, that the work was recommenced on the road in 1886 that resulted in its completion. The beginning of work on this road antedated the Civil War, on which account its construction had been suspended.

On January 11, 1852, Mr. Penick was married to Amanda D. Grigg, by whom he is survived, with two children: William R., Jr., and Eda, who is the wife of Lee Larison, of Golden, Colorado. Mrs. Penick and son reside at No. 1612 Francis street. Here Mr. Penick spent his declining years, retired from the active cares of business and public life.

Outside of his city and county Mr. Penick was probably best known on account of his Masonic connections. He entered the fraternity many years ago and had taken all the degrees conferred in the United States, up to and including the 32d degree of the Scottish Rite. He had been master of the lodge, high priest of the chapter, commander of the commandery, master of the lodge of Perfection and master of the council of Royal and Select Masters. He has been honored by nearly all the Masonic Grand bodies of Missouri with the highest offices in their gift. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge, grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, deputy grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. Three of these grand offices he held at the same time, which was an honor rarely enjoyed by any individual. During his official connection with the Grand Lodge, he took an active interest in the affairs of the Masonic College, which had been organized in Missouri, and all his influence was exerted to secure its prosperity and preserve it to the craft.

The late Mr. Penick is but briefly brought to mind by the foregoing. He was "a man among men" and his memory will long live in the hearts of his fellow citizens, wherever his life touched theirs. Courteous and gentlemanly in address, hospitable, kind and charitable, he was admired, respected and beloved. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

THEODORE B. HOAGLAND, president of the Hoagland Loan & Investment Company, is one of the substantial business men of St. Joseph, where he has resided nearly all his life. He was born in Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, in 1845, and is a son of George T. and Nannie (Gale) Hoagland, the family being of Dutch descent.

George T. Hoagland, father of our subject, was born in New Jersey, and about 1838 first came to Missouri. In 1852, he located in St. Joseph and started in the lumber business, having previously followed the carpenter's trade and contracting. He followed the lumber business in this city during the remainder of his active business life, established a similar business at Omaha, Nebraska, which is now conducted by his son, George A., one at Council Bluffs, and one at Hannibal, Missouri, also engaging in the manufacture and sale of lumber at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. He was a stockholder in the Badger Lumber Company, which maintains its head office in Kansas City, and operates in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri. He retired from active business about 20 years prior to his death, which occurred, October 30, 1903. He was a Prohibitionist in politics during his last years, and the only office ever held by him was that of councilman, in which capacity he served a number of years. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was a member of the "Silver Grays," an organization existing during the Civil War. He married Nannie Gale, by whom he had three children, namely: George A., who lives at Omaha; Theodore B., our subject; and Emaline B., wife of B. R. Vineyard, a successful lawyer of St. Joseph. Mrs. Hoagland is now in her 89th year and enjoys the best of health. She resides in the fine home built by her husband at the northwest corner of 10th and Robidoux streets. Mr. Hoagland was a very temperate man and never indulged in the use of alcoholic drinks, tea, coffee or tobacco in any form.

Theodore B. Hoagland was reared and educated at St. Joseph, attending private schools. He became associated with his father in the lumber business at St. Joseph, but was soon obliged to give it up because of failing health. About 1880, his father inaugurated a real estate and loan business, of which our subject became manager. He displayed a high order of business ability and continued in that position until the

organization, in 1902, by the Hoagland family, of the Hoagland Loan & Investment Company, for the purpose of making realty loans in the vicinity of St. Joseph. The officers of this company are Theodore B., president; George A. Hoagland, vice-president; and L. E. Thompson, secretary. The board of directors includes Theodore B. Hoagland, George A. Hoagland and Emaline B. Vineyard. This is one of the largest companies of the kind in Northwestern Missouri and has met with deserved success. Our subject is unmarried and lives at home with his mother. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in politics favors the Prohibition party.

COL. JOSEPH A. CORBY, a resident of St. Joseph for over 37 years, was born July 25, 1847, in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1865 he moved with his father to Memphis, Tennessee, and lived there until the spring of 1867 when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, to visit his uncle, John Corby, and has lived here ever since. He was assistant city engineer in 1867-68, and was engaged in the abstract and real estate business from 1869 to 1873. He owned and published the *St. Joseph Daily Gazette* from 1873 to 1875. In 1879 he built the Bell Telephone Exchange, and in 1881 built the telephone line from St. Joseph to Atchison, Kansas, which was the first telephone line connecting two cities to be built in the United States west of Buffalo, New York. He also built the first telephone exchange in Atchison, Kansas, and in 1882 assisted in organizing the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.

In 1878 Colonel Corby built and operated the Frederick Avenue Street Railway, and in 1887 rebuilt this line as a double-track road and purchased the Citizens' Street Railway. In 1883 he built and managed the first electric light plant in St. Joseph and in 1889 sold the street railways and the electric light plant to the Harri-man syndicate. In 1882 Colonel Corby built the Pacific Mutual telegraph lines into this city and two years later extended them to Omaha, Nebraska. These lines are now part of the Postal telegraph system.

In 1863 Colonel Corby joined the Union Army and served until 1865. In January, 1881, he was elected captain of the "Saxton Rifles" of this city, and in 1882 was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Missouri Na-

tional Guard, which position he resigned in 1885. He was elected colonel of the Fourth Regiment in April, 1896, and was mustered into the United States Army with his regiment in April, 1898, and served during the Spanish-American War until February, 1899, when the regiment was mustered out of the United States service. In March, 1900, the Fourth Regiment, Missouri National Guard, was disbanded on request of Colonel Corby.

In 1872, our subject married Miss E. S. Harris, of St. Joseph, and has one daughter and four sons, all of whom are living.

HENRY M. LOWER, who comes of a prominent family of Buchanan County, resides on a quarter section of land in section 36, Wayne township, where he has a finely cultivated farm and a very comfortable home.

The Lower family was established in this country during colonial days by several brothers, who came from England. Of one of these sturdy pioneers, Jacob Lower, grandfather of our subject, was a son. He was born in Tennessee in 1787, and served in several Indian wars under Gen. Andrew Jackson. He moved with his family to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1836, and in 1838 came to Buchanan County, where in the previous year his sons Henry and Jacob, had located a claim in section 36, Wayne township. Here our subject's grandparents resided until 1857, in which year they died of Asiatic cholera, one on August 6th and the other two days later. Jacob Lower's wife was Sarah Cline, a native of Pennsylvania; they had the following offspring: Henry, father of our subject; Jacob; John; Andrew; Isaac; Mattie, wife of Anthony Graves; Letitia, wife of Joseph Thompson, and Rosa, wife of Jesse Blevins.

Henry Lower was born in Roane County, Tennessee, July 14, 1818, and removed with his father to Jackson County, Missouri. He came on to Buchanan County the following year, and thereafter followed farming here almost continuously. He made one trip with freighters to Santa Fe, New Mexico, which was extremely hazardous, as the Indians were very troublesome. The party was at one time surrounded by a band of 500 Indians, but fortunately a cannon which had been brought along frightened them and put them to flight. On February 4, 1844, Henry Lower was united in marriage with Sarah A.

Sandy, who was born in Owen County, Indiana, March 14, 1822, and was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Carson) Sandy, her father a native of Maryland and her mother, of Ireland. The following children were born to them: Louisa J., wife of Calvin Jarratt, a farmer of Nodaway County, Missouri; Sarah, wife of James Brady, a farmer of Buchanan County; Mary E., wife of Joseph Dittimore, of Colorado; John W., a farmer of Bloomington township; James C., a farmer of Effingham, Kansas; Martha Adeline, deceased; Isaac N., deceased; Henry M., our subject; and Anna and Lillie M., deceased. Mrs. Lower died in June, 1890, and Mr. Lower, in March, 1895.

Henry M. Lower completed his education in Wayne township at the age of 18 years, then began farming for himself. He was married October 15, 1885, to Mary J. Sampson, a daughter of James Sampson, by whom he has one child, Sula Mary, who is now at home. Mrs. Lower died October 2, 1900, and after her death Mr. Lower moved to DeKalb, where he engaged in the grain business for about three years. On October 14, 1903, Mr. Lower was married to Leone Dunlap, a daughter of R. C. Dunlap, an agriculturist of prominence in Bloomington township. Since this marriage, our subject and his wife have resided on his farm of 160 acres in Wayne township. He has a very valuable tract, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian Church, in which he has been a deacon for a few years. Politically, he has always been an enthusiastic Democrat.

HON. JOHN H. DUNCAN, judge of the First District of the County Court of Buchanan County, from Crawford township, is a man of prominence in this section where he has lived for more than 55 years. He is a pioneer citizen and has performed his part in the wonderful transformation of this country from its wild state.

Judge Duncan was born in Cherokee County, Alabama, and is a son of Col. B. M. and Amanda (Lawrence) Duncan, his father being a colonel in the State Militia of Alabama, having held a commission under Governor Arthur P. Bagby. B. M. Duncan erected the first cotton gin and compress in the Cherokee Purchase of Alabama. In 1845, with his family, he came to Buchanan

County, Missouri, overland with ox teams and horses, a long hard journey. In this county he followed farming until his death in the early "eighties" at the age of 80 years. His grandfather came to this country from Scotland, and was killed during the Revolutionary War. His wife's uncle also served in the War of the Revolution. B. M. Duncan was a candidate for the Legislature of Missouri in 1860, but was defeated by a small plurality. Mrs. Duncan is now living with our subject at the advanced age of 90 years and is enjoying very good health. John H. Duncan had a half brother, who followed farming and milling in Kansas until death. He has five sisters, all living: Mrs. John Lockwood, of Columbia, Missouri, mother of Dr. William Lockwood of South St. Joseph, and B. M. Lockwood, an attorney of St. Joseph; Mrs. I. V. La-Tourett, of Cleveland, Oklahoma, whose husband formerly was a stockman near Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri; Mrs. J. H. Utz, who lives near St. Joseph; Julia, wife of Richard Burch, of Bartlesville, Indian Territory, where he formerly was a teacher and school commissioner; and Mrs. C. M. Davidson, whose husband is a farmer near Dearborn, Platte County, Missouri.

John H. Duncan was five years of age when brought to Buchanan County, and here was reared and educated. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate Army and saw four years of hard service up to the time of his surrender at Baton Rouge. He was a non-commissioned officer most of the time, and being a fine drill master was offered a commission. After the close of the war, he returned to St. Joseph, and subsequently went to Kansas for a time. He resumed work as an agriculturist and continued with a high degree of success on his farm in Crawford township until 1902, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of judge of the First District of the County Court of Buchanan County for a term of two years. Judge Duncan was re-elected in November, 1904, for another term of two years. Until his election to the bench, he always engaged in general farming and stock-raising; his hogs were of the Poland China breed. The farm is now under the management and care of his son-in-law, W. D. Simmons.

Judge Duncan was joined in marriage with Sarah S. Kirkman, a daughter of Squire William Kirkman, deceased, an early resident of Buchanan County. Mrs. Duncan was born in this county and died here in January, 1898, aged 44

years. Six children were born to them, as follows: Mrs. W. D. Simmons, of Crawford township; William M., who is in business in St. Joseph; M. L., who is in the insurance business in St. Joseph; Mrs. H. D. Maupin, of St. Joseph; Malcom, aged 14 years, who lives at home; and Jennie, aged 11 years, who also is at home. Judge Duncan is a Democrat and a strong party worker. His services as judge of the County Court have been of the highest order, and have merited the commendation of his fellow citizens. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRITZ MAST. The great business interests of St. Joseph were founded by men of enterprise and ability but many of the most important have been brought to their present success by the progressive methods of a younger generation. Prominent in this latter class was the late Fritz Mast, who was the junior member of the firm of Hoffman & Mast, of St. Joseph, where his birth took place May 3, 1869, and his death July 8, 1898. He was a son of Christ and Augusta (Figge) Mast.

Christ Mast, father of the late Fritz Mast, was born in Altenstein, Wurtemberg, Germany, and was 16 years of age when he came to America. He soon found a home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he learned the printing trade. He was working in that city when the Civil War broke out, and early in 1861 he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment and served until the close of the war. Soon after its close, he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and embarked in a liquor and ice business on Edmond street, later having his headquarters on Market square. He was a successful business man and soon built up a very large trade in ice, enough to warrant the forming of a corporation under the name of St. Joseph Ice Company, with himself as president and with a capital stock of \$30,000. Later he became the sole proprietor of this business and ably managed it until his death, which occurred October 9, 1886, at the age of 50 years. In politics he was a Republican and he was a member of Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1875 he was appointed United States deputy revenue collector and served in that capacity until September, 1885, when the new administration chose another for the place. He owned

a large amount of real estate and was closely identified with the city's growth. He married in St. Joseph, Augusta Figge, who was also born in Germany. The family consisted of four children, viz: Fritz, Eda, Josephine and Oscar.

Our subject attended the common and high schools of St. Joseph until the death of his father threw business responsibilities upon his shoulders, and he was only 17 years of age when he took charge of the large ice business, which he managed very capably for some time. When he sold the business, in 1888, to J. O. Stevens, the company was doing the largest ice business in the city. In January, 1889, Mr. Mast purchased an interest with Mr. Hoffman and the firm became agents for the William J. Lemp Brewing Company, of St. Louis, and they successfully carried on a wholesale liquor business, Mr. Mast being the traveling representative.

At St. Joseph, on July 16, 1890, Mr. Mast was united in marriage with Emma Engle, a member of one of the prominent families of St. Joseph, and they had two children: Irma Josephine and Elsie E. Mrs. Mast resides with her little daughters in a beautiful home at No. 503 South Ninth street.

Politically, Mr. Mast was a Republican, although he never took the active interest in politics that his father did, who for years was chairman of the City Council. Our subject was very popular with all classes and he was a valued member of the Sons of Veterans and the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias.

HON. THOMAS JEFFERSON HILL, formerly a member of the County Court of Buchanan County, is a prominent farmer residing in section 4, Bloomington township. He was born in this township on May 23, 1858, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Norris) Hill.

Thomas Hill was born in White County, Tennessee, April 21, 1826, and came in 1840, to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he was permanently settled until 1865. He was then engaged in freighting and mining in the mountains until 1868, with the exception of which time he followed farming all his life. He cleared and improved a fine farm of 455 acres in Bloomington township, upon which he lived until his death. During the Civil War he served a short time in the "Paw-Paw Militia." Fraternally, he was a mem-

ber of Wellington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M. He was married July 30, 1846, to Margaret Norris, who was born in Johnson County, Missouri, January 8, 1832, and accompanied her parents to Buchanan County in 1839. This union resulted in the following issue: William, born August 8, 1847, who married Rose Miller and lives at DeKalb; Mrs. Mary E. Perkins, born September 18, 1848, a resident of St. Joseph; Mrs. Lucy J. Ort, born February 23, 1850, who lives at Grinnell, Kansas; John, born August 23, 1852, who is deceased; James R., born March 1, 1856; Thomas Jefferson; Mrs. Alice McNeil, born August 18, 1864; Florence Carson, born January 1, 1869, who lives in Montana; and Robert E., born August 25, 1870.

Thomas J. Hill received his education in the district schools and the DeKalb School, and with the exception of the four years from 1898 to 1902, when he served as a member of the County Court, has always engaged in farming. He has a highly improved farm of 207 acres in section 4, Bloomington township, and follows general farming and stock-raising. He has materially aided in improving the roads of his district, serving most efficiently in the capacity of road overseer for a period of five years.

In 1878, Judge Hill was united in marriage with Florence B. Garton, a daughter of Stephen Garton, and granddaughter of Zechariah Garton. The latter was born March 6, 1781, in Kentucky, and located in Indiana when it was still a Territory. In 1839, he came to Missouri, settling one and a half miles south of Bloomington, which is now known as DeKalb, where he preempted a claim in section 15, Bloomington township. He had a 160-acre tract which he and his sons cleared and cultivated. He died in 1852 and his wife in 1855. He married Polly Miller, a native of Kentucky, and they reared the following children: Uriah, Nancy, Marie, John, Jennie, Sallie, William C., Polly, Stephen and Louis, three of whom are now living.

Stephen Garton, father of Mrs. Hill, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, May 15, 1826, and followed farming from the time he was 10 years old. In his boyhood days, very crude farming implements were in use. He first used the wooden mold-board plow, known as the Barshire, cut grain with a reaping hook, later with a cradle, and then with a cradle and dropper, the binding being done by hand. Tallow candles were molded at home and used for light, and flint and tinder used to ignite the candles. In 1846, in the Mex-

ican War, he was a teamster in the United States Army. In the spring of 1847 he returned home and worked in the hemp fields until 1850. In that year he removed to DeKalb and opened and conducted what was known as the Kaughphey House. In 1886 he purchased 80 acres of land in section 16, Bloomington township, and thereafter farmed it. He helped to erect churches and schools and was a valued member of the community. On August 8, 1850, he married Sarah J. Percy, who was born in Putnam County, Indiana, and died June 12, 1855, leaving a son, Lawrence W. Mr. Garton was again married, November 28, 1855, to Jane Bretz of Marion County, Ohio, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living: James B., who is at home; Blanche (Pratter), whose husband is a farmer of this county; Florence B., wife of our subject; and May, who lives at home. Religiously, he and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Garton died July 8, 1904, aged 67 years.

Judge Hill and his wife have had no issue. Religiously, they are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have a fine residence situated on a hill on their farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, was a delegate to the State convention in 1896, and served as county central committeeman for four years. Fraternally, he is a member of DeKalb Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F.; and Camp No. 1893, M. W. A., of St. Joseph.



ATE L. HICKOX, M. D., the leading physician and surgeon of the homeopathic school in St. Joseph, and a talented lady and successful practitioner, was born at Clayville, New York, and is a daughter of Cornelius J. and Mary L. (Luce) Knickerbocker.

Dr. Hickox belongs to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the Empire State. Her father died in New York in 1885, survived by his widow and three children. The mother of Dr. Hickox resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

The common schools of her native town gave Dr. Hickox her early education, which she supplemented by academic studies at Saquoit Academy and Whitestown Seminary, completing her literary course at the Clinton Liberal Institute, where she was graduated in 1872. Dr. Hickox

read medicine under Dr. Wright, of Newton, Iowa, for two years, and under Dr. E. S. Bailey, of Chicago, and took a four-year course at Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, from which she was graduated in 1887. In the same year she began practice at Chicago where she met with much success, but came to St. Joseph in 1889, finding here an appreciative public. Her skill was immediately recognized and she soon took a leading place with her professional brethren and is now recognized as one of the most able physicians of her school in the city. Not only is Dr. Hickox eminently qualified for the responsibilities resting upon her, but she possesses in marked degree all those necessary attributes of the real, true physician. She has a wide circle of personal friends who admire and love the woman as they esteem and respect the physician.

In 1874, Dr. Hickox, then Miss Knickerbocker, was united in marriage with James F. Hickox, and they have one daughter,—Augusta K. The latter is the wife of George F. Anderson, of St. Joseph, who is the traffic manager for Swift & Company, packers of St. Joseph. The family belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church. They occupy a very pleasant and attractive home and Dr. Hickox makes use of three well-equipped rooms, for office purposes, in the Commercial Block. She is medical examiner for the Ladies of the Maccabees, and was formerly examiner for the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Security, Fraternal Aid, Iron Hall and others. She is a valued member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Missouri State and the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Associations. At the session of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association, held in Kansas City, Missouri, in October, 1904, Dr. Hickox was elected a second vice-president for the ensuing year.

PURD B. WRIGHT, librarian of the Free Public Library of St. Joseph, which he was largely instrumental in establishing, was for many years prominent in journalistic work in this section of the State. He was born September 4, 1860, in Weston, Platte County, Missouri, and is a son of Allen and Frances (Sheley) Wright.

Allen Wright was born in Kentucky, whither his parents had moved from Virginia. He married Frances Sheley, who was born in Clay Coun-

ty, Missouri, and is a daughter of George Steptoe and Fannie (Moberly) Sheley, who migrated from Virginia to this State. Allen Wright died in 1866, and in 1868 the family moved from Weston to Cameron, Missouri, and later to Kearney, Missouri. Two years later they returned to Cameron, where Purd B. Wright received a common-school education and at the age of 16 entered the printing office of the *Vindicator*, with which paper he learned the trade and subsequently served on the staff as local editor. In 1883 he came to St. Joseph as field correspondent of the *St. Joseph Herald*, but returned to Cameron later in the year. Early in 1884, he was recalled to St. Joseph as city editor. In April, 1885, upon the reorganization of St. Joseph as a city of the second class, Mr. Wright became city clerk, an office he filled with credit for a period of 10 years. In 1890, in connection with Edward S. Douglas, he did the preliminary work in the organization of the Free Public Library, which has been of great benefit to the people. In 1895, he purchased the *Journal of Commerce* and conducted it for one year, serving at the same time as secretary of the Commercial Club and secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association. In October, 1896, he was elected librarian of the Free Public Library, which position he still retains. He was prominent in the organization of the Missouri Library Association, and in 1903 was elected president of that society.

In 1884, Mr. Wright was married to Lulu M. Floyd, of Sioux City, Iowa, by whom he has had one son,—Purd B., Jr., who was born in February, 1901. Our subject is a man of high character and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

CHARLES K. LESLIE, president and general manager of the DeKalb Hardware & Furniture Company, is one of the enterprising spirits of DeKalb, where he has resided many years and devoted his energies to the upbuilding of the town. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, May 10, 1863, and is a son of Thomas H. and Jennie (Landis) Leslie.

Thomas H. Leslie was the oldest of six children born to Luther T. and Dorcas (Van Dorn) Leslie, and of these children one son and one daughter are now living. Thomas H. Leslie in early life was a farmer, fruit-grower and nurseryman, and in late years dealt extensively in real estate in Illinois and in Arkansas County, Arkan-



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sas. He was a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting from Illinois, and continued in the service for four years, participating in many of the principal engagements. He ranked as hospital steward. He and his wife are now deceased. They were parents of six children, as follows: E. T., of DeKalb; H. H.; Anna, wife of E. V. Davis, of DeKalb; Mrs. E. L. Chaney; F. J., who died in early manhood; and Charles K.

Charles K. Leslie was reared on his father's farm and like most farmer boys worked in summer and attended district school during the winter months. He attended school in Illinois and then in Arkansas County, Arkansas, after which he returned to Illinois, where he entered a private bank. He learned the banking business thoroughly, then returned to Arkansas where he engaged in banking with prominent business men. In connection with these gentlemen, he established the town of Stuttgart, which has acquired a population of about 4,000 inhabitants. In 1896, Mr. Leslie moved to DeKalb, Missouri, and engaged as cashier of the Derge-Campbell Banking Company, a State bank, with which he continued until August, 1903. He then took charge of the DeKalb Hardware & Furniture Company, of which he has been president and manager since its incorporation. I. N. Lewis is vice-president of the company, E. T. Leslie, secretary, and Walter W. Head, treasurer. It was organized in 1897 and later incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. This company carries a complete line of general hardware, furniture, farm implements, wagons and buggies and does the principal undertaking business in its section. In addition, the company conducts a lumber-yard, with a \$6,000 stock. The lumber business is carried on by a duplicate system, each day's receipts being itemized and recorded through the DeKalb Hardware & Furniture Company's office. It is the most complete business of the kind in the county, and the receipts of this company are increasing rapidly each year, which fact pays a silent tribute to the ability of its president and manager. Mr. Leslie is one of the most progressive men of the town, and has served as president of the School Board, has served three terms on the Town Board and as mayor two terms.

In 1890, Charles K. Leslie was married in Arkansas to Edna E. Sullards, who was born in Vernon County, Missouri, and they are parents of three children: Charles K., Jr.; Gladys J.; and Mildred. Fraternally, our subject is a member of Camp No. 5256, M. W. A.; Lodge No. 191,

I. O. O. F.; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was one of the stewards a number of years. They reside in DeKalb in a comfortable and modern home south of the school.



ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL, a view of which appears on the opposite page, is conducted by the Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul. It is without doubt the best equipped and most modern hospital in the Missouri Valley. It represents the persistent, conscientious and well-directed efforts of a sisterhood of noble, self-sacrificing women of the Catholic faith, who have dedicated their lives to the cause of charity and to the care of the sick and suffering.

The pretentious structure known as St. Joseph Hospital is beautifully situated in the center of extensive, well-kept grounds, on the corner of 10th and Powell streets. This perfected institution has developed from a most unpromising beginning. In 1868 a colony of Sisters came to St. Joseph from Baltimore, for the purpose of establishing a hospital. As there was no encouragement in that line, at the time, the good Sisters opened an academy for girls, on the south side of Felix street, in a building then owned by the late Dr. A. S. Long. The school was continued at this location until 1883, when the community moved to its present home. Here a magnificent building had been erected by the late Mrs. Amanda Corby, upon a block of ground which had been donated for the purpose by her late husband, some years previously.

After the Sisters had taken charge of the new building, they continued their school until the preparation and equipment for the opening of the hospital was completed and this great charity was inaugurated in 1891. Since then additions have been made to the original building, a notable one being completed in 1903. The hospital has a capacity for accommodating 200 patients. While it is under the immediate direction of the Catholic Church, the sick and suffering of all or of no creed are welcomed, the abounding charity being broad and deep enough to ignore all creeds and to recognize only the pitiful need of human help. Presiding over this great institution with all the necessary executive ability and with the unworldly devotion of a devout Sister

of her order, is Sister Mary Gabriel, who came to the institution in 1900, succeeding Sister Mary Rose. She has under her gentle sway a corps of 20 trained Sisters, whose kind ministrations and watchful, unselfish care have won the love and admiration of hundreds of patients who have had nothing else to give.

JEREMIAH M. FARRIS, deceased, was for many years one of the leading business men of St. Joseph, whose large marble and granite industry ranked with the prosperous concerns of this city. Mr. Farris was born in Howard County, Missouri, on Christmas Day, 1837, and was one of a family of eight children born to his parents William and Eliza (Murphy) Farris. His death occurred July 25, 1901, at his home at No. 607 North 12th street in this city. The parents of the mother of our subject were prominent people of Virginia and large slave-holders.

The late Mr. Farris was educated in the schools of Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, and was only a boy when he started out in life for himself, becoming a pilot on the river. He continued to follow this calling until he located at St. Joseph, in 1860, when he became associated with E. K. Bedwell, who carried on a stone and granite business. Mr. Farris continued with him until he had completely mastered the trade and then bought the business, which he thereafter carried on here until his death. As a business man he was held in the highest esteem. He prospered but only in a legitimate way, his methods at all times being upright and honorable.

Mr. Farris married Sallie J. Nixon, who is a daughter of the late George W. Nixon, who was one of the pioneer business men and large capitalists of St. Joseph. At one time the late Mr. Nixon owned a vast amount of property right in the center of St. Joseph, a large tract being located at Sixth and Felix streets. Of the seven children born to this marriage, two are deceased, viz: Mabel and Effie L. The latter, who was the wife of C. W. Halstead, died in 1897, leaving a beautiful little daughter, Juanita, who is her grandmother's companion and darling. Miss Mable Farris' death occurred about four months after her father's death, being struck by a runaway team. The surviving members of the family are: Emma E., Minnie H., George W. and Jerre J. and Jesse J. (twins). Mr. Farris was a

consistent and liberal member of the Christian Church, to which his widow and family belong.

While never willing to hold political office, the late Mr. Farris was a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He was associated fraternally with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Through a long and upright life he won the esteem of his fellow citizens and the affection of his family and his memory will long be kept green through the good he did and the influence he exerted.

JOHAN H. SAMPSON, M. D., one of the well-established and prominent physicians and surgeons of St. Joseph, was born January 29, 1857, in Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Ewell) Sampson.

The mother of Dr. Sampson was also a native of Missouri, born in Ray County, but the father came from across the Mississippi, a native of Illinois. His life was mainly spent in this State, engaged in farming and milling. The son grew to young manhood acquainted with both industries, but chose to lead a professional life. His primary study of medicine was conducted under a local practitioner, and when prepared he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, an institution which has been the alma mater of many a noted member of the profession of medicine. Here Dr. Sampson was graduated in 1881 and in 1891 he returned for a post-graduate course.

Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Sampson located at New Market, Platte County, Missouri, where he remained four years. There he met with a kind reception, built up a large practice and still retains many of his patrons from that section. He moved to DeKalb, Missouri, March 15, 1885, and remained there 11 years in the practice of the profession, in association with J. W. and C. H. Martin of that city, until his removal to St. Joseph. In order to extend his field of usefulness and also to gain the experience which falls only to the city physician, Dr. Sampson located in St. Joseph, February 19, 1896. Here he also met with gratifying success and has formed many pleasant business, professional and social ties. His well-appointed office, consisting of a suite of six rooms, with all the modern appliances called in requisition in these enlightened days, is located conveniently at No. 118½ North Fifth street. He has lectured on various branches at the Ensworth Medical College, and is now a

member of the faculty, lecturing on pediatrics at the present time.

On August 7, 1878, Dr. Sampson was united in marriage with Mary J. Parnell, of Buchanan County, Missouri. They have an interesting family of one son and five daughters. His son, C. M. Sampson, is a graduate of the St. Joseph High School and at the present time is a member of the graduating class of the Ensworth Medical College.

OLIVER C. STEELE, who comes of one of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families of Buchanan County, is located upon the old family homestead in section 8, Bloomington township. He was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, October 21, 1862, and is a son of William T. and Elizabeth (Dooley) Steele, and a grandson of Rev. Oliver C. and Sarah (Hill) Steele.

The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Scotland and established the Steele family in the United States. He was a member of the old Hard-Shell Baptist Church, but subsequently became identified with the Christian Church. Rev. Oliver C. Steele was born in Kentucky in 1803 and began preaching the Gospel in early manhood. He had limited educational advantages, and after his marriage his wife taught him to read. He was naturally studious and intellectual, and at the time of his death had a library of more than 500 volumes. He was instrumental in many young men (among them Moses E. Lard) attending Bethany College, who became laborers in the work of introducing Christianity into the community in those early times. He ably defended the scriptural teachings and held that all human creeds should be put aside and the Bible be made the sole guide.

William T. Steele was born in Madison County, Kentucky, July 18, 1823, and lived in Richmond until 1840, then moved to Platte County, Missouri, where he was located until 1856. He then resided in Nodaway County for six years, and from 1862 until the spring of 1866 lived in Audrew County. In the latter year he came to Buchanan County. His education was secured in the public schools, and in Bethany College and the Academy of Cincinnati, attending each of the latter institutions two years. He owned a large farm in Buchanan County, which he greatly improved, setting out an excellent orchard of several hundred of apple and other fruit trees.

He was married April 17, 1853, to Elizabeth Dooley, who was born in Park County, Indiana, December 11, 1835, and was a daughter of Elder John Dooley, M. D., who came to Buchanan County from Springfield, Missouri, March 16, 1867. They had the following issue: John; Sarah, Clara and Oliver C. Mrs. Steele died March 16, 1867, and he formed a second union with her sister, Julia Dooley, on December 18, 1867. The latter was born in Park County, Indiana, February 4, 1838, and as a result of her union with Mr. Steele had the following children: Silas, Elizabeth and William T. Mr. Steele died July 15, 1899, and his wife on November 16, 1903. He was a man of religious nature and for 40 years was a member of the Christian Church.

Oliver C. Steele was reared on a farm, and attended the district schools and the Platte City School. He has always engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and was associated with his brother, J. R. Steele, in that business, buying and shipping stock under the firm name of O. C. & J. R. Steele until 1904, when the partnership was dissolved. He was married in 1889 and continued on the old homestead with his parents a few months thereafter, then moved upon his present farm of 156 acres in section 8, Bloomington township. One half of his farm is under cultivation, and he has made many important improvements upon it, building fences and setting out a good orchard. He also erected a comfortable residence. His wife has been a true helpmeet, assisting to pay for the home farm. She inherited from her father a farm of 160 acres in Doniphan County, Kansas. She is a woman of the highest order of intelligence and refinement, and to her is due much credit for the success of her husband. The home farm is well stocked, Mr. Steele having standard cattle, 75 head of hogs and good horses.

On November 13, 1889, Oliver C. Steele was married to Mary E. Fenton, who was born in Kansas, September 5, 1863, and is a daughter of Samuel and Delila (Fenton) Fenton, being descended from old colonial stock on both sides of the house. Her father, Samuel Fenton, was born January 28, 1809, in Kentucky, and was a son of John and Sarah (Fields) Fenton, and grandson of Michael Fenton. John and Sarah (Fields) Fenton were parents of the following children, all now deceased: Samuel; Melinda; William; Martha; Madison; Elizabeth and Amanda. When a young man, Samuel Fenton moved to near Win-

chester, Ohio, and received a good educational training in Kentucky, being of a literary turn of mind. In Ohio, he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1858, then made a visit to Missouri in search of a location. July 4, 1860, he removed to Doniphan County, Kansas, and purchased four quarter sections of land, the country being in a comparatively wild state at that time. Wild game abounded, and Indians were common in that locality. He and his family lived in the little preemption house, which the preceptor had built on this claim, and had 80 acres under cultivation, following general farming and stock-raising. Atchison, Kansas, was the nearest trading point. He was a great home man and a lover of books, and lived on his farm there until his death, January 17, 1887. February 24, 1860, he was married in Ohio, to Delila Fenton, who was born in Ohio, May 3, 1829.

Delila Fenton was a daughter of William and Mary (Kendall) Fenton, and a granddaughter of Jeremiah and Rosa (Lawrence) Fenton. Her earliest ancestors in this country came from England and first located in Virginia, on what they call Apple Pie Ridge. They moved to Pennsylvania, thence to Kentucky and still later to Adams County, Ohio. Her mother, Mary Kendall, was of Welsh descent, paternally, and German descent maternally. Her father, James Kendall, moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he purchased 1,000 acres of land to provide farms for his sons and after purchasing a farm for himself had \$1,000 left. He was an immensely wealthy man for his times. They were strong Methodists. William Fenton and his wife were parents of the following children: Samuel, deceased; Ruhama, deceased; Rosanna, deceased; Elizabeth, who lives in Greenfield, Missouri, at the age of 80 years; Mary Ann, deceased; Delila, mother of Mrs. Steele, who is 75 years of age; Caroline, who is living at the age of 72 years; Jeremiah, aged 67 years; Rachel Brown; James Brown; and William Baker. Mrs. Fenton, mother of Mary Steele, recently visited the old homestead in Ohio, where she was born, and the conditions had changed so she did not realize it was the same place. Her grandfather's place had been torn down, and the great advancement along all lines brought forcibly to her mind the great changes constantly wrought by the progress of civilization. Her cousin, John Cockrell, a son of Randolph Cockrell, who was a prominent attorney and a Member of Congress, was famed as an editor and commanded the enormous salary of \$20,000 a year. Another

cousin, Lucien Fenton, lives in Winchester, Ohio, and served in the United States Congress two terms. Governor Fenton of New York was also a connection of the family. Mrs. Fenton was educated in the district schools in Ohio, and later attended the school in the town of Winchester. She is a woman of literary attainments and is well read. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and received a land warrant for fighting Indians, and two brothers served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Samuel and Delila Fenton were parents of the following children: Alfred L., of Dentonville, Kansas, who married Anna Schulsky; John Fenton, who died in infancy; George Washington, deceased; Mary E.; and Elizabeth C., wife of Andrew O. Delaney, of Leona, Kansas.

Oliver C. and Mary E. (Fenton) Steele are parents of three sons: Samuel Fenton; Thomas Christopher and Alfred C. They have a modern home on their farm in Bloomington township, where they welcome their many friends throughout the community.

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RICHARD EDWARD TURNER, who was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in St. Joseph for a period of more than 37 years, is one of the foremost residents of the city, where he is now living in the peace and enjoyment of retired life at his fine residence at No. 515 North Fifth street. He has been identified with many quasi-public and private enterprises, and has contributed his full share toward making St. Joseph a city of the first class in every respect.

Mr. Turner was born at Culpeper Court House, Virginia, August 25, 1830, and is a son of Zephaniah and Susan (Tutt) Turner, who were married at Culpeper Court House, December 19, 1816. The father of Zephaniah was a colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and he himself fought for his country in the War of 1812.

Richard Edward Turner attended the public schools in Ohio and Missouri until he was 14 years old, and such education as he has since received has been through contact with the world. At the age of 14 he was clerk in the store of James A. Tutt, at Millersburg, Missouri, and in 1848 he took charge of the mercantile house of T. P. Bell in Cooper County, which he conducted with success for some time. He next engaged with a wholesale and retail dry goods firm at

Boonville, Missouri, until the spring of 1850, when he accepted a situation as bookkeeper for Abram Nave at Savannah, Missouri. In 1851, Mr. Turner went to Salt Lake City, Utah, with a stock of goods owned by Mr. Nave and himself and spent the winter of 1851-52 at that place. He found it necessary to exchange the merchandise in his charge for horses, cattle and mules, which he took to California and disposed of profitably, returning to Savannah in November, 1852, by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. In 1854, Mr. Nave and partners sent Mr. Turner to California in charge of a second expedition. The party was made up of 30 men, with 16 wagons, 50 horses and mules and 700 steers in the train, which he safely conducted to the ranch on the Sacramento River, and in the fall of 1854 returned to Savannah by way of Nicaragua and New York.

On January 1, 1855, Mr. Turner formed a partnership with Abram Nave and James McCord to conduct, under his management, a retail store at Oregon, Missouri. The venture was successful. In 1858, they removed the stock to Forest City, where the business was continued until 1860. In that year Mr. Turner purchased the interests of his partners and associated himself with H. L. Williams and John M. Frazer, under the firm name of Turner, Frazer & Company. The new firm conducted the business at the old stand until 1864, when they removed it to St. Joseph, and established a wholesale grocery house, the firm later becoming incorporated as the Turner-Frazer Mercantile Company. A large store was built at Third and Charles streets and was occupied by them some 20 years; it is now occupied by the Sheridan-Clayton Paper Company. Mr. Turner retired on May 1, 1901.

During these many years of activity, Mr. Turner had many and varied interests. He has been member of the board of trustees of William Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, for 25 years and president of the board for six years; is chairman of the board of trustees of the Hoagland Memorial Fund; was president of the Merchants' Bank of St. Joseph three years; was instrumental in building the first street railway line and the first electric light plant in St. Joseph, and was president of the street railway company for 25 years and of the electric light company for a considerable period; was a promoter of the St. Joseph & St. Louis road, now the Santa Fé Railway, serving as vice-president when the road was built; was connected with the company that built the

St. Joseph & Grand Island road to Hastings, Nebraska; was president of the first Board of Trade in St. Joseph; and is a large stockholder in the Jones-Payne Hat Company, of St. Joseph. Mr. Turner is preeminently a business man, business being his life and pleasure. He made moderate gain annually, and that satisfied him; slowly but surely he earned his competency, with the pleasing retrospection that it has been fairly acquired.

Mr. Turner has been a Mason for 40 years, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a conservative Democrat, favoring tariff for revenue only and a gold standard. He is in good health and active, and his future promises much of good to himself and society.

GEOERGE TUNIS HOAGLAND, deceased, became identified with the lumber business at St. Joseph in the early days of the city's history, when this was a field of unlimited opportunities.

He availed himself of every opportunity for advancement and became one of the most prosperous business men of Northwestern Missouri.

Mr. Hoagland was born at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), New Jersey, February 7, 1814, and was a son of Cornelius and Catherine (Brown) Hoagland. He received but a meagre 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 carpentering in and about Elizabethtown 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 public and private buildings. He continued there until 1852, when he removed to St. Joseph, which continued as his home until his death on October 30, 1903. He established the first lumber-yard in St. Joseph in 1852, and in 1861 opened a similar business in Omaha, Nebraska, which is now being carried on by his eldest son, George A. Hoagland, who is owner and manager. In 1862 our subject 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 was also a stockholder in the Badger Lumber Company, which has yards at various points in Missouri,

Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, the headquarters of the business being in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Hoagland, in politics, held to a strong independence, regarding it to be the duty of the citizen to act as his conscience might dictate, disregarding all blind allegiance to a party for the party's sake, or because he might have acted with it at one time or other. In early manhood he was a Whig. As old issues disappeared and new issues arose, he became a Democrat. Before his death he acted with the Prohibitionists. In a personal way he cared nothing for practical politics, and never held any public office except that of councilman, considering that such service is a duty that a good citizen owes to his neighbors and to his community.

Fully 70 years ago, George T. Hoagland became a member of the Presbyterian Church but subsequently united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He had always lived a consistent, Christian life, and his religion was much more than a mere profession. His benefactions were 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 last 15 years of his life were in excess of \$100,000.

Mr. Hoagland was united in marriage with Nannie A. Gale, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 2, 1842. Three children were born to them, all of whom are now living, namely: George A., of Omaha, Nebraska; Theodore B., in business in St. Joseph; and Emaline B., wife of B. R. Vineyard, who is a prominent attorney of St. Joseph. Mr. Hoagland retired from active business about 1880, and lived in the pleasant companionship of his wife and family. Upon his death he left a large estate. Mrs. Hoagland, although in the 89th year of her age, is hale and hearty and is spending her declining years in the peace and comfort of home life, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.

ISAAC V. RILEY, county school commissioner of Buchanan County, was born in this county on August 10, 1869, and is one of a family of 11 children born to his parents, Isaac and Raglene (Long) Riley, old pioneer settlers, residents of Wayne township.

Mr. Riley grew to manhood on his father's farm and secured his education in the common

schools of the county. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters and his choice as county school commissioner in April, 1903, gave general satisfaction. The office is no sinecure, as he has under his charge some 80 teachers. The position requires many qualities, which Mr. Riley possesses in eminent degree, not the least of these being great executive ability. This position brings him into contact with citizens from all parts of the county and is in regular line for higher things. It is the opinion of his friends that he has the ability to effectively perform the duties of a State office.

Mr. Riley is fraternally connected with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows. He lives on the Riley homestead in Wayne township, not far distant from the pleasant town of DeKalb. He deservedly has a wide circle of warm personal friends. To these he continually adds through his able administration of the duties of his position as school commissioner. His predecessor in office was the late well-known educator, H. O. Nevell.

AMOS LINCOLN JONES, a prominent business man and representative citizen of DeKalb, Buchanan County, who conducts a large coal, feed and flour business and owns a large elevator in the town, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this section of the State. He was born December 23, 1862, in Bloomington township, Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a son of Peter Alexander Jones, an esteemed resident of Bloomington township.

Holland Jones, our subject's grandfather, was born in Virginia, June 27, 1801, and when seven years of age, accompanied his parents to Kentucky. Later he went to Illinois, and in 1846 came to Missouri, preempting a claim of 320 acres of fine land in Bloomington township, Buchanan County, the patent to which, signed by President James K. Polk in 1841, is in our subject's possession. This land he cultivated until 1881, when he sold it to his son, Peter A. Jones, who still occupies it. The grandfather died November 6, 1886. He had been twice married and three of his eight children of his first union still survive, Peter A. Jones being one. Of the eight children of his second marriage, five are still surviving.

Peter Alexander Jones, the father of our subject, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri,

and has always farmed in Bloomington township. A sketch of his life is given elsewhere in this work.

Amos L. Jones was reared on the home farm and was educated in the district schools of Bloomington township, attending during the winter sessions and assisting in the farm work in the summer. Through close application he fitted himself for teaching by the time he had reached his majority, and spent about seven years as a teacher through Buchanan and Platte counties. After his marriage in 1884, he settled on the old homestead and lived there for 16 years and then removed to his own farm, also in Bloomington township, which he occupied for two years. In 1901 he purchased a farm within a quarter of a mile of DeKalb and lived there two years. In 1904 he bought a well-located lot and handsome residence on the east side of the public square in DeKalb, and this has been the family home ever since. In the fall of 1902 he purchased an elevator which has a capacity of 4,000 bushels, and did a large business in 1903, shipping about 80,000 bushels of wheat. He also carries on a large business in coal, feed and flour and is one of the leading business citizens of the place.

On March 30, 1884, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Naomi B. Miller, who is a daughter of John H. and Margaret (Brown) Miller, old and honored settlers of Buchanan County. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had three children and Mrs. Jones is the second in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have four children: Bessie B., Lena M., Rollie E. and Virgil R. The family belong to the Christian Church.

Politically, Mr. Jones is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the village and the school boards. Fraternally, he is connected with Lodge No. 191, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Camp No. 5256, Modern Woodmen of America.

EL. MARNEY, who was one of the most prominent business citizens of St. Joseph, for more than 30 years having dominated the mercantile line, died in Chicago, Illinois, on July 18, 1898, while en route to the Atlantic coast, in search of health.

The late E. L. Marney was born at Rouses Point, near Ogdensburg, New York, in 1842, and he was educated and began his business career

in that locality. For a number of years he was associated with the railroad business, but after locating in St. Joseph, in 1867, he confined his attention to merchandising. As a member of the retail mercantile firm of Chambers & Marney, he built up an immense business; the death of Mr. Chambers some years previous to his own made no change in the firm name, although it added responsibilities to Mr. Marney. He was a man of fine business ability as was evidenced by the success of all his undertakings. He had long been considered one of the city's capitalists.

In 1873, Mr. Marney was married in St. Joseph to Mrs. Columbia Williams, who still survives, with two daughters,—Ethel and Marguerite.

The death of Mr. Marney removed from St. Joseph a citizen, whose example was followed, counsel asked and friendship desired, and whose public spirit and whose superior qualities of mind and character made him a prominent factor for so many years in the city's life. His place in the development of the commercial prestige of St. Joseph will long remain. The beautiful old family home of Mr. Marney continues to be that of his family, and is located at 12th and Francis streets, St. Joseph.

CAPT. JOHN BLOOMER. Few citizens of St. Joseph were better known than the late Capt. John Bloomer, whose death took place on November 3, 1900, and few indeed are recalled with more sincere respect. Captain Bloomer was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, near Omagh, May 15, 1835, and was a son of Michael and Ann (McSherry) Bloomer.

A sister of Captain Bloomer had found a home at Litchfield, Connecticut, and when he had reached the age of 18 years and had accumulated enough capital to carry him across the Atlantic, he joined this sister and very soon found remunerative work on the neighboring farms. Three years later he moved to Dodge County, Nebraska, where he entered and improved a farm for three years and then sold it in order to settle at St. Joseph, Missouri, which was then becoming a great freight depot.

Captain Bloomer came to this city in 1859 and being a man of courage and physical strength, both being necessities in those dangerous days, he was engaged very quickly for freighting

across the plains to Denver, some 800 miles distant. He engaged in work for the government at first but later began freighting for himself and he continued in the business until the close of the Civil War.

In 1866, Captain Bloomer first became a member of the St. Joseph police force; in 1868 he was appointed street commissioner; and in 1887, when the new city charter was adopted and the metropolitan police system was inaugurated, he was made police sergeant. In March, 1888, he succeeded the late Captain Broyles to the captaincy, and this position he held until his death, with a fidelity to the interests of the public, which earned for him the esteem and gratitude of his fellow citizens. He was unswerving in the line of duty and made the police force under his administration a credit to his management and an honor to the city.

In 1858, in Nebraska, Captain Bloomer married Abbie O'Reilly, who was formerly a resident of New York City, and they had nine children, of whom six are now deceased. The children living are three daughters: Fannie (Mrs. B. O'Connor), of St. Joseph; and Abbie and Anna, who live at home. These children were all given superior educational advantages and prepared to take prominent positions in society. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Captain Bloomer was a liberal contributor in support of the various benevolent enterprises of the Catholic Church, of which he was a devout member, and was always ready to give generously to advance the best interests of the city in any direction. A beautiful monument marks the spot in Mount Olivet Cemetery where his remains lie, and his memory will long be cherished by his family and many friends. His widow, one of the highly esteemed residents of St. Joseph, lives in a comfortable home at No. 1502 South 11th street.



CHRIST OZENBERGER, a prominent farmer of Washington township, Buchanan County, owning a productive farm of 100 acres, situated in section 32, township 58, range 34, is also an honored survivor of the great Civil War, through which he served with gallantry and loyalty. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, January 19, 1837, and is a son of Nicholas and Magdalena (Scheideger) Ozenberger.

The Ozenberger family originated in Switzerland. There our subject's father was born January 11, 1807. With his brother, Peter, and other members of the family, including his father, Christian Ozenberger, he came to the United States in 1831 as a member of a large party of Swiss, who chartered a boat for the passage. They landed in New York and settled as pioneers in Holmes County, Ohio. Nicholas Ozenberger was a carpenter by trade and also owned a farm in Ohio. In 1831 he married, and in the fall of 1847, with his family, started by boat for St. Joseph, Missouri. He bought 200 acres of land in Buchanan County and farmed here until the close of his life, at the age of 87 years and five days. His widow survived until September, 1904, her age at death being 92 years and 24 days. They had 13 children, the survivors being: Elizabeth (Mrs. Spellman); Marion (Mrs. Wildy); Christ, of this sketch; Magdalena (Mrs. Zessett); Abraham and Peter, farmers in Washington township; Samuel; Sarah (Mrs. Stuber), Caroline (Mrs. Funkhouser); and George, who assists our subject on the home farm.

Mr. Ozenberger of this sketch was reared to farm life and has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since he left school. His wide experience has enabled him to cope successfully with the various diversities of soil, with the climatic changes and with all those problems which meet the farmer on every side. His 100 acres are devoted largely to grains and to grapes. In 1874 he built the commodious family residence, but the old log cabin which was erected 43 years ago is still standing. It comfortably sheltered the family for many years.

In 1862 Mr. Ozenberger entered the Union Army for service in the Civil War, then in progress, enlisting at St. Joseph, in the 82d Missouri Regiment, Vol. Cav., under Colonel McDonald. Under this gallant leader the regiment performed many deeds of valor through Missouri and Kansas and proved of the greatest value to the government. Although Mr. Ozenberger was in danger on many occasions, he passed safely through all dangers and, after 30 months in the army, was honorably discharged. Since then he has resided on the old homestead in Washington township. The family is well known in this locality, its members being noted for excellence in farming and for their genuine, substantial characters and good citizenship. Politically, Mr. Ozenberger has always been a Republican, as was his father.



KENDALL BROOKS RANDOLPH

KENDALL BROOKS RANDOLPH, a prominent and highly successful attorney of St. Joseph, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, was born October 10, 1859, at Atlanta, Logan County, Illinois, and is a son of Rev. Moses M. and Josephine M. (Mounier) Randolph.

The Randolph family were early settlers of the State of Virginia. The grandfather of our subject, William Randolph, located as a pioneer in Illinois, where he became an extensive landowner. Moses M. Randolph was a student of Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and later of Hamilton University, New York where he fitted himself for the ministry. After serving other Baptist churches, he was placed in charge of a Baptist Church at Tonica, LaSalle County, Illinois. This was during the first days of the Rebellion, and in 1862 a company was formed in the church of which he was pastor—Company B., 104th Reg., Illinois Vol. Inf.—and he was made 1st lieutenant. They marched to the front of battle and on December 10, 1862, at Hartsville, Tennessee, in the first engagement in which the company participated, Rev. Mr. Randolph was among those brave "boys in blue" who sacrificed their lives for their country's honor. He had been joined in marriage to Josephine M. Mounier, a native of Philadelphia. Mrs. Randolph's father, who had been a soldier in Napoleon's army, came to the United States soon after the famous battle of Waterloo, and settled in Pennsylvania. The children born to our subject's parents were as follows: Kendall Brooks; Ella R. (Mrs. Canary), whose husband is a contractor residing in Chicago; Francis W., who died February 12, 1894, in his 31st year at Kansas City where he was a prosperous young lawyer and at one time assistant counsel of the city; and Grace, also deceased. After her widowhood, Mrs. Randolph remained a few years at Tonica, then removed to Normal, Illinois, for a short time, from there moving to DeKalb County, Missouri, and later locating in Maysville where she departed this life April 14, 1904.

Kendall B. Randolph may well be called a self-made man, having worked his way with zeal and unflagging energy through many difficulties to his present promising position in life. He was educated at Normal, Illinois. Having decided upon the legal profession, he made use of every opportunity to become master of its many knotty points and to this end engaged in teaching school in DeKalb and Daviess counties, Missouri, at the

same time spending his leisure time in the study of Blackstone's "Commentaries" and other textbooks. He then entered the law office of T. W. Collins, under whose preceptorship he studied for six months at St. Joseph, and in October, 1882, two years after he first took up the study, he was admitted to the bar at Maysville. Two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney of DeKalb County and served two years. In 1888, he opened a law office in St. Joseph and for a number of years was junior member of the firm of Reed, James & Randolph, with offices on Francis street, but later he moved to his commodious quarters in the German-American Bank Building. He engages in general practice in the State and Federal Courts and is a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court. He has been quite successful, having a large and desirable clientage. In 1901 he was appointed city counselor of St. Joseph by Mayor John Combe and served with credit in that capacity for two years, retiring in April, 1903. In 1896 he was the Republican nominee for circuit judge against Thomas H. Parrish and ran largely ahead of his ticket, and again in 1898, against Judge A. M. Woodson, also running ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Randolph was married May 3, 1885, to Addie Weatherby, daughter of Dr. L. H. Weatherby, of Maysville, and five children have been born to them, viz: Cloie, born April 15, 1887; Lewis F., born September 28, 1889; John P., born July 5, 1895; Helen P., born January 19, 1901; and Kendall B., Jr., born March 31, 1904. Mr. Randolph is a Mason, being a member of St. Joseph Commandery, K. T., and Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is also a Modern Woodman of America. His wife is a Daughter of Isis, an auxiliary organization to the Mystic Shrine.

PETER F. OZENBERGER, one of the leading farmers of Washington township, Buchanan County, and a member of one of the earliest settled families of the county, was born December 24, 1858, on his present farm of 60 acres, situated in section 2, township 57, range 35. He is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Steiner) Ozenberger.

Our subject comes of a pioneer family. His paternal grandfather, Christian Ozenberger, was a native of Switzerland, where he became a man of wealth and influence and held public office. At this distant day, under different conditions of

life, we can not perhaps fully understand why this Swiss official consented to cross the sea and seek a new home for himself and a colony of his countrymen, but such was the case. When the father of our subject was about 20 years old, the worthy grandfather joined 120 of his fellow citizens and they chartered a vessel to take them to America, paying the goodly sum of \$10,000. The trip from their native cantons was made on foot, through Switzerland and France to the port of Havre, where the sailing vessel awaited them and safely landed them at the port of New York, after 43 days on the Atlantic Ocean. The little colony of emigrants started out again on foot, walked over the tow-path of the Erie Canal and finally reached their destination,—Holmes County, Ohio. They were the pioneers of that section, which is still noted for the thrift and energy of its people.

The sturdy old grandfather died in Ohio, at the age of 82 years, leaving his fellow countrymen and family well established and prosperous. The Ozenbergers remained in Ohio from 1831 until 1849. Peter Ozenberger, father of our subject, was born in Switzerland, September 11, 1811, and married in Ohio. With his family, in the spring of 1849 he went to Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), where they embarked for St. Louis, Missouri, bound for St. Joseph, which point was also reached by boat, *via* the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Mr. Ozenberger was a farmer and came to the State with the intention of following an agricultural life. He soon found land in Buchanan County to suit his fancy, and our subject's farm is a part of the original 160-acre tract his father bought. He increased his possession to 180 acres and continued to farm here until the close of his life, at the age of 74 years. His children were: Catherine, Daniel, Elizabeth, Rosa, William A., Caroline, John (deceased), Peter F. and Charles.

Peter F. Ozenberger was educated in the Woodbine District School. His life has been devoted to farming and dairying. The farm's location within a mile and a half of the city limits of St. Joseph, adds to its value, but it has always been a valuable property on account of the fertility of its soil. The excellent cultivation given it by Mr. Ozenberger has increased its value materially. He devotes eight acres to orchard and garden and reserves enough land to pasture 20 cows, utilizing the remainder in general farming.

Mr. Ozenberger has been married twice, first to M. A. Roth, who was survived by two children: Elmer and Laura. His present wife was

formerly Bertha Jecklin, and they have two children: Henry and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Ozenberger are consistent members of the German Reformed Church. Politically, he is a Democrat. He belongs to two fraternal organizations, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Ozenberger is a man who is thoroughly respected by all who know him, being honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow men and prominent in church and community.

BON. SIMEON KEMPER was, at the time of death, March 11, 1883, one of the oldest citizens of Buchanan County in point of residence and years, being 84 years of age. He was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, February 5, 1799, and moved in 1837 with his family to Missouri, where he lived one year in Clay County and one year in Clinton County.

On February 20, 1840, Mr. Kemper located in Buchanan County, on the northwest quarter of section 9, township 57, range 35, building at that time a double log house which he occupied several years. This property he afterward platted, and placed it on the market as Kemper's Addition. It was annexed to the city and is now the most beautiful residence portion of St. Joseph. Early in May, 1843, Mr. Kemper was employed by Joseph Robidoux to lay off the city of St. Joseph: he staked off the city twice, the first time diagonally with the land, and the second time north and south. The city proper is located on the southwest quarter of section 8, township 57, range 35, and was then known as Blacksnake Hills, since which time many additions have been annexed.

One of the many interesting incidents connected with the life of Mr. Kemper was when Joseph Robidoux, deciding to plat his land into city lots, permitted two young engineers, Simeon Kemper and Frederick W. Smith, rivals in business, to compete with plans. The Kemper city plat showed wide streets and Western expansiveness, while the Smith plan was after European models, with narrow streets, the idea being utility more than beauty. The latter plan pleased Robidoux, who regarded old St. Louis as a model city and he adopted the Smith plan. The people of St. Joseph to-day, who find the streets too narrow for their busy traffic, have much cause to

wish that the Kemper plan had been the one adopted. Mr. Kemper was the first city and county surveyor.

In October, 1848, under the direction of Governor Robert M. Stewart, he made a preliminary survey through to Hannibal, of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, about two months being required for the work. Some two years afterward, under the superintendence of Major Bucklin, he located the permanent line about one-third of the way, working almost the whole of one winter, for all of which work it is said he never received remuneration of any kind.

In 1835, Mr. Kemper married Jane A. Shortridge, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. Of their 10 children only one survives, Charles S. Kemper, who has long been connected with the wholesale dry goods business of St. Joseph and at present is a buyer for the Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company. He married Mary Robinson, of Danville, Missouri, and has a family of six children: Jennie R., Charles S., Jr., Mary Lee, Eliza, Mildred and Louise. They reside at No. 1328 Francis street, St. Joseph.

For very many years, Simeon Kemper was an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During his long residence in this city of his choice and affection, he championed every movement designed to advance her interests or to build up her commercial and social standing. He commanded the respect of old and young and was beloved by his kindred, honored by his contemporaries and esteemed by all who knew him. As one of the foundation builders of St. Joseph, his name deserves a lasting memorial.

JOHN DECLUE, a pioneer among the leading builders and contractors of St. Joseph, and proprietor of a large planing mill in this city, was born in the city of New York, in 1821, and died October 23, 1899.

Mr. DeClue enjoyed the educational advantages offered in a city like the great metropolis in which he was born. When he grew to manhood, he learned the trade of carpenter, and equipped with this he made a visit to Illinois, but not finding conditions to suit him there he returned to New York two years later, in 1852, and remained there until 1859, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri. He had made great progress in his trade, and immediately began contract-

ing and building here on a large scale. Many of the fine and substantial buildings, which are ornaments to the city, stand as monuments to his taste and skill, notably the Buchanan County Court House, St. Joseph High School and the elegant residence of the late Milton Tootle. He was president for a number of years of the Builders' & Trades' Exchange, as well as a director of the Free Public Library.

Mr. DeClue was married on August 7, 1885, to Maggie McElhency. At his death he was survived by his widow and by five children, as follows: Edward, who died in 1900; Ella M. (Mrs. H. J. Nelson), of St. Joseph; Frank, of Salt Lake City, Utah; and Grace and Norman, who live with their mother in the family residence at No. 1020 Sylvania street. Mr. DeClue was a Republican in politics. He was for many years a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he was a generous contributor. It is told in Holy Writ, that "the Lord loves a cheerful giver," and surely blessings must have been given this most cheerful, consistent Christian, whose hand was ever open to the wants of the church and was never closed to the call of the poor or afflicted.

JOHN CORBY, whose death occurred on May 9, 1870, was one of the best known of the pioneer citizens of St. Joseph, having located here when the town was but a trading post. With every confidence in the future of the place he invested in real estate here and with its development he grew to a position of wealth and influence in the community.

John Corby was born in Limerick, Ireland, June 24, 1808, and was the eldest son and second born of the 10 children of John and Bridget (Sheehan) Corby, who immigrated to America with their family, locating on a farm in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. There our subject remained for a few years, then started out to make his way in the world, although for the first few years his earnings went to his parents' assistance. His life was an industrious and frugal one, and in a few years he was able to engage in contracting. He became a contractor on the Baltimore & Washington Railway, one of the first to be built in this country, and afterward took large contracts in the construction of the Pittsburg & Erie Canal, on the Grand Slack Water Navigation project for Licking River, Kentucky, on the

Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, and for various railroads, pikes and levees in Ohio, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. In 1843, Mr. Corby came west to St. Joseph, Missouri, and, being pleased with the then trading post, purchased of Joseph Robidoux, a number of lots. The following spring he bought a large stock of goods and commenced merchandising, and also built the first brick house in St. Joseph. For some years he conducted the largest retail business in the city and immediate vicinity, investing his profits in real estate, and at the present time the estate left by him is one of the most valuable ones in the city. In 1857, Mr. Corby retired from the dry goods business and opened a bank, which became one of the soundest financial institutions of St. Joseph, and with which he was identified until his death. He was among the foremost in support of institutions and enterprises calculated to benefit the city, and was one of the organizers of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, of which he was one of the first directors. Resigning his office with the company, he took a contract for the construction of 25 miles of the road. The Roseport & Maryville (or Palmetto) Railroad Company was organized in 1857 with Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson as president and Mr. Corby as vice-president, the latter soon after becoming president. Under his administration it was consolidated with the Northern Railroad of Kansas under the name of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, the company securing by the consolidation,—125,000 acres of land, a grant from the State of Kansas. At this time Mr. Corby was also a director of the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad Company. In 1858 he was one of the incorporators and a director of the St. Joseph branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, which in 1864 was merged into the State National Bank, of which he was a director until a short time before his death. He was also an incorporator and director of the St. Joseph Fire & Marine Insurance Company. In 1856 he was elected mayor of the city, and at different times has served as a member of the City Council. He was attacked with heart disease in 1867, and consulted with the best of the medical profession with but little benefit. In 1869 he went to Florida to spend the winter, returning home February 2, 1870, about three months prior to his death.

On May 30, 1852, John Corby was united in marriage with Amanda Musick, youngest daugh-

ter of Joel L. Musick of Florissant, St. Louis County. There being no children, the management of the estate devolved upon Joseph A. Corby, a nephew, until 1898, when a son of the latter, John Corby, assumed its management. Our subject was president of the Hibernian Benevolent Society from its organization in 1867 until his death. He was in many respects a remarkable man. He made liberal donations to the Academy of the Sacred Heart of St. Joseph and other institutions in early years. During one year he gave about \$5,000 to St. Joseph Hospital; \$5,000 to a female seminary to be located on St. Joseph avenue and Albermarle-street; lots valued at \$10,000 to aid in building the Cathedral of St. Joseph; and a 160-acre tract of land near the city, valued at from \$8,000 to \$10,000, for a Catholic cemetery.

In the center of this tract of 160 acres, 10 acres are reserved as a church site. Mr. Corby erected a memorial chapel, 84 by 45 feet in dimensions, of beautiful architecture, representative of the Gothic style of the 13th century. On the outside of the north wall, which is ornamented with two beautiful columns, carved to symbolize mourning, is inscribed in raised letters: "Erected to the Memory of John Corby." The chapel will seat about 300 people, and is indeed a gem of beauty. Its massive durability and artistic elegance are a fitting and lovely expression of the genuine piety and wifely affection of her who so tenderly and practically pays loving tribute to him whom it is built to commemorate. A view of this memorial chapel is presented on another page in this work.

RICHARD FRAKES, one of the substantial citizens and extensive farmers of Lake township, Buchanan County, who resides on his fine farm of 300 acres, situated in section 14, was born on the old Joseph Frakes homestead in Lake township, Buchanan County, August 26, 1864, and is a son of Joseph and Psyche (Clevinger) Frakes.

Joseph Frakes was born in Kentucky, where he spent his youth, and removed in early manhood to Ray County, Missouri. He brought with him his love of outdoor sports and frequently attended the shooting matches in his neighborhood, being considered a "crack shot." He enjoyed the excellent hunting that was yet to be found in many sections of the county. Later he removed



CHARLES A. PERRY

to Doniphan County, Kansas, and then to Buchanan County, Missouri, following farming in both localities. His last years were spent on his farm in Lake township, Buchanan County, where he died at the age of 78 years. The venerable mother of our subject still survives, the beloved center of her faithful son's household. The children of Joseph Frakes and wife were: Nathan, Jasper, Sarah, Mason, Joseph, William, John, Emma, Richard, Jane and Mary.

Richard Frakes, the ninth member of his parents' family, spent his first 25 years on the homestead farm, from early boyhood following the plow and performing all those duties which make up the sum of a successful farmer's life. His educational opportunities were limited, but an active mind and quick intelligence have long since overcome any lack of book learning. During his first year of farming for himself, he lived at home and then took charge of a property locally known as the Fenton place. This he operated until his father's death, when he returned to the homestead and assumed the care of his aged mother. Mr. Frakes has remained here ever since, owning one of the very best farms in the county along the Missouri River. In addition to this farm, he owns 120 acres in Texas and a considerable amount of valuable town property in Rushville.

On April 10, 1889, Mr. Frakes was united in marriage with Ella Vanhoozer, who is a daughter of William Vanhoozer, a rural mail carrier, now residing at Rushville. Mr. and Mrs. Frakes have three children: Della, Angie and Eddie.

Politically, Mr. Frakes has always been affiliated with the Democratic party, but he has never sought office. Like the other members of this representative family of Buchanan County, he is respected and honored for his many sterling traits of character.



CHARLES A. PERRY. The passing away on October 11, 1896, of the late Charles A. Perry, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, removed one more of that hoary-headed band who so many years ago assisted in founding the present prosperity of St. Joseph, and who through long and useful lives stood as examples of honor and integrity, of business enterprise and public spirit. Mr. Perry was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, December 6, 1818.

Charles A. Perry was reared in his native

place and was educated there as a merchant and remained in Montgomery County until 1839, when he removed to Clay County, Missouri. In 1841 he removed to Platte County and settled at Weston, which was then the great frontier trading point of Missouri. There he and his brother, E. H. Perry, entered into a mercantile business and in the following year they established a branch house in the then hamlet of Blacksnake Hills, the first suggestive name given the present noble city of St. Joseph. In 1843 business had prospered so well with the Perry brothers that they erected for a store house the first brick building in the place, locating it on Main street, near Francis, and stocking it with domestic goods, queensware and all the various articles to supply a large contingent territory.

Their business expanded and they secured contracts for a large part of the Salt Lake City trade. At first they sent the goods by ox teams, the cattle later being taken on to California, where their sale brought excellent prices, but at a later date they substituted mules for the oxen. They continued to be actively engaged in the freighting business until the completion of the railroad to the Pacific Coast, when this once lucrative occupation became numbered with the things of the past.

In his long frontier life Mr. Perry had many thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes. In 1845 he was the sutler of Col. Alexander W. Doniphan's command, in his celebrated expedition, and in 1854 he went through to Salt Lake City, in the same capacity, with Colonel Stephens, and was engaged in furnishing government supplies until 1857. When the post was established at Fort Riley, Mr. Perry took the contract for furnishing it supplies and, the better to facilitate this end, purchased a steamboat on which he shipped them up the Kaw River. It is history that Mr. Perry was the pioneer and the only successful navigator of this stream.

After the breaking out of the late Civil War, Mr. Perry took the contract for supplying the army of the plains with corn, and the magnitude of this undertaking may be inferred from the fact, that in 15 months it amounted to \$250,000. At one time he had in his employ 1,200 teams. During this time his interest in St. Joseph continued and he carried on here a commission and storage business, making a success as he did of every important venture in life. He knew how to grasp opportunities and to turn them to account and the extended history of his life, with its

various settings and stirring events, would form one of the most interesting books of local history.

In 1840 Mr. Perry married Martha Young of Shelby County, Kentucky, and he is survived by three daughters and one son, as follows: Alverda (Jackson), who resides in Los Angeles, California; William A., who lives in Denver, Colorado; and Florence and Arcadia (Mrs. George W. Marlow), who reside at No. 611 Bush street, St. Joseph. Mrs. Perry died in 1868 and in 1870 Mr. Perry was married to America Hamilton. To the second union were born three children, as follows: John A., of Lebanon, Tennessee; Mrs. H. E. Truex of Mexico, Missouri; and Robert H., of San Francisco, California.

Personally Mr. Perry was a man of dignified manner and striking appearance, and he possessed the urbanity and almost knightly courtesy which distinguished a generation that is fast passing away. His sympathetic nature is remembered by those who more than once experienced his liberal help in the early days at St. Joseph. He had the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to a marked degree. His name and fame belong to the days when the brain was the dynamo of human activity and when almost super-human courage and dauntless enterprise were needed to follow where it pointed the path.

HIRAM C. BOONE, who has been extensively engaged in the milling business at Agency for many years, is proprietor of one of the oldest mills in Buchanan County. He was born in Agency township, Buchanan County, Missouri, December 5, 1852, and is a son of Ratliff R. and Sarah E. (Frans) Boone, his father a native of Indiana and his mother of Kentucky.

Ratliff R. Boone was a boy when he accompanied his parents to Boone County, Kentucky, which had been named in honor of Daniel Boone, who was a distant relative of the family. In 1842, he came West to Buchanan County, Missouri, and entered a tract of land now owned by Maj. W. Farris, having just enough money to pay for making the entry. His struggle in earning a competency was a hard one, and frequently he found himself so short of funds that he was unable to pay the necessary 25 cents postage which was due on a letter upon its delivery. He was the owner of 27 slaves at the outbreak of the Civil War and when all slaves were emancipated

he sustained a severe financial loss. Although he did not go to the front in this war, he was a number of times arrested by soldiers and incarcerated at St. Joseph, where he was subjected to many hardships, upon one occasion nearly freezing to death. He retained ownership in his pre-empted claim some years, then sold it and acquired 220 acres on Sac Prairie, 80 acres of timber land, later buying and selling numerous tracts. At the close of the Civil War, W. B. and J. A. Smith established one of the first flouring mills in the county, and this Mr. Boone, in partnership with his son-in-law, J. C. Smith, purchased. Another son-in-law, E. M. Yates, later purchased a half interest and the Boone & Yates Mill Company continued in charge until Mr. Boone's death, when Hiram C. Boone, our subject, succeeded to the ownership of the plant. Ratliff R. Boone and his wife became the parents of seven children, as follows: Fannie (Smith); John F.; Sallie (Gibson), who lives near Agency; Hiram C.; Victoria (Yates), deceased; Susie (Ray), of Louisville, Kentucky; and Malvina, wife of Dr. R. F. Dow, of Agency. Politically, Mr. Boone was a Democrat.

Hiram C. Boone has always lived in Buchanan County. He was reared on his father's farm until he was 16 or 18 years old, and then removed with his parents to Agency, where he worked in the mill for some 10 or 12 years, after which he returned to the farm for a short time. He again removed to Agency and conducted the mill of Boone & Yates as head miller until the death of his father in 1886, when he purchased it. It has since been owned and conducted by him alone, and he does a regular merchant and exchange business. He is one of the substantial business men of the community, and is highly esteemed.

In 1873, Mr. Boone was united in marriage with Nancy Randall, a native of Buchanan County, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Randall. Thirteen children, all living, were born to them, and are as follows: Robbie, wife of William Powell of Agency township; Ada, wife of O. M. Smith, a merchant, of Agency; Issie M., widow of Howard Glenn, of the Indian Territory; Hiram G., who assists his father in the conduct of the affairs of the mill; John W.; Claude; Ratliff; Victoria, wife of Robert Clinton, of Agency; Jesse; William; Nellie; Randall; and Pauline. The children were well raised, receiving superior educational as well as home training, and have become useful men and women.

Mr. Boone has always been a Democrat in politics, and has held a number of township offices, such as school director and as member of the township board. Religiously, he is a member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.



WILLIAM B. BASS, one of the successful farmers and highly respected citizens of Crawford township, Buchanan County, as he is also one of the self-made men of his locality, resides on a farm of 113½ acres situated in section 22. Mr. Bass was born in Kentucky, March 14, 1852, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Walker) Bass.

The parents of our subject were born in Kentucky. The father died when his children were still young, and in the winter of 1867 the widow came to Buchanan County, Missouri, with her five children, namely: John R., a farmer of Lake township, who married a Miss Harper and has five children living; Mary, who married W. W. Payne, a farmer of Lake township, and has six children; William B., the subject of this sketch; Minnie, who died at the age of 12 years; and Bettie, who married John C. Caulay, proprietor of the Hotel Faucett, and has had five children,—Gertrude, Elden D., Hattie (deceased), and Eula and Ella.

Mrs. Bass had but limited means when she came to Buchanan County, but she had devoted and industrious sons. Our subject took his father's place as nearly as possible and his mother has always had her home with him. Such education as he secured was in the district schools, but his time has been pretty closely engaged in farming, either for others or on his own account. For about 10 years after coming to Buchanan County, he worked as a farm hand, saved his earnings, rented farming land for three years and by that time had accumulated enough capital to invest in land. He purchased 69 acres of well-situated land which was partly under cultivation. This property he continued to clear and add to until he now owns 113½ acres of as desirable land as can be found in Crawford township. He has neglected no desirable improvements, erecting substantial buildings, having a beautiful residence within 100 yards of the public highway, put in fencing and setting out orchards. He has quietly worked along on practical lines and the results do

much credit to his good, common sense and to his industry.

In 1880 Mr. Bass was married to Sally Turner having pre-empted the present farm of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Bass have one son, Leon Eddy Lewis, who was born in 1881, was educated in School District No. 1, and is making his own way as a carpenter. He is one of the intelligent and self-respecting young men of the township.

Mr. Bass is not a very active politician outside of local matters. He has always been an advocate of schools and good roads and has voted for the candidates who supported these measures. In fraternal life he is prominent both as a Mason and as an Odd Fellow, in the former being connected with Birmingham Lodge No. 150, A. F. & A. M., and Tabernacle Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M., in which he has taken all the degrees, and in the latter has passed all the chairs in Truth Lodge, No. 216.



CRAIG W. CRAIG, secretary and treasurer of the Craig-Barr Mercantile Company, of St. Joseph, and one of the city's representative men, was born at Waltham, Kansas, December 17, 1870, and is a son of William B. and Caroline B. (Kelsey) Craig.

The father of Mr. Craig was born at Franklin, Ohio, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, November 8, 1902, aged 71 years. He was an Ohio farmer boy until his majority, when he went to the village of Sidney and embarked in a mercantile business. Later he removed to Elwood, Kansas, opening up a store there which he continued to conduct until the close of the Civil War, and then removed to Waltham, where he engaged in merchandising until 1872. In that year he removed to St. Joseph and entered the employ of D. M. Steele & Company and remained with this firm and its successors until its failure. Later he became one of the organizers of the Craig-Barr firm, which was later incorporated as the Craig-Barr Mercantile Company, and he remained in active cooperation with this large business concern until his death. He was a staunch member of the Republican party.

During his residence at Sidney, Ohio, William B. Craig married Caroline B. Kelsey, who was a daughter of Guy C. Kelsey, a leading citizen of

the town, and they had a family of eight children born to them: Guy C., deceased; Fisher A., of St. Joseph; Annie K., of St. Joseph; Kate, wife of O. C. Jones, of Waltham, Kansas; Hugh W. of this sketch; Harry S., of St. Joseph; and Mary W., wife of George B. Smith, of Chicago. Mr. Craig was a member of the Unitarian Church.

Hugh W. Craig was given excellent educational opportunities and completed his education at Highland University, at Highland, Kansas. He decided upon a business career and immediately entered the employ of Steele, Walker & Company, as traveling salesman, meeting with very satisfactory success. Upon the organization of the Craig-Barr Mercantile Company, he became a member of the firm and upon its incorporation became its secretary and treasurer. This is one of the large and prospering enterprises of St. Joseph. Its officers are men of capital and experience and it adds materially to the reputation of St. Joseph as a commercial center.

Politically, Mr. Craig is a Republican, and fraternally, he is an Elk.

HON. WILLIAM M. SHEPHERD, one of the conspicuous figures in the recent history of St. Joseph, for six years Mayor of the city, and prominently identified with its business life as well as political interests, was born at Medina, Lenawee County, Michigan, July 3, 1846, and died at Denver, Colorado, September 19, 1899. His father was Rev. Paul Shepherd.

Mayor Shepherd's early life was devoted to the drug business, and he conducted a drug store at Troy, Kansas, prior to coming to St. Joseph in 1875. His first business connection at St. Joseph was as business manager of the *Daily Herald*. In 1880 he was appointed assistant under Postmaster F. M. Tracy, which position he filled for four years, and then returned to the *Herald*. In 1890 he was first elected mayor of St. Joseph and his able management of municipal affairs caused his re-election in two subsequent campaigns, and he served until April, 1896. Upon his return to private life, he became agent for the Barber Asphalt Company, with which he continued until 1898, when he was appointed deputy revenue collector. This position he filled until his death, which occurred in another State and city, where he had gone in the hope of regaining health.

Personally, a figure of unusual manly pro-

portions, he was big in mind and heart. He was noted for his generous charities and it has been said that on many occasions he was poorer than those who accepted his beneficence. He was distinguished for his public spirit, progressiveness and civic pride. St. Joseph has great cause to remember him with honor and gratitude. He is survived by one son who is a resident of Michigan.

NICHOLAS P. DRAUT, deceased, was one of the leading business men of St. Joseph, president of the St. Joseph Buggy & Manufacturing Company and identified with the city's commercial, social and religious life. Mr. Draut was born in Germany, March 8, 1862.

The late Mr. Draut was eight years of age when his parents brought him to the United States and settled at Maryville, Missouri, one year later coming to St. Joseph, where he grew to manhood and acquired an excellent education in both the German and English languages, attending Christian Brothers' College. He learned the blacksmith trade under Mr. Miles, the carriage manufacturer, under whom he worked as a mechanic for some years and was then made president and manager of the St. Joseph Buggy & Manufacturing Company. His conduct of the affairs of this large organization resulted in great prosperity and, at the time of his death, which took place at his residence, No. 731 South 16th street, on December 9, 1901, the company held a very prominent place among the important manufacturing enterprises of Buchanan County.

Mr. Draut was married on November 8, 1889, to Bertha Battmer, who is a daughter of Henry J. Battmer, formerly of Illinois, but for the past 30 years a resident of St. Joseph. They had these children: Nicholas P., Jr., Thresia M., Hannah E., Michael A. and Frederick J. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church and the late Mr. Draut was a consistent and valued member of the congregation of Father Linnencamp.

Mr. Draut was a Democrat but took only a citizen's interest in political contests. His fraternal relations were with the Foresters and Woodmen.

In his death the city of St. Joseph lost a good, honorable citizen and his family a loving husband and father. A beautiful tombstone marks his last resting place in a beautiful spot in Mount Olivet Cemetery.



THOMAS R. ASHBROOK

THOMAS R. ASHBROOK, comptroller of the city of St. Joseph, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is a man of a high order of business ability and has efficiently discharged the duties of this office, as well as other offices with which he has been honored in the past. He is one of the local leaders of the Republican party and through his able conduct of affairs enjoys the support of many of the opposition.

Mr. Ashbrook was born at Ashville, Ohio, December 9, 1851, that town having been laid out by his father at an early day. His parents came to St. Joseph in 1858 and resided here the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in April, 1896, and the father in 1898. Thomas R. Ashbrook accompanied his parents to St. Joseph in 1858, and has made this city his home ever since. He was graduated from the St. Joseph High School in 1873, and thereafter spent two years in Phillips' Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. He early evinced a liking for politics and in 1886 was elected on the Republican ticket as alderman from the Second Ward. In 1894, he was elected city auditor of St. Joseph to which office he was reelected in 1896 and again in 1898. He was elected to his present office, that of comptroller, in the spring of 1904 on the Republican ticket, receiving the handsome majority of 447 over A. W. Horn, the Democratic nominee. He has been a success in politics, his personal popularity giving him the solid vote of his party and many from the opposing party.

Mr. Ashbrook was united in marriage in 1880 with Emma S. Mast, and with his family of three children,—William R., Charles M. and Isabelle,—resides in a comfortable home at No. 1921 Jones street.

RUDOLPH F. HEIM, a well-known architect of St. Joseph, was born in Hamburg, Germany, January 30, 1874, and is a son of Adolph V. A. and Anna (Gensen) Heim.

Rudolph Heim, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Bavaria and filled the position of judge at Schehslitz. He married Ottila von Kretschmann, who was born in 1800 and died in 1870. She was a daughter of Theodore Conrad and Christian Frederika (von Stern) von Kretschmann, the former of whom was born in 1762 and was minister of state and held important land offices. His father, Johann Adam

von Kretschmann, was counselor of justice at Bayreuth, and his mother was Christiana Dorothea Keck. The grandfather of our subject died in 1845. The whole family is one of distinction in Germany.

The father of our subject was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 16, 1843, and prior to entering the army was trained as an architect. Upon entering into military life, with which he was connected a number of years, he was assigned to the general staff, which corresponds to the engineering corps in the United States. After fulfilling his military duties, he resumed study, at Munich and then settled permanently at Hamburg, where he still follows his profession. He has been the architect employed in the construction of some of the most substantial buildings on the Colonade, which is the main business thoroughfare of Hamburg. He is connected with the leading social organizations of his city and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In 1869 he married Anna Gensen and they had eight children, the four who survived infancy being: Edward W., who is an electrical engineer at Hamburg; Frida, who is principal of a young ladies' institute at Dresden; Rudolph F., of this sketch; and Eva E., who is a very accomplished teacher in a private school in Berlin. The family all belong to the German Evangelical Church.

Rudolph F. Heim was instructed in a private school until he was nine years old, his studies including German, French and English. He then attended the gymnasium at Osterburg until he was 12 years old, paying attention to the classics, and then was transferred to a high class school at Arendsee, where he was instructed in the studies corresponding to those in the American high school curriculum.

In 1888, when 14 years of age, he prevailed upon his parents to permit him to come to America and join the family of his uncle, F. W. Gensen, secretary of the Pfeiffer Stone Company, of St. Joseph. He made the long voyage and trip alone and after reaching St. Joseph took a business course at the Rittner Commercial College. He then devoted four years to learning the stone-cutting trade and during his apprenticeship prepared many of the drawings used in the shop. After completing his time at the trade, he worked in California for a year as a journeyman. In February, 1895, he returned to Germany and entered the great technical school at Holzminden, where he was graduated in 1897, receiving the coveted degree of Master of Building.

After a few months of visiting and renewal of old friendships in Hamburg, Mr. Heim returned to America in 1897, entering the employ of E. J. Eckel, at St. Joseph, with whom he remained until 1901, when he opened an architect's office at Atchison, Kansas, where he stayed until October of that year. He then entered into partnership with John H. Felt of St. Joseph, under the firm name of Felt & Heim, which held until October, 1902. In January, 1903, he opened his present offices in the German-American Bank Building, where he can usually be found, one of the busiest men in the city. His work is mainly the making of plans for residences, flats and business houses and he has done considerable drawing for parties outside of St. Joseph, and with such accuracy and beauty of design that he finds his business constantly increasing.

In June, 1901, Mr. Heim was married to Helen L. Haefeli, who is a daughter of Wernhard and Catherine Haefeli, of St. Joseph. They have one little daughter,—Corinne Ida. They belong to the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Heim is a member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 40, B. P. O. E.

WILLIAM FRAKES, one of the leading farmers of Lake township, Buchanan County, whose fine farm of 200 acres is situated in section 35, was born in Doniphan County, Kansas, June 13, 1856, and is a son of Joseph and Psyche (Clevinger) Frakes.

The Frakes family originated in Kentucky and there the father of the numerous Frakes of Buchanan County was born and reared. In young manhood he removed to Ray County, Missouri, where his feats of fine marksmanship are still recalled. Later he moved to Doniphan County, Kansas, and still later to Buchanan County, Missouri, where his death took place at the age of 78 years. His venerable widow, who has reached the age of 87 years, still survives, residing on the old homestead in Lake township.

Our subject was one of 11 children. His educational opportunities were very limited. He remained on the home farm, working for his father, until he was 32 years of age, becoming master of all kinds of agricultural work before beginning for himself. For the past 16 years he has resided on his present farm, one of the best improved and carefully cultivated properties of the township. Mr. Frakes is one of the leading

citizens, a man of excellent judgment and honorable character.

Mr. Frakes married Anna Yazel, who is the estimable daughter of Kelly Yazel, who formerly operated a sawmill at Rushville. They have had five children: Mattie (deceased), Psyche, Virginia, Ollie and William. Mr. Frakes has given his children the educational opportunities denied himself and they are worthy representatives of a prominent family. Mr. and Mrs. Frakes are well-known, kind and hospitable people. Like his brothers, Mr. Frakes has always been identified with the Democratic party, but he has never been an office seeker.

JOHN F. BOONE, who has been a lifelong resident of Buchanan County, Missouri, is a well-known citizen of Agency, where he has been living a practically retired life for many years. He was born here December 4, 1847, and was one of seven children born to Ratliff R. and Sarah E. (Frans) Boone.

Ratliff R. Boone was born in Indiana, along the Ohio River, and when a boy moved with his parents to Boone County, Kentucky, where he grew to maturity. He came West to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1842, and preempted a claim of 160 acres which he later sold. He then moved to Sac Prairie, where he became owner of 220 acres, 80 acres of which was timber land. He also bought and sold numerous other properties and proved himself a most capable business man. Some time after the close of the Civil War, in which he lost all of his slaves, numbering 27, he engaged in the milling business with his son-in-law, J. C. Smith. He subsequently was in partnership with another son-in-law, E. M. Yates, under the style and title of the Boone & Yates Mill Company of Agency. This latter firm continued until Mr. Boone's death, when a son, Hiram C. Boone, became owner and has since conducted it. At the time of his death, Ratliff R. Boone left an estate valued at \$50,000, which bespeaks exceptional business ability, as he barely had enough money to pay for entering land when he arrived in this county. He was joined in marriage with Sarah E. Frans, a native of Kentucky, who died here at the age of 62 years. The following children were born to them: Fannie (Smith); John F.; Sallie (Gibson); Hiram C.; Victoria (Yates), deceased; Susie (Ray), of

Louisville, Kentucky; and Malvina, wife of Dr. R. F. Dow, of Agency. Politically, the father was a Democrat.

John F. Boone was reared in Buchanan County where he has lived all his days, and during this time has made but two trips beyond the confines of the State, one to Texas and the other to Kentucky. He became the owner of 166 acres of land, known as the Bedford place, in Garrettsburg, along the Platte River, but did not live upon it, selling it four years after it came into his possession. During the past 20 years he has lived in retirement, although he still makes frequent loans of money. He is a business man of ability, and his years of early toil entitle him to the life of ease and comfort which have been his in late years.

In March, 1869, John F. Boone was united in marriage with Martha E. Taylor, a daughter of Charles M. and Katherine Taylor, both natives of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri where Mrs. Boone was reared. No children were born to bless this union. Our subject is a staunch Democrat in politics, and is deeply interested in his party's success. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Boone is a Royal Arch Mason.

JOSEPH RITNER GOOD, now living in St. Joseph retired from business care, has long been identified with this city and its various interests. Mr. Good was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1832, and is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Anspach) Good, a grandson of Edward Good and a great-grandson of William Good.

William Good was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1711. His son Edward was born in 1742.

Edward Good, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1795 and died in 1850. He was a miller in Berks County in his earlier years but later turned his attention exclusively to farming. In religious belief he was a Lutheran. He married Elizabeth Anspach, who was born in 1804 and died in 1889. Her father was a prosperous farmer and her grandfather took part in the Revolutionary War. The family is of German extraction.

Joseph R. Good was the youngest son in a family of eight children. He grew up on his

father's farm and in addition to the educational advantages he enjoyed in the district schools he attended Strasburg Academy for three years. On completing his studies, he went to Philadelphia and secured employment in a drug store and in 1852 entered the College of Pharmacy and was graduated there in 1854. He continued clerking until 1857, when he came West and after prospecting for three months in Kansas located in the fall of that year in St. Joseph.

For two years after settling in St. Joseph, Mr. Good worked as a clerk in a drug store and then went to Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, and engaged in farming in that vicinity until 1863. He then enlisted as a member of Company B, 39th Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., and was mustered in at Hannibal with the rank of 1st lieutenant, but before leaving Macon was commissioned captain by Governor Fletcher. His service consisted mainly in guard duty, with frequent skirmishing in Missouri, in the neighborhood of Macon, St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve and in Tennessee, in the vicinity of Nashville. He remained in the service until the close of the war, and was mustered out and honorably discharged at St. Louis, in September, 1865.

In the fall of 1865, Mr. Good brought his family to St. Joseph. He was first engaged as a clerk for Penick & Loving, but soon was admitted to partnership. In 1875 he sold his interest in this firm and bought out the establishment of Samuel Hayes, located on Market square, where he continued for a short time and again sold. Later he became the senior member of the firm of Good, Smith & Company, wholesale druggists, with store on the corner of Third and Edmond streets, where a large business was built up. Subsequently he sold out to Samuel I. Smith & Company and clerked for this firm for some six years until it was merged into the Van Natta-Lynds Drug Company, of which he became special house salesman. In 1887 he became a stockholder in the St. Joseph Show Case Company, buying a quarter interest, and was elected president; in April, 1891, he became general manager. In the following spring, in partnership with his son, Edward S., he purchased the interest of the other stockholders, and Edward S. became treasurer and J. A. Aukerman, secretary. In 1893 Mr. Good retired from business. His long career had brought him ample returns and also the esteem of the business world.

In 1859, Mr. Good was married to Hannah Seltzer, who was born in Berks County, Pennsyl-

vania, and is a daughter of the late Michael and Catherine (Hain) Seltzer. Jacob Seltzer, the grandfather of Michael, was born October 31, 1732, and died October 18, 1788. He married Maria Katherine Hiester, who was born February 20, 1735, and died June 5, 1817. Their son Jacob Seltzer, the grandfather of Mrs. Good, was born September 5, 1764, and died January 5, 1825. He married Katherine Kaufman, who was born September 5, 1766, and died October 25, 1842. Michael Seltzer was born October 4, 1807, and died February 1, 1896. On March 16, 1829, he was married to Catherine Hain, who was born October 17, 1807, and died February 11, 1870. Catherine Hain was a daughter of Benjamin S. Hain, who died in 1867, aged 84 years. Joseph Hain, father of Benjamin S. and great-grandfather of Mrs. Good, was born May 21, 1754, and died January 21, 1834. Catherine, his wife was born May 21, 1764, and died January 28, 1835. The Hains came to this country during the reign of Queen Anne of England, under her protection, landing in New York City in 1712. They settled in Schoharie County, New York. After having cleared and improved the land upon which they had located, their title to the property was disputed by persons in the New York government; thereupon they left New York, losing their lands and the improvements made upon them, and removed to Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1728, where they took out patents for a large body of land, some of which is still owned by the Hain descendants. In 1766 a church (called the "Hains Church") was erected near Wernersville, Berks County, Pennsylvania, by the Hains and others: after having been remodeled three times, it still stands as a monument to the pioneer settlers.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Good, namely: Edward S., born in Adair County, Missouri, who married Mildred Klaus, and has two children—Leota and Edward Wyeth, both born in St. Joseph; George M., born in Adair County, who married Donna Clark and has one daughter,—Emily Grace, born in St. Joseph; Kate Elizabeth, born in St. Joseph, who married John I. Fidler and has one daughter,—Irene R., born in Pennsylvania; Mary Annetta, born in St. Joseph, who married Thomas R. Wall and has two children,—Annetta, born in St. Louis, and Thomas R., Jr., born in St. Joseph; and Ella born in St. Joseph, who married Frank W. Baker, of New York City. Edward S. Good has been traveling salesman for the Nave &

McCord Mercantile Company of St. Joseph, for the past 18 years.

Mr. Good has always affiliated with the Republican party. In his earlier years he was identified with a number of fraternal orders, but takes no active part in any of these now. He has watched with interest the wonderful commercial development of St. Joseph and must be ranked with the city's representative men.

JOHAN C. KELLER, a successful farmer of Bloomington township, Buchanan County, was born in Clark County, Indiana, December 14, 1829, and is a son of Martin and Polly (Robb) Keller and grandson of John Keller.


John Keller was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, as was his wife, whose maiden name was Sally Rader. They were parents of the following children: Joseph; Obed; Martin; John; Margaret; Mary; Ann; Ruth and Eliza. All of the children married and reared families. John Keller moved with his family to Bartholomew County, Indiana, where he acquired a quarter section of land at a time when Indiana was a Territory.

Martin Keller was born in Virginia in June, 1803, and was reared near Wheeling. He went with his parents to Indiana at an early date, and was there married. He died there April 20, 1855; and his widow moved to Bartholomew County, Indiana, with her family. She was born in Clark County, Indiana, and died January 9, 1892. Martin Keller and wife were parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The seven that grew to maturity were as follows: Milton; John C.; Elizabeth (Thompson); Alfred; Martin, of Oklahoma Territory; Polly and Mahala. Our subject and his brother Martin are the only two now living.

John C. Keller was reared on the farm and received his educational training in the common schools of Bartholomew County, Indiana. At the age of 21 years he began farming for himself and has continued at this vocation ever since. On October 12, 1860, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, settling in Lake township, on a farm now owned by George Montgomery, one half being under cultivation and the other half timberland. He continued there until the spring of 1872, then moved to section 30, Bloomington township, where he has since resided. For some years he lived in the log house on the place, with

its old-fashioned fire-place and with its ceiling, door and staircase made of solid walnut. The farm was heavily timbered, and hard labor was required to clear it and place it in tillable shape. He has 137 acres in section 30, Bloomington township, and a tract of 50 acres in section 25, Rush township. He follows general farming and stock-raising and has prospered more and more as each year has passed. He has always been public-spirited and alive to the best interests of this section, being especially interested in the matter of improving the roads.

On May 31, 1855, Mr. Keller was united in marriage with Clarinda Cox, who was born in Decatur County, Indiana, October 18, 1834, and died May 15, 1888, having given birth to the following children: Martin, a farmer of Bloomington township, who married Ella Lawrence and has a daughter,—Ethel; Myra, deceased, who was the wife of Benjamin Saunders and the mother of one son,—Arnold, of Platte County, Missouri; James A. deceased, who married Nellie Elliott, and had three children,—Edith, Anna and Eula; Mary J. deceased, who was the wife of Robert Brown; Sarah E., deceased, who was the wife of James Allison; Martha, who lives at home; Virtie, deceased; and John C., Jr., who married Kate Allison and lives on the home place in section 30, Bloomington township. Religiously, our subject is a member of the Sugar Creek Christian Church, of which his wife was also a member. During the Civil War, in August, 1862, he became a member of the Enrolled Militia of Missouri, and served until December of that year, when the company was disbanded. In 1864, he joined another company and served until after the second election of Lincoln. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for General Scott in 1852. He has served as township clerk and as school director.

 OHN BORING HUNDLEY. Among the prominent business men of St. Joseph, was the late John Boring Hundley, who for 32 years was identified with the mercantile interests of this city and who passed away here on August 31, 1896, a man of unblemished integrity. Mr. Hundley was born in Washington County, Tennessee, December 19, 1819, and was a son of John Simms and Mary (Boring) Hundley.

The late Mr. Hundley was given the best edu-

cational advantages afforded by the common schools of his native locality and entered upon business life with a foundation well laid and with moral principles which had been instilled by a good mother. He was 20 years old when he left his home and went to Missouri, where he soon engaged in teaching school, a profession he followed for two years, or until he had accumulated enough capital to enable him to venture into business. Mr. Hundley then went to Gentry County, Missouri, where he opened a country store. In those days the country store was a point of general interest, it frequently being made the meeting place of neighbors for miles around who wished to discuss some political question or to agree upon some township improvement. Aside from it being a trading place for the good wives and mothers, it was a kind of social center, the elimination of which at that time would have made a great blank in the lives of the widely separated settlers. Mr. Hundley was just the right man to be proprietor of such a place, knowing how to select merchandise to fill the wants of his customers and possessing the pleasant, accommodating manner which made all welcome. He not only secured the confidence of the whole surrounding country, but their high esteem as well and was elected to one of the leading county offices, that of treasurer, by one of the largest majorities ever given in that county to any candidate. This office he faithfully filled for 12 years, when he retired voluntarily from public life.

At this time Mr. Hundley removed to St. Joseph, locating in this city in 1864. Here he engaged in merchandising and founded the large boot and shoe house which, under different styles, has developed into one of the largest wholesale houses in St. Joseph. For some 22 years Mr. Hundley continued to be active in the city's business affairs, but in 1886 failing health caused his retirement. The 10 succeeding years of his existence were given to the quiet pleasures suitable to his years and state of health, and to carrying out various beneficent enterprises which were dear to his heart.

In 1848, Mr. Hundley was married to Tabitha A. Witten, who was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, and at the time of his decease their eight children survived. Two years later occurred the death of one son, Eugene. Mrs. Hundley still survives.

In 1869, Mr. Hundley connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and until the close of his life was one of its most active and

liberal members. The name of John Boring Hundley will live in the memory of his fellow citizens in association with the Hundley Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of St. Joseph. His generous donations made the erection of this edifice possible, and the name of the benefactor was given this noble monument of his faith. Not only to the church of his choice was Mr. Hundley liberal, but to every good and charitable cause as well and also to public enterprises which appealed to his judgment as being designed to benefit his fellow citizens.

JAMES McCORD. The death of James McCord on September 24, 1903, lost to St. Joseph a citizen of great commercial achievement and of exalted personal character. Conspicuous as was his business success, it did not represent the whole man, for few citizens have shown more interest or devoted more time or means to the developing and perfecting of those agencies which promote public welfare and bring about the largest measure of general happiness. His loss, therefore, was both a private and public bereavement.

The birth of James McCord took place on January 7, 1826, in Randolph County, Virginia, and his parents were William and Sally Moss (Field) McCord. In both the paternal and the maternal lines, the families were of enough distinction to have attained public mention. The McCords came of sturdy stock from the North of Ireland, whence they removed to Virginia early in the 18th century. The name appears in the public records of Albemarle County, where John McCord, in 1740, signed the document calling a Presbyterian minister. In 1750 record is found, in Albemarle County, of Robert Field, who was the maternal great-grandfather of James McCord, and honorable mention is made of John Field, his grandfather, as a captain in the Eighth Virginia Regiment, in the War of 1812. The late James McCord, however, needed no accomplishments of his ancestors to impress upon his fellow citizens his true value as a man.

Both parents of Mr. McCord were born and reared in Albemarle County, Virginia, where William McCord first engaged in the practice of the law. He was prosecuting attorney for Randolph County from 1829 to 1836. In the latter year he removed his family to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, a wonderful journey for those days.

Two years later the family settled at Versailles, in Morgan County, where Mr. McCord resumed the practice of the law, dying shortly afterward, in October, 1839. His widow survived him 13 years, dying in 1852, at Savannah, Missouri.

The death of his father left James McCord with many responsibilities in early boyhood and before he was 15 years of age in 1840, he entered upon a business career which, at that time no one would have been daring enough to predict, would later carry his name into almost every State of the Union. As clerk in a country store, at Calhoun, Henry County, Missouri, his duties were faithfully performed for the first year with no remuneration except his board, but he had become valuable enough to his employer by the second year, to receive a salary of \$75, which was increased to \$100 in the third year. In 1843 he went to Warsaw, Missouri, and working in the same capacity received his board and a salary of \$150, which was increased to \$250 in 1844. Better than this, he had by his fidelity to his employer's interests so won the latter's confidence, that he was made business agent to St. Louis and New Orleans, and later to other points. During this period of traveling, he visited the Platte Purchase, Weston, Savannah and St. Joseph, in all of these places studying business conditions and possibilities and laying up facts which he was able to put to his own use when he entered into business for himself.

In 1846, feeling well qualified through his years of experience, he entered into business, forming a partnership with Abram Nave, his brother-in-law, at Savannah, Andrew County, where the latter was engaged in business at that time. This personal friendship and business association continued unbroken for a period of 52 years, the death of Mr. Nave terminating a connection which had in it the elements of a Damon and Pythias affection. The two partners established a business at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, where Mr. McCord remained until 1849, when he made some preparations to make the trip to the California Eldorado by sea, but later changed his mind and engaged in the produce business, shipping from St. Louis to New Orleans. He had not given up the idea of visiting California, however, for he crossed the plains in April, 1850, and remained on the Pacific Coast until the following year when he returned and resumed his business relations with Mr. Nave, at Savannah, Missouri. In 1852 he made a second trip to the Pacific Coast, in company with Abram

Nave, Charles L. Clark and D. M. Steele, on this occasion driving a herd of cattle across the plains. This business proved remunerative and was repeated for several years, or as long as it was profitable.

Our subject and his partner still continued their mercantile establishment at Savannah, but they now came to a realization of the business opportunities offered them, by the opening up of travel and the rapid settlement of new localities. That they were men equal to the occasion, the great commercial concerns in which millions are invested, which now recall their names in a half dozen States, fully attest. In 1857 a wholesale grocery business was established at St. Joseph, Missouri, under the firm name of Nave, McCord & Company; in 1861 followed the establishment of a similar concern at Omaha, Nebraska, with the late Charles L. Clark as resident partner. In 1863 the firm of C. D. Smith & Company was established at St. Joseph, Missouri, with Abram Nave, James McCord, D. M. Steele and C. D. Smith as partners, the last named being the manager; in 1868, Leach, Nave & Company, which later become McCord, Nave & Company, was established at Kansas City, Missouri; and in 1871, Nave, Goddard & Company, later Nave & McCord, entered into the commercial life of St. Louis, Missouri. At the time of his decease, James McCord was connected with these great business houses: The Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, of St. Joseph, of which he was president,—a business established in 1846, incorporated in 1880 and reincorporated in 1900; The McCord-Brady Company, of Omaha, Nebraska; The McCord-Chapman-Greer Mercantile Company, of Pueblo, Colorado; The McCord-Collins Company, of Fort Worth, Texas; The McCord-Collins Mercantile Company, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; The Smith-McCord Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, Missouri; The Kistler-Metzler Mercantile Company, of Topeka, Kansas; The McCord Rubber Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri; The Sentney Wholesale Grocery Company, of Hutchinson, Kansas; The McCord-Harlow Shoe Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri; The Henry Krug Packing Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri; The James McCord Realty Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri; and The Nave & McCord Cattle Company, the owner of a ranch of 100,000 acres in Garza County, Texas.

On October 5, 1854, Mr. McCord was married to Mary E. Hallack, who was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, February 28, 1838, and

still survives. The nine children born to them are all living, namely: W. H., of Omaha, Nebraska; James H., Samuel S., Susan and Lucy (wife of J. H. Parker, Jr.), all of St. Joseph; Mary Ada, wife of J. Burnett Collins, of Fort Worth, Texas; George L., of Pueblo, Colorado; Robert H., of Kansas City, Missouri; and Francis, of New York City. The James McCord sons are all actively interested in the management of one or more of the mercantile concerns of which their able father was one of the founders, and are universally recognized in the business world as successful and sagacious men.

Although so immersed in the various cares, complexities and responsibilities unavoidably connected with active participation in so many gigantic enterprises, James McCord found time to take a deep interest in both public and civic affairs, to give personal attention to the distribution of his generous charities, to absorb good literature and enjoy travel, to give a part of himself to a most devoted family, and to cultivate those social amenities which go so far to rest and sweeten life.

To quote from one who knew and loved him for more than 30 years.

"In looking back it is difficult to select the most prominent attribute of his character. His wide experience, extensive knowledge upon all subjects, together with his other excellent traits, made him a perfect type of the American citizen and gentleman. His constant attention to his business resulted in establishing the name of McCord as a synonym for honest dealing, from Texas to Dakota, and from the Missouri River to the coast."

In political sentiment, Mr. McCord was first a Whig and later a Republican, in national and State issues, but he reserved to himself the right to support, in local matters, the individual in whom he had the most confidence. He came of a Presbyterian family but never formally united with that or any other religious body, his faiths and tenets being best shown by his life and its moral influence. His charities were large but were given with no special recognition of any creed or condition, being generously bestowed upon the needy and unfortunate, wherever they were found.

Unassuming and quiet, totally opposed to any display of the wealth he had accumulated, he spent his busy years in cordial relationship with his neighbors and friends, gratified by their esteem and approbation. He was particularly

blessed in his domestic life and had the satisfaction of seeing his children grow up to maturity, inheriting the business acumen which had made him prosperous and the gentle, attractive attributes of their mother, whose companionship had been so important a factor in his life.

MARK J. FARBER, M. D., PH. G., a well-known member of the medical profession at St. Joseph, now holding the position of professor of dermatology at the Emsworth Medical College in this city, was born May 17, 1865, in the old city of Moscow, Russia, and is a son of Joseph S. and Matilda (Mendelstam) Farber.

The father of Dr. Farber was a large manufacturer of silks, satins and velvets in Russia, the work being carried on in the old way, with hand looms, 300 of these being used in his factories. He manufactured for a large wholesale trade. Joseph S. Farber was married twice and our subject is the third child of the first union, his young mother dying when he was but three days old.

Dr. Farber was educated in his native city at the gymnasium. He possesses a certificate from the Imperial University of Moscow, both in pharmacy and medicine. At the age of 24 years he left his own country to come to a land where talent and ability had a better chance of recognition and where a wider and freer field was offered men of ambition. Hampered at first by his want of knowledge of the English language, he applied himself closely to its study and, to familiarize himself with medical thought and method in his adopted land, entered the medical department of the University of New York City. After one year of study there, he married and shortly after, in 1890, came to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he entered the Northwestern Medical College and was graduated in 1891.

Dr. Farber then settled at Rochester, Missouri, and practiced his profession there for five years, returning then to St. Joseph, where he has been located ever since, in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He fills the position of professor of dermatology at one of the leading medical institutions of the State, and he belongs to the Buchanan County and the Missouri State medical societies and the American Medical Association, taking an active part in their discussions.

On March 10, 1889, Dr. Farber was married to Wilhelmine Schnee, and they had one son,—Raoul (pronounced Ralph in English). The mother died in 1896, aged 31 years. Dr. Farber married, as his second wife, Lillian Frank, a daughter of Solomon Frank, of St. Joseph.

Politically, Dr. Farber has identified himself with the Democratic party. His fraternal connections include Lodge 243, A. F. & A. M.; St. Joseph Lodge, No. 249, A. O. U. W.; Missouri Camp, No. 1893, Modern Woodmen of America; Enterprise Camp, No. 178, Woodmen of the World; Select Knights and Ladies and the Fraternal Home Association.

REV. JAMES POWER, deceased, was one of the great factors in the early religious and educational advancement of St. Joseph, where his memory is perpetuated not only in the hearts of those he benefited, but by great structures founded by his energy and piety. Father Power was born May 13, 1815, in County Waterford, Ireland, and died at the Christian Brothers' College, St. Joseph, May 5, 1899.

Father Power was ordained in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1856 he came West, zealous in pushing the work of the church in the border towns. Prior to this he had established a colonization society among the working classes, at Reading, Pennsylvania, and in the interest of this society he bought a large body of land in Nodaway and Gentry counties, to which he brought a colony in 1858. He established his people at Conception, Nodaway County, where he erected the first Catholic Church in Northwestern Missouri. As a pioneer missionary, he was located for a time, in 1857, at St. Joseph.

Father Power induced a colony of Benedictine monks to come from Switzerland and to found what is now the abbey at Conception. But it is at St. Joseph that the hopes of his heart took root and flowered to such perfection and his last years were spent in retirement as chaplain at the Christian Brothers' College, for which he had erected the first building. It is now a part of the present imposing structure and its mission continues the same as when it first rose from its foundations under the eyes of the zealous priest. Father Power also founded the Convent of the Perpetual Adoration at Conception. He founded also the St. James Industrial School for Boys



DANIEL MORTON M. D.

and endowed several perpetual scholarships in the Christian Brothers' College for the benefit of poor youths.

Father Power is recalled as a man of quiet, unassuming manner, one who devoted his life to the bearing of burdens for others and to fostering every holy inspiration for the benefit of those about him. A true Catholic in every sense of the word, he found his happiness in ministering to all who came within his sphere, irrespective of class or condition.

DANIEL MORTON, M. D., one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of St. Joseph, and widely known as an able speaker and writer on medical and historical subjects was born November 25, 1864, at Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, in the Logan Female Academy, of which his father was at that time president. He is a son of Rev. David Morton, D. D., and Hannah, Wilson (Bottomley) Morton.

His ancestors were among the pioneers of America, settling in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. They came from England, Scotland, Holland and France. From John Morton the direct line is traced through Capt. John Morton, Jr.; Joseph Morton; William Jordan Morton, of "Snowden," Logan County, Kentucky; Marmaduke Beckwith Morton, of "The Knob," Russellville, Kentucky; David Morton, D. D., to Dr. Daniel Morton, the subject of this sketch. The collateral lines are Ashton (Aston), Beckwith, Caldwell, Cocks (Cox), Cook, Davis, Dinwiddie, Dubois, Elten, Hawkins, Hite, Lane, Mountjoy, Means, Morton, Perrin, Pryor, Smith, Thornton, Van Meter and Wood. From these families have come men distinguished in every walk of life. Among them, Sir Marmaduke Beckwith, of Virginia and his son, Sir Jonathan Beckwith, the latter a signer of the Northern Neck Declaration of Independence; Charles Smith, who was with George Washington at the battle of Great Meadows and Braddock's Defeat, losing his left hand in the latter fight; Joist Hite, who planted a colony in the Shenandoah Valley, the first permanent settlement of whites west of the Blue Ridge; Col. Valentine Wood; John Caldwell Calhoun, the statesman; United States Senator Jackson Morton, of Florida; Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of the Confederate States Army, one of the most distinguished

officers in the Southern Army; Gen. James Barbour Terrill, commander of "Stonewall" Jackson's "Fighting 13th;" Col. John W. Caldwell, of the "Orphan Brigade" of Kentucky, C. S. A., a most gallant officer; William H. English, Democratic vice-presidential candidate and author of the valuable history,—*"The Conquest of the Northwest by Gen. George Rogers Clark,"* and David Morton, D. D., one of Kentucky's distinguished divines, and founder of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Until 1878, Dr. Morton was a student at Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky. After the removal of the family to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1879, Dr. Morton entered the High School of that city, remaining until 1882. In 1880, however, he had commenced to earn his own living, and with his brothers formed the firm of Morton Brothers, stationers, printers and binders. From this small beginning has grown the widely known stationers' supply house, The Office Supply Company of Louisville. In 1885 he disposed of his interest in order to begin the study of medicine. He was graduated from the University of Louisville Medical Department in 1887, ranking third in a class of 87. The entire winter of 1887-88 was spent in attendance on medical lectures at Columbia College, New York City, Medical Department, which was then known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Morton left Louisville in 1888 and entered upon the practice of medicine, at St. Joseph, Missouri. Surgery has always been his specialty, and he has built up a reputation in this branch of medicine extending not only through the territory contiguous to St. Joseph, but over the neighboring States, from which he draws a very extensive practice. During the winter of 1889-90, Dr. Morton occupied the chair of dermatology and rectal surgery at Ensworth Medical College. He has made for himself an enviable reputation as an instructor. In 1889 he was appointed attending physician to the Ladies' Union Benevolent Association. This is the organization that managed the Home of the Friendless and the charities which grew out of it. He has been connected with this association ever since, serving as attending physician and consulting physician at the Home of the Friendless, the Home for Little Wanderers and the Memorial Home for the Aged. His duties were further increased in 1893 by his acceptance of the position of associate editor of the *St. Louis Medical Fortnightly*.

At this time he was appointed assistant surgeon of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway, by Dr. E. S. Garner, and on November 20, 1893, was appointed United States pension examining surgeon, and served until June 19, 1899. On August 1, 1898, he was appointed chief surgeon of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway and of the Kansas City & Omaha Railway, and served as such until January 1, 1904.

The succeeding years continued to be filled with duties of a public character, while a private practice absorbed his time and energies far beyond that of ordinary practitioners. In 1899 he was appointed county physician and served as such until March, 1901, and from 1899 to 1900 he again was lecturer on rectal surgery at Ensworth Medical College. On June 25, 1900, he was commissioned major and surgeon of the Fourth Regiment Infantry, Missouri National Guard. In the same year he was appointed surgeon of the St. Joseph Terminal Company and served as such until 1904. On January 30, 1904, he was detailed acting Chief Surgeon of the Missouri National Guard, being the highest medical officer of the State on the active list. At present he lectures on the subject of abdominal surgery at the St. Joseph Hospital Training School for Nurses.

Dr. Daniel Morton has been identified with St. Joseph Hospital from its very beginning and in connection with the late Dr. E. S. Garner and other surgeons of that time was instrumental in inducing the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to undertake the work which has grown into the present magnificent institution. On November 15, 1888, Dr. Morton became associate editor of the *St. Joseph Medical Herald*. Later he became editor and continued as such until May, 1891. His contributions to the medical press have been numerous and along the lines of medical education and surgery. Aside from these, he has also written a biography of his father, David Morton, and a history of the Morton family, entitled "The Mortons and Their Kin," as well as a history of the Ladies' Union Benevolent Association for the first 25 years of its existence. Dr. Morton has always been an active medical society man, belonging to all the local medical societies and to others, both State and National. He was a delegate to the International Association of Military Surgeons, which met at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. He was one of the founders of the St. Joseph Medical and Surgical Society, and

also of the Buchanan County Medical Society. In 1903 he was elected president of the St. Joseph Medical Society and has frequently held office in the various societies of which he is a member.

Dr. Morton was married on March 8, 1894, to Fannie E. Johnson, who is a daughter of William B. and Mary (Colhoun) Johnson, and a granddaughter of John Colhoun, one of St. Joseph's pioneers.

Dr. Morton has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since the age of 12 years. In 1889 he was elected a member of the board of stewards of the Francis Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of St. Joseph, and served as such until 1893. In the same year he was elected a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, serving until 1895, and again from 1898 to 1899. In June, 1904, he was elected vice-president of the St. Joseph Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In addition to the various responsibilities associated with so many offices, Dr. Morton has always been ready to perform the duties of a good citizen, taking an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of St. Joseph. On June 1, 1903, he accepted the appointment as a member of the St. Joseph Free Public Library. Dr. Morton's position in St. Joseph, both as a citizen and as an eminent member of his profession, entitles him to the general esteem in which he is held. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

JOSEPH FRAKES, a prominent member of one of the old pioneer families of Northwestern Missouri, and a well-known farmer of Lake township, Buchanan County, where he owns and operates a well-cultivated farm of 86 acres in section 22, was born September 6, 1854, in Doniphan County, Kansas. He is a son of Joseph and Psyche (Clevinger) Frakes.

Joseph Frakes, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, where he resided until manhood, when he came to Missouri, locating in Ray County. From there he removed to Doniphan County, Kansas, and then to Buchanan County, Missouri, following farming as an occupation. His last years were passed in Lake township, Buchanan County, where he died at the age of 78 years. His widow still survives, at the age of 87 years, still living on the old family homestead

with her youngest son, Richard. Their children were: Nathan, Jasper, Sarah, Mason, Joseph, William, John, Emma, Richard, Jane and Mary.

On account of the disturbing influence of the Civil War, our subject's boyhood was passed without the enjoyment of good educational advantages. Hard work on the farm was his portion for the first 25 years of his life, all this time on the homestead farm. Since then he has been engaged in farming on his present place, a well-watered, admirably located tract of 86 acres. Mr. Frakes has this large body of land almost all under cultivation, and is counted among the good farmers and substantial citizens of Lake township.

On June 25, 1880, Mr. Frakes was married to Rillie Jane Warner, who is a daughter of Wilson Warner, a farmer and fisherman of Doniphan County, Kansas. They have had these children: Luther; Goldie, who married Augustus Nitz, of St. Joseph, and has one child,—Hazel; Myrtle; Richard; Millie; Lena; Josie; Bessie; Rillie; and John and Millard (twins), George and Monty, all four of whom died young.

Mr. Frakes has always been identified with the Democratic party, to which organization the other members of this well-known family of Buchanan County have always given their support.

BRANT C. THAYER, one of the leading business men and prominent and representative citizens of St. Joseph, engaged in a cement, lime and coal business, was born in 1849 in New York, and is a son of Robert H. and Amma (Crawford) Thayer.

Mr. Thayer comes of old and honored New England ancestry. The Thayer family was established in Massachusetts in colonial days and many of its members still reside in the old "Bay" State. It is a family of honorable traditions which its descendants have lived up to. Robert H. Thayer was a contractor and lumber dealer. He died at Virginia City, Nevada, when his son was 13 years of age. The mother of our subject survived until 1892, dying in New York.

Brant C. Thayer was five years old when his parents went to California and he obtained his education in that State. After the death of his father, he accompanied his mother to New York. In 1867, he was in Michigan for a short period,

and then went to Rockford, Illinois, where he entered into the employ of the reaper works. From Rockford he went to Chicago, and there entered the construction department of the American Bridge Company. Mr. Thayer continued with this company for about nine years and then became associated as assistant engineer with S. Waters Fox, in the government service on the improvements on the Missouri River. In 1884 he established his home in St. Joseph and was associated with Mr. Fox for 11 years. In 1895 he engaged here in a coal and building material business, having a partner for a short time, under the name of the Thayer Cement, Lime & Coal Company, and this business he has continued until the present, meeting with the success which comes as the result of experience, judgment and upright and fair dealings.

In 1874 Mr. Thayer was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Alice Dacy, a native of that city, and they have four children, all of whom are well established in life, viz: Amma, who married R. M. Nichols, of New York, and has one son,—John T.; Brant C., Jr., an electrician of St. Joseph, who married Ota Saunders; Alice, wife of Perry A. Welty, of St. Joseph; and May, who is the wife of R. M. Chaplin of Chicago.

Mr. Thayer is identified with the Republican party and has been prominent in city affairs for a number of years. He is serving as a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward and is regarded as a citizen who faithfully performs his civic duties. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in King Hill Lodge, No. 19, of St. Joseph. He is also one of the leading spirits in the Commercial Club of this city.

DUDLEY ROACH is one of the representative farmers of Buchanan County, where he has resided for a period of 60 years. He has a fine farm of 568½ acres in Center township and has a comfortable home in section 17 of that township. He was born in Estill County, Kentucky, November 18, 1833, and is a son of Henry and Molly (Wills) Roach.

Henry Roach, grandfather of our subject, was born in England and came to the United States during the Revolutionary War, in which he served seven years as a sailor in the United States Navy. He died in Madison County, Kentucky, when our subject was one year old.

Henry Roach, father of our subject, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1802 and died in Platte County, Missouri, in 1854, aged 52 years. He removed to Buchanan County in 1844 and followed farming extensively, principally raising hemp. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a Democrat in politics. He was a slave-owner, and after his death five of his slaves sold for \$6,000. He married Molly Wills, who was born in Estill County, Kentucky, and died near Nortonville, Kansas, at the age of 84 years. Ten children blessed their union, as follows: Simpson, of Oklahoma Territory, who served one year in Jennison's artillery during the Civil War; Fred, deceased in Kansas in 1902, who served in the Kansas State Militia during the Civil War; Dudley, our subject; Henry, of Kansas; Sallie Ann (Evans), of Oklahoma Territory; Polly Ann (Betts), deceased; Andrew, deceased; Michael, of Oklahoma Territory; Malinda (Knapp), of Kansas; and Jesse, of Oklahoma Territory.

When nearly 11 years of age, Dudley Roach moved with his parents to Platte County, Missouri, the trip being made to Frankfort, Kentucky, by means of a boat of their own construction, thence by steamboat to Weston, Missouri. They walked out to a farm and resided upon it 10 years, living in two log cabins, one 14 by 14 feet and the other 12 by 12 feet in dimensions. In 1854 they came to Buchanan County, where his father purchased 175 acres in section 17, Center township, which is the nucleus of the present farm of our subject. This land was cleared and improved with the exception of about 40 acres, and the family resided in a log cabin, 20 by 20 feet in dimensions, during the first seven years, at the end of which time the house was built which stands on the premises to-day. Dudley Roach purchased the farm of his father, and to this has added until at the present time he has 568½ acres of exceptionally good land. Upon it he has built five good frame houses and a modern brick house, three barns, and granaries and necessary outbuildings. He has always raised considerable grain, and one year had 200 acres in wheat, harvesting 4,000 bushels. He also has raised stock on an extensive scale, having as high as 600 head of sheep at a time. At the present he has 40 head of horses and mules and a large number of cattle. He has an excellent apple orchard of 20 acres. He is a scientific farmer and has met with unusual success.

In 1853, Dudley Roach was married to Susie Finnell, who was born in Estill County, Kentucky,

in 1839, and was a daughter of Fountain and Mary Finnell. She died in February, 1880, leaving the following children: Kate (Waller), deceased; Mary (Arthur), of Center township; John, of Center township; Simpson, of Oklahoma Territory; Henry, who died at the age of 19 years; and Fountain, who resides on the home farm. Our subject has 14 grandchildren. He is a Republican in politics. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was a member of the Enrolled Militia of Missouri for three summers during the war and finally was made 2nd lieutenant. During two summers he slept out of doors at night, so the enemy could not capture him.



AMOR JACKSON, now a highly respected retired resident of St. Joseph, has been identified with the interests of this part of the State for very many years and has an interesting personal and family history. Mr. Jackson was born in Surry County, North Carolina, August 28, 1838, and is a son of Irdell and Elizabeth (Whitlock) Jackson.

Thomas Jackson, our subject's grandfather, belonged to the old Quaker family of the name in Pennsylvania. He removed to North Carolina and established the family there and there his son, Irdell Jackson, was born on the old plantation near Mount Airy. Prior to 1856 the father of our subject cultivated large tracts of land, owning many slaves, and raised immense crops of tobacco, corn and cotton. In the above named year he removed to Buchanan County, Missouri, buying a quarter section of land near Agency. This he devoted to stock-raising, in which industry he continued until his death, in 1861, at the age of 63 years. He married Elizabeth Whitlock, who was a daughter of Thomas Whitlock, a native of Virginia. They had a family of seven children, namely: Violet, deceased, who married H. G. Gordon, and lived at Wyatt Park; Charles and Jacob, both deceased; Alexander H., a resident of Garrettsburg, Buchanan County; Amor, of this sketch; and Thomas H. and Lucy Jane, both deceased. They all were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Amor Jackson was reared on his father's farm and continued to reside at home until his father's death. Then he came West and enlisted in Company I, 81st Reg., Enrolled Militia of Missouri, as orderly sergeant and saw consider-

able service during the progress of the Civil War. This war and its issues brought heavy financial loss on him, as the slaves he had brought from North Carolina became free. He then went into the freighting business between St. Joseph and Pike's Peak and continued in this profitable business for some three years. Upon his return to St. Joseph, he introduced an improved threshing machine in this section and operated it for some time through the county and then embarked in a grocery business at Saxton. He was made postmaster and railroad agent, and continued there for 13 years. In 1890 Mr. Jackson sold his property at Saxton, including his store and farm, the latter comprising 165 acres, and bought 200 acres near Easton. There he continued to raise grain and stock for some three years, and then began the milling business. He operated a large flouring mill until 1896 and then retired from active labor, and took up his residence in St. Joseph, where he had owned some 24 valuable city lots since 1895. His time is mainly occupied in looking after his various investments and in an enjoyment of the ease which years of business precluded.

In 1867 Mr. Jackson was married to Mary E. Jackson, a daughter of Alfred Jackson, of similar name but not of known kindred, and eight of their nine children grew to maturity, viz: Laura Elizabeth, Jacob, Robert L. and Alexander H., all of St. Joseph; Susan, wife of Walter L. Lynch, of Kansas City; Nellie, wife of Harry Knowl, of St. Joseph; Alfred, of St. Joseph, and Arthur, of Buffalo, New York. The family all belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jackson has been one of the trustees and is a class leader in Ebenezer Church, Agency township. Politically, he is a Democrat. Wherever he has lived he has filled township offices, serving faithfully on the School Board and for 10 years was road overseer.

Alfred Jackson, the father of Mrs. Amor Jackson, was born in Kentucky. When but 11 years of age his father died and he made his way to Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, where he entered the employ of a farmer, working one year at mauling rails and later in a tanyard. As soon as he was old enough, he worked as a farm hand and at manhood first rented land and then bought a farm in Jackson County. Two years later he sold that property to advantage and moved to Rock House Prairie, in Agency township, and bought a farm of 160 acres. In 1865 he removed to Nebraska City, Nebraska, but six months later

returned to Buchanan County and bought a farm in Center township on which he resided until his death in 1875, at the age of 63 years. In political faith he was a Democrat. He married Jennima Tarwater, of Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, formerly of Tennessee. Of their 13 children, 12 grew to maturity, namely: Samuel, of Tremont township; William, deceased; Andrew, deceased; Joseph, of Amity, Missouri; Thomas, of Nebraska City, Nebraska; George W., formerly of Atchison County, deceased; Levi, of Durbin, Missouri; Chesley, of Whitesville, Andrew County, Missouri; Chesterfield, deceased; Tabor, of Amity, Missouri; Charles of Clinton County, and Mrs. Jackson. Alfred Jackson and wife were Baptists and for many years the former was a deacon in the church.

The name of Jackson is thus a very familiar one in this part of Missouri and wherever found will be associated with men of probity, integrity and good citizenship.

JOHAN O. GAUGH, one of the well-known and highly esteemed citizens of St. Joseph, who has been identified with the painting trade here for many years, was born in 1853 in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Christian T. and Sarah Catharine (Henry) Gaugh.

Christian T. Gaugh was born September 25, 1834, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. When two years old, he was taken to Crawford County and was reared on a farm. Such education as he secured was in the old log school houses of his locality. When 16 years old, he was apprenticed to learn the painting and carriage-making trade at Hartstown. There he worked for four years, receiving a shilling a day and his board. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked for a time for his old employer and then, with a partner, started a carriage and wagon shop at Jamestown, Pennsylvania. After some years he went to Newport, Kentucky, where he engaged in house painting for one year and then removed to Rock Island, Illinois. In the fall of 1856 he settled at Sioux City, Iowa, and in the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Seventh Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., and was sent out on the plains, in the command under General Sully. The members of this company furnished their own horses and felt honored to be selected as their general's body-guard.

Mr. Gaugh was then detailed acting hospital steward and served as such very acceptably for 18 months, when an accidental discovery of the old surgeon in command promoted the soldier from the position of steward to that of baker, arguing that hospital stewards might easily be found, while good army bakers were not very plentiful. Mr. Gaugh had learned the mysteries of the oven in his boyhood, and he became baker for the Sioux City hospital and afterward at Laramie. He remained in the service until his three-year term of enlistment had expired and then was honorably discharged.

In the spring of 1865 he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, purchased a lot and erected a home. He began taking contracts for painting and continued in the business, in 1880 admitting his son, John O., to a partnership. The firm style continued C. T. Gaugh & Son until Christian T. Gaugh's death, September 10, 1898.

Mr. Gaugh was a man of sterling character. His father, John Gaugh, had removed from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Crawford County as a pioneer, settling in the wilderness some three miles from the Ohio State line. There young Christian assisted in the clearing of the 160-acre farm and learned many lessons of industry and economy. His mother, Esther (Given) Gaugh, was a native of the North of Ireland and had been reared a Scotch Presbyterian. She carefully reared a family of 12 children in the wilderness and doubtless imparted to her son many of her excellent characteristics. She died in 1867, aged 85 years. John Gaugh died in 1852, aged 77 years. He had served in public office and for 20 years was a justice of the peace.

In July, 1847, in Crawford County, Christian T. Gaugh was married to Sarah C. Henry, who died at St. Joseph, Missouri, in June, 1887. They had five children: Mary, who died at the age of four years; Marquis Alexander, a graduate of the St. Joseph Medical College, who is a practicing physician at Chillicothe, Missouri; John O., of this sketch; William H., a graduate of the St. Joseph Medical College, who is a practicing physician at Sherburne, Minnesota; and Ida, deceased, who was the wife of A. M. Brown.

Ever since its organization until his death, the late Christian T. Gaugh was identified with the Republican party and he had a personal acquaintance with some of its greatest leaders. In 1857, having some trouble about a tract of land in Bloomington, Illinois, and finding that he

would need the services of a lawyer, he began to ask in the strange city the advice of various representative citizens as to who would be a good man to take his case. The universal answer he received was: "If possible, secure the services of honest old Abe Lincoln." Mr. Gaugh was fortunate in being able to employ him and thus was started a friendship that neither separation nor the honors of a nation ever disturbed. Mr. Gaugh was a member of Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He belonged to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and at one time was one of its elders. He was a man who deserved the universal esteem in which he was held.

Our subject came to St. Joseph with his parents and has continued to be a resident here. Entering into partnership with his late father, in 1880, after an apprenticeship and journey work, he succeeded to the business upon the death of his father and has continued in the same since. He is one of the largest and leading contractors in the city.

In 1875 he married Mary Annis Sibley, who was born at Moline, Illinois, and is a daughter of Dr. William Sibley, who was the prominent physician of that place.

Like his father, Mr. Gaugh is a staunch Republican. He has been closely identified with a number of social and fraternal organizations and has filled official positions with a number of these. He belongs to Enterprise Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F.; Pride of the West Lodge, No. 42, A. O. U. W., of which he is pastmaster workman; Missouri Camp, No. 1893, M. W. A.; and has twice been president of St. Joseph Council, No. 189, Knights and Ladies of Security,—the banner council of the order.

HARRY MARVIN HUNDLEY, one of the leading merchants and prominent citizens of St. Joseph, senior partner of the great mercantile house of Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company, and identified with the city's best interests, was born January 30, 1868, and is a son of the late John Boring and Tabitha (Witten) Hundley.

Mr. Hundley was educated in the common and high schools of St. Joseph, and soon after completing his education became an employee of the wholesale dry goods house of McKinney, Hundley & Walker, of which firm his late father was a member. Beginning at the bottom, he

thoroughly mastered every detail of the wholesale business and, in 1893, when the former firm was succeeded by Kemper, Hundley & McDonald, he was advanced to a responsible position, and in 1896 was elected president and treasurer. In the following year the present style of Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company was adopted, Mr. Hundley continuing at the head. He is recognized as one of the city's most reliable as well as able business men. The company has but recently removed into larger, more commodious and more modern quarters, securing increased floor space and expanding its scope, these improvements requiring many more traveling representatives and a large addition to the home working force. It stands well at the head of the jobbing concerns of St. Joseph and probably occupies the largest structures. Much of the company's success is due to Mr. Hundley's enterprise and executive ability.

On October 21, 1891, Mr. Hundley was married to Mary Esther Pindell, of St. Joseph.

Our subject has long been one of the most active members of the Commercial Club of St. Joseph, and he has demonstrated his public spirit on many occasions when loyalty to the city was demanded. His work was especially valued and effective in the formulation and perfection of plans for the jubilee in 1898 and equally so in 1899. He is prominently identified with the Hundley Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of its official body. His late father, John Boring Hundley, was the generous benefactor who made the erection of this stately edifice possible, and in loving memory of him the church was named. There is scarcely any other name held in higher esteem in St. Joseph, standing as it does for business integrity and high personal character.



YERBY W. REYNOLDS, a prominent and successful farmer of Buchanan County, owning a well-cultivated farm of 160 acres, situated in section 21, township 56, range 35, in Center township, was born in this township, March 5, 1853, and is a son of Yerby W. and Mary (Moore) Reynolds.

James Reynolds, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, was one of the pioneer settlers in Tennessee and came to Missouri in 1818. His children were: William W.,

John W., James J., Hugh B., Levi, Martha, Cynthia and Yerby W. The last named was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, January 30, 1816, and accompanied his parents to Missouri, where they settled in Clay County. In March, 1838, he came to Buchanan County, where he died July 11, 1873. He had followed farming all his life. He married Mary Moore, who was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, May 12, 1823, and died on the farm in Buchanan County at the age of 66 years. They had nine children, namely: Cynthia A. (Mrs. Barton), deceased; Fannie J. (Mrs. Farwell); James J., of Buchanan County; John F., of Center township; Joseph L., of Buchanan County; Mary L. (Mrs. Graham), of Agency; Yerby W., of this sketch; Martha E. (Mrs. Jackman); and Susan M., who died at the age of 11 years.

Our subject has resided on his present farm for the past 20 years, and, as he facetiously expresses it, he has put everything on the place except the "dirt." The improvements, all of a first-class character, include a fine dwelling, commodious barns and outbuildings, an orchard of eight acres, cattle and stock on many pastures and crops of ripening grain. Only those who have labored hard and industriously can appreciate what it means to entirely improve a tract of virgin land. Mr. Reynolds has a very comfortable home here and is considered one of the good farmers of the neighborhood.

Mr. Reynolds was married first on October 6, 1878, to Sarah J. Haynes, who was born at Carmi, White County, Illinois, and died April 23, 1890, aged 32 years, leaving four children: Hugh E., born October 10, 1879, who is employed at the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2; Mary L., born December 13, 1881, who is a teacher, making her home with her parents; Yerby W., Jr., born October 2, 1883, who lives at home; and Joseph C., born October 8, 1885, who is enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. On March 1, 1892, Mr. Reynolds was married to Mary E. Wood, who was born in Center township, Buchanan County, Missouri, February 15, 1857, and they have two children: Isham F., born January 14, 1893; and Ruth M., born August 23, 1894.

Mr. Reynolds has always been an active member of the Democratic party. For the past 23 years he has been a school director and has also served as school clerk, always having taken a great interest in educational matters in the township.

JAMES N. HAYS, a veteran of the Civil War and a representative citizen of Buchanan County, is located in section 16, Center township, where he has followed farming for many years. He was born in Polk County, Tennessee, September 13, 1839, and is a son of Harold and Kate (Fouts) Hays.

Harold Hays was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1808, and when a young man went to Scotland, and thence to France. He was married at Paris and shortly afterward came to the United States, locating in North Carolina. He later moved to Tennessee, where he became a wealthy planter, acquiring a competency through his individual efforts. When the war broke out, his sympathies were enlisted with the Union cause, and he was incarcerated by the Rebels and died in Tuscaloosa Prison in 1862. Religiously, he was of the Catholic faith. He was united in marriage with Kate Fouts, who was born in Paris, France, and died in Tennessee during the early part of the Civil War, aged 50 years. Our subject is the youngest of eight children born to his parents, and is the only one now living. They were as follows: Henry, Helen, John, Isabelle, James N. and three who died in infancy.

James N. Hays was reared on his father's farm until he was 22 years of age and received his educational training by attending the common schools until he was past 17 years, then one year at Benton Academy, and four years at Bat Creek College. The war interfered with further pursuit of his studies and in 1861 he went to Murfreesboro. Being a Union man, he enlisted in Company B, 9th Reg., Michigan Vol. Inf., under Capt. O. C. Rounds. In the first engagement, in June or July, 1862, he was taken captive with his entire company by General Forrest, and paroled. They were sent North to Camp Chase, near Cincinnati, Ohio, to await exchange. He remained there until fall of that year, and then was detailed in Capt. A. B. Dodd's office at Columbus, Ohio, where he wrote discharges. In the fall of 1863, he was sent to Wisconsin and attached to Company H, 30th Reg., Wisconsin Vol. Inf., under Colonel Dill. In the spring of the following year he was sent to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and attached to the Third Minnesota Battery, under Captain Jones. With this battery he crossed the plains and fought the Sioux Indians. Returning, he was sent under Lieutenant Whipple to Fort Ripley, Minnesota, where the detachment of troops wintered; from

there he went to Detroit and was discharged after a service covering a period of three years. At Murfreesboro he received a bayonet thrust in the hip and a minie-ball in the leg, but his wounds were not serious and kept him in the hospital but a short time. After the war he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Detroit, Michigan, and completed his course, after which he was employed in the freight department of the C., C. & C. Railroad Company at Columbus. In 1868, he went to Jeffersonville, Indiana, and accepted a position as foreman in the military clothing department, under Captain Hull. In the spring of 1869 he journeyed West to Wyandotte County, Kansas, and purchased a farm of 48 acres, on which he raised one crop. In the fall of that year he removed to Platte County, Missouri, and taught school until 1870. He then followed farming until 1880, when he came to Buchanan County. He purchased a farm of 204 acres north of Dearborn, improved it and built a fine dwelling and barn. After living upon this farm 14 years, he sold out and purchased 220 acres near Faucett, which was sold by him in 1902. He then purchased his present farm of 117½ acres, located in section 16, Center township, where he has since resided. He has engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising, has greatly improved the place by building a new barn and remodeling the farm dwelling. He set out 300 cherry trees, 100 peach trees and 100 apple trees. He makes a specialty of raising Shorthorn and Durham cattle and has the farm well stocked.

Mr. Hays was united in marriage with Martha C. Maget, who was born in Platte County, Missouri, March 16, 1849, and died in Buchanan County, July 29, 1893. She was a daughter of Rufus and Jane Maget. The issue of this union were the following children: Ole May, who died at the age of 13 years; Alva, who died when nine months old; Montie, who died at the age of 13 years; Delia Pearl, who died at the age of 17 years; Lulu Ethel, aged 20 years; Mattie, aged 14 years, who is attending school at the present time; and Morgan R., born March 27, 1872, who is in the mountains of the West. In 1895, our subject was married to Elizabeth Alice Mathers, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, March 16, 1863, and is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Mathers. Two children have been born to them: Edna May, born November 9, 1896; and Sarah Melissa, born August 4, 1899. Mr. Hays has always been a



MAJ. JOHN L. BITTINGER

staunch supporter of Democratic principles, and is deeply interested in his party's success. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Fraternally, he is a Mason and Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a man of high principles and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow men to a marked degree.

MASON FRAKES, one of the prominent agriculturists of Lake township, Buchanan County, owning a fine, well-improved farm of 160 acres, in section 22, was born April 1, 1855, in Doniphan County, Kansas, and is a son of Joseph and Psyche (Clevinger) Frakes.

The Frakes family came from Kentucky, where Joseph Frakes was born and grew to manhood. He settled first in Ray County, Missouri, one of the early settlers, but later moved to Doniphan County, Kansas, and still later, to Buchanan County, Missouri. His occupation was farming and, with the assistance of his numerous sons, he operated large bodies of land. His death took place in Lake township, at the age of 78 years. His venerable widow still survives, remarkably preserved in mind and body, having reached the unusual age of 87 years.

The outbreak of the Civil War, when our subject was but six years of age, interfered with his boyhood attendance at school, educational improvements being almost at a standstill for several years in country localities. He assisted in the work on the home farm and remained with his father until 25 years of age, and then started into work for himself on his present property. Mr. Frakes is a practical, experienced farmer and has closely devoted himself to the cultivation of his land, engaging in general farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing. His improvements are of an excellent kind and his property is one of the attractive and very valuable ones of Lake township.

On December 25, 1882, Mr. Frakes was united in marriage with Montie Warner, who was born in Doniphan County, Kansas, September 3, 1867, and is a daughter of Wilson and Samantha (White) Warner. Mr. Warner was born in Kentucky and remained there until after his marriage, when he moved to Kansas. His four children were: Mack, deceased in 1900 at Wellington, Missouri, who married Cora Craighlands; Louis, residing in Kansas, who married

Emma Hatcher, since deceased; Rillie Jane, wife of Joseph Frakes, a farmer of Lake township; and Montie, wife of our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Frakes have five children, all of whom reside at home: Mason G., Charles, Nora L., Ollie and Nellie.

Mr. Frakes like the other members of the family, residing chiefly in Wayne and Lake townships, has always been noted for his active support of the Democratic party. He is a good, representative citizen of Lake township and commands the respect of all who know him.

MAJ. JOHN L. BITTINGER, one of St. Joseph's most distinguished public men, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was consul general of the United States at Montreal, Canada, from 1897 until May, 1903. He is now living a practically retired life after many years of activity in the field of journalism. He was for many years the publisher and editor of the *St. Joseph Herald*, whose prestige he established. Since the organization of the party, he has been a leader in the Republican politics of the State, one with whom the national leaders counsel.

Major Bittinger was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1833, and is a son of John and Susan (Ritter) Bittinger, with whom he subsequently removed to Rowsburg, Ohio. There he attended the village schools until he was 12 years old, when his father died. He then secured employment near his home, with a farmer, who afterward removed to Green County, Wisconsin, taking our subject with him. There the latter worked on the farm and attended school for three years, besides reading such books as were obtainable. In 1852 he became an apprentice in the office of the *Freeport Journal* at Freeport, Illinois, and at the end of six months was advanced to the position of foreman. During the remainder of his three years connection with that publication, he made all selections for the paper, collected and wrote the local news and assisted largely in the editorial work. In 1854, he was selected as a delegate to the congressional convention held at Rockford, which nominated Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, that worthy having just completed a term in Congress as a Whig Representative. This was the first convention of the Republicans in the State of Illinois. In 1855, Mr. Bittinger accepted the

position of assistant foreman of the *St. Louis Intelligencer*, and in 1857 became foreman of the *St. Louis Democrat*. The following year he was elected delegate to represent the St. Louis Typographical Union at the National Typographical Convention in Chicago, and the succeeding year at Boston. He became publisher of the *St. Louis Evening Bulletin*, but disposed of his interests in the fall of 1859. In June, 1860, he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he has since resided, with the exception of such times when he has been temporarily absent, engaged in the discharge of official duties that have called him elsewhere. He was appointed postmaster by his boyhood personal friend, President Lincoln, and as the Civil War had just begun he was looked to by his party for all information and recommendations from his section of the State, the utmost confidence being reposed in his judgment by party leaders. In the summer of 1861, he turned the management of postal affairs to his deputy and clerks and volunteered for army service as a private. He was soon after advanced to rank of major and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Willard P. Hall, commander of the Department of Northwest Missouri.

In 1862, Major Bittinger was elected a delegate to the first Republican State Convention and served as its secretary. He was appointed a member of the State Central Committee that year, and has served as a member of the committee ever since. He was elected in the fall of 1862 to represent his district in the State Legislature, and was re-elected at intervals five terms, serving 12 years in all. During his first term he served as Speaker *pro tem* of the House and gave evidence of striking parliamentary ability. He secured many benefits for the city of St. Joseph, among other things the incorporation and inauguration of the street railway system. He secured the location at St. Joseph of the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2. He was the first to suggest the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at this point and helped in organizing the company, of which he was a director and auditor of accounts. The bridge stands today as a monument to his persevering efforts.

In 1862, Major Bittinger purchased a half interest in the *St. Joseph Herald*, and becoming managing editor soon made it the most powerful and influential journal west of the Mississippi River. He temporarily retired from journalistic work in 1878, but in 1881 accepted a call to the position of managing editor of the *Kansas City*

Journal. Resigning in 1885, he made a tour of Europe, holding himself free from business engagements until 1889, when he again assumed control of the *St. Joseph Herald*. His long press and political experience have given him a wide acquaintance and a commanding influence. He was the first temporary president of the Missouri Press Association, which was organized in 1867. He has traveled extensively in America and abroad, an interesting account of these journeys having been given the public from his pen. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which renominated President Grant, and also to the convention at St. Louis in 1896, which nominated William McKinley for President. In 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley as consul general of the United States at Montreal.

On June 10, 1862, Major Bittinger was joined in marriage with Annie M. Smith of Freeport, Illinois, and they live in their beautiful home at No. 224 South 10th street, St. Joseph. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Legion of Honor, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Royal Court. He is honorary member of the Missouri Editorial Association and of other organizations having connections with the profession he graced so long. He is now practically retired from the activity of his strenuous life, but is doing some literary work, among other things writing a sketch of St. Joseph for the "World's Fair Book" to be published in 1904.

JOHAN A. VANHOOZER, postmaster at Rushville, Buchanan County, and proprietor of one of the leading mercantile houses of the town, was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, October 15, 1858. He is a son of David and Malinda (Campbell) (Sasseen) Vanhoozer.

The Vanhoozer family, as its name indicates, came originally from Holland. The founder of the family in America was John Vanhoozer, the great-grandfather of our subject, who settled at what was called Bays' Mountain, in Eastern Tennessee, where he followed the trade of hatter. His son, William Vanhoozer, was born in Tennessee, followed farming and died early in the "sixties." He participated in the War of 1812. His children were: Sampson, Isaac, John, David, Betsy, Lettie, Nancy and Sarah.

David Vanhoozer was born in Tennessee, July

4, 1827, enjoyed the best educational advantages the times afforded, and was instructed in young manhood in two self-supporting trades, those of blacksmith and shoemaker. In January, 1867, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and followed farming the remainder of his life, dying here May 15, 1894. He married Mrs. Malinda (Campbell) Sasseen, a daughter of Jesse Campbell, of Jefferson County, Tennessee. Mrs. Vanhoozer died February 14, 1904, survived by her one child,—John A.

John A. Vanhoozer was eight years of age when his parents came to Buchanan County. After completing the common-school course, he entered Bryant's Commercial College, at St. Joseph, and was graduated at the age of 18 years, fully prepared to enter upon a business career. He first accepted a clerkship in the store of W. W. Wells, at Rushville, and remained there two years. In order to see something of the world, he visited Atchison and Muscotah, Kansas; Central City and Blackhawk, Colorado, and other points, clerking for a time in these places, and returning three years later to Rushville. During the summer of 1885 he followed farming but in the spring of 1886 he opened a mercantile business at Rushville, which he has continued to operate ever since, becoming one of the leading business men of the town. For the past six years he has also been postmaster and is active and prominent in all public movements.

On November 12, 1866, Mr. Vanhoozer was married to Mary Allison, a daughter of Louis and Nancy (Patton) Allison, of Rush township, and they have had five children: Malinda; Eva, who died in infancy; a babe, that died unnamed; David Louis; and Agnes. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Politically, Mr. Vanhoozer has always been a zealous Republican and in 1896 he was chosen by his party as its candidate for county treasurer. The county is normally Democratic, but Mr. Vanhoozer was defeated by a very small majority.



THOMAS W. STAMEY, the efficient city building inspector of St. Joseph, and a citizen who is held in high esteem, was born in 1849 in Caldwell County, North Carolina, and is a son of James Pinckney and Laurretta (Coleman) Stamey.

The Stamey family was established in North Carolina by John Stamey, a native of Pennsyl-

vania and the grandfather of our subject. The father was born in Catawba County, North Carolina, and died in Burke County, in the same State, at the age of 60 years. He worked at his trade of millwright until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he entered the Confederate Army, as a member of the band attached to the 55th North Carolina Regiment. He was taken prisoner in the noted battle of Gettysburg by the Federal troops and was confined at Point Lookout for 22 months. After the close of the war, he resumed work at his trade and passed the remainder of his life in his native State. In politics he was an ardent Democrat and exerted considerable influence in his locality. The mother of our subject died in North Carolina. The two survivors of their three children are Thomas W. and William.

During the first 16 years of his life, Mr. Stamey attended school and learned his father's trade and also gained a very fair knowledge of the cabinet-maker's trade. After the war he spent two years in Virginia, engaged in milling, and then removed to Saline County, Missouri, where he followed farming for 10 years. He sold this farm and bought another in Andrew County, which he operated for some four years and then concluded to join some friends, who had been attracted by unusual inducements, in their removal to Kansas. This did not prove a successful venture, and two years later he returned to Missouri, with added love for this State, and in 1889 settled at St. Joseph. Here he entered into a general contracting business which he continued until a recent date, when he transferred his interests over to his two sons. Since September, 1904, Mr. Stamey has been city building inspector, a position for which he is eminently qualified by long years of experience.

In 1870, Mr. Stamey was married to Mary J. Welch, who was born in Missouri, and they have six children, namely; James Thomas, born in Saline County, Missouri, who married Nora Lewis, of St. Joseph, and has two children,—Olla and Myrtle; John Wesley, born in Saline County, who married Ella Widows and has one son,—Roy; Mora, born in Pettis County, Missouri, who married Lavelle Elliott and has one child,—Thomas Henry; Olive, born in Pettis County; Mary, born in St. Joseph; and Walter C., born in Andrew County, who married Lois Walthrop, of St. Joseph.

A staunch Democrat, Mr. Stamey has always been active in public affairs wherever he has lived, serving in various local offices in Saline

County and on the School Board. He belongs to several fraternal organizations and has been officially connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Stamey is a type of the self-made man. His early opportunities were contracted, but through energy, persistence and industry he overcame what would have seemed insurmountable difficulties to some. He enjoys public confidence and the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

ALFRÉD MICHAU, for almost a half century an esteemed and honored citizen of St. Joseph, has been one of the most prosperous of her business men and one of the wealthiest in the city. He was born in Jefferson County, Missouri, in 1824, and has spent his entire 80 years within her borders. His father, St. Amant Michau, moved to Carondelet, St. Louis, when our subject was a small lad and there engaged in the manufacture of shot, a business which he conducted until some time in the "forties" and in which he amassed considerable wealth.

In 1846, soon after the death of his father, Alfred Michau located in Maryville, Nodaway County, and engaged in the dry goods business and it was but a short time before he became a partner of John Saunders, who conducted a store at Maryville. The new firm of Saunders & Michau was continued for several years with the best results, then Mr. Saunders withdrew from the company and opened a hotel—the Saunders House—at St. Joseph, which he conducted until his death in 1871. He was a man of superior ability and was highly esteemed by those who met him in a social or business way and is still kindly remembered by many of the older residents of St. Joseph. A brother of our subject was taken into the firm and it was then known as A. & L. Michau; later the firm became Lieber, Michau & Company. The store at Maryville was continued until 1866 when Alfred Michau disposed of his interest to his brother and moved to this city. He purchased a half block of land on Felix street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and subsequently erected the handsome buildings now occupied by the Sampson Dry Goods Company, The Leader, etc., which are the best and most desirable property in St. Joseph. Mr. Michau has been retired from business for several years but still takes a lively interest in it.

Mr. Michau was married in 1851 to Nancy J. Saunders, a daughter of John Saunders. Mrs. Michau was born in 1830 in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, and was 13 years of age when her parents took up their residence in St. Joseph. Later they moved to Maryville where she married Mr. Michau, so it was not as a stranger that she accompanied her husband to their new home here. Of the children born to this worthy couple, three are living, namely: J. T., residing with his parents, who is a rising young attorney and also an author of some note who is now engaged on a work on archeology; E. F., who is with the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company; and E. B., who, as his father's agent, relieves him of all care in looking after their extensive business. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Michau is a Republican.

NATHAN FRAKES, one of the prominent farmers and representative citizens of Wayne township, Buchanan County, owning a well-improved farm of 320 acres, in section 19, was born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1838, and is a son of Joseph and Psyche (Clevinger) Frakes.

Joseph Frakes, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, where he remained until manhood and then removed to Ray County, Missouri. During his residence there he engaged in hunting and was a noted "crack shot" at the shooting matches in his neighborhood. He later removed to Doniphan County, Kansas and then to Buchanan County, Missouri, following agricultural pursuits in both localities. His last years were spent in Lake township, Buchanan County, where he died at the age of 78 years. His children were: Nathan, Jasper, Sarah, Mason, Joseph, William, John, Emma, Richard, Jane and Mary. The mother of our subject still resides on the old homestead, with her son Richard. She has reached the age of 87 years and is remarkably active both in body and mind.

Our subject came to Buchanan County with his parents and has been engaged in farming here all his life. He owns one of the fine farms of Wayne township, almost the whole of which is under cultivation. His improvements are modern in character and his surroundings give every evidence of good management, thrift and prosperity.

Mr. Frakes was married, first, to Martha Louisa Seibert, a daughter of Henry Seibert, and they had these children: Emeline, wife of D. Barnes; Martha, wife of James Bunton; Sarah, wife of William Ebling; Syna, wife of Edward Stevenson; Louisa, wife of John Yeager; and Melissa and Sidney, who died young. Mr. Frakes was married, second, to Sarah Jane Dockery, in 1878. She was a daughter of Merrill Dockery, a farmer of Buchanan county. Two sons were born to this union: William, who died at the age of 15 years; and Jasper, who resides at home. On May 28, 1886, Mr. Frakes was married to Amanda Dockery, a sister to his deceased wife, and their children were: Psyche, Joseph Merrill, Nathan, Mason, Richard, George, Ella, Belle and William.

Mr. Frakes has always been a Democrat in his political convictions. He has witnessed many wonderful changes during his long life in Buchanan County. He is well known and enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens.



SAMUEL M. NAVE. The passing of so honorable and upright a man as the late Samuel M. Nave, whose death took place at his beautiful home at No. 2019 Clay street, St. Joseph, on April 10, 1901, affected many circles in the city where he had spent so many useful, happy and prosperous years. He was born at Savannah, Missouri, on February 1, 1849, and was a son of Abram and Lucy J. (McCord) Nave.

On both paternal and maternal sides the ancestral line reaches to old and distinguished Southern families. The paternal grandfather, Henry Nave, after giving loyal service during the War of 1812, located in Tennessee, where his son Abram was born, and from there the family removed to Missouri. On the maternal side, the line reaches to English forebears who established themselves generations ago in Virginia. There William McCord the grandfather, became a prominent figure in professional life, and later a leading legal practitioner at Versailles, Missouri.

The father of the late Samuel M. Nave was for many years identified with the mercantile interests of St. Joseph, and connecting branches at Kansas City, Missouri, at Omaha, Nebraska, and elsewhere. His death took place at St. Joseph on June 23, 1898. In association with his brother-in-law, James McCord, of whom a sketch

will be found in this volume, he was the founder and promotor of many large business undertakings in this city and vicinity.

The late Samuel M. Nave secured his primary education at Savannah, Missouri, continued his studies at St. Joseph, to which his parents had removed in 1859, and completed a very liberal education at Princeton, where he was graduated in the classical course in 1871. Putting aside the pleasure of travel and the other recreations which wealth and education and social environment offered, he returned to St. Joseph and entered the wholesale grocery house of Nave & McCord, determined to master the details and prepare himself for a useful business career. Practically, he was a member of the firm and, upon its incorporation under the name of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, he became the vice-president, an honorable and responsible position he held until his death. He was distinctively a man of business and was capable of handling other large interests and of guarding their affairs and molding their policies with a carefulness and foresight which brought them safely through times of financial stringency and business depression. He was treasurer of the Henry Krug Packing Company of St. Joseph; was president of the Townsend Wholesale Grocery Company, of South McAlester, Indian Territory, and was vice-president of the Nave-McCord Cattle Company. He was one of the founders of the Tootle-Lemon Bank, and was a director in The National Bank of St. Joseph. In addition to these great business responsibilities, Mr. Nave took a citizen's interest and pride in St. Joseph and served one term as police commissioner under the administration of Governor Francis. Possessing a strong mentality, and personal magnetism, had he desired political honors, they would have been his for the asking, but his business and his home possessed more charms for him than did the public arena.

On March 28, 1877, Mr. Nave was married to Minnie Holliday, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and is a daughter of John J. and Lucretia (Foreé) Holliday, the latter of whom was born in Kentucky, a member of one of the distinguished old families of the "Blue Grass" State. The father of Mrs. Nave was one of the largest iron merchants in St. Louis, a very prominent politician there and was the first president of the St. Louis School Board. The Holliday family belongs to St. Louis' most exclusive social circle, made up, as it is, of families of large wealth, age

and the refinement which is a heritage. Mr. and Mrs. Nave had two children: Lucile, who married Irving Brokaw, of New York City; and Samuel Fritz, who married Ruth Addy, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Samuel Fritz Nave is the secretary of the R. H. Faucett Mill Company, which is located at Nos. 821-827 South Seventh street, St. Joseph, one of the city's large industries. Of this company R. H. Faucett is president and J. F. Faucett is vice-president, both large capitalists and leading citizens.

JOHAN BRODER, now one of the highly esteemed retired residents of St. Joseph, and formerly one of its valued officials, was born at Middlebury, Vermont, July 14, 1830, and is a son of William and Mary (McGee) Broder.

Upon leaving home, John Broder worked on a farm in Massachusetts for three years and then entered the employ of the Boston & Worcester Railroad Company. He continued to follow railroad work, in Stark and Wayne counties, Ohio, until 1854, when he was engaged on construction work on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, in Illinois, and later he was employed in the yards of this company, at St. Louis, Missouri. In the meantime he was becoming more and more proficient in railroad work and he was made foreman on the Alton extension, the first road built between Alton, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri. From 1855 to 1860, Mr. Broder was in charge of railroad construction in Tennessee and came to St. Joseph in the spring of the latter year. His first work here was in the laying of the four and one-half miles of track west of the Missouri River of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, a very important enterprise of that time. Mr. Broder then took employment with the old Valley road and in 1866 he superintended the laying of 100 miles of track out from Atchison on the Central branch of the Union Pacific road. In the fall of 1868 he was appointed roadmaster on the Valley road, with headquarters at St. Joseph, and remained in that position eight months.

Until the fall of 1872, Mr. Broder continued to be one of the busiest and most successful railroad men of this section, building and filling contracts for miles and miles of railroad, including the superintendence of the laying of the track of the St. Joseph & Grand Island road; as roadmaster of the St. Louis & St. Joseph road to

Lexington (now a branch of the Santa Fe) and the laying of the track from St. Joseph to Atchison, of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road. His last railroad work was the filling of the contract for the narrow-gauge road between Union Star and Albany. His long years in railroad building had brought him substantial returns and had also established him in the confidence and esteem of the owners and operators of these many lines.

Mr. Broder invested in property at St. Joseph and has made this city his home almost from his first coming here. In 1874-75 he was city marshal of St. Joseph. In 1884 he was appointed deputy sheriff, under Sheriff John Carey, and in 1885 was made chief of the police force of St. Joseph, which position he filled most efficiently for 15 years, having a large force of men and officers under his charge and ample funds at his command with which to work. His administration was marked with many reforms and the public interests and private rights were guarded as never before in the history of the city. Mr. Broder retired from office with the most cordial feelings for the other members of the city board. For a number of years past he has been interested in mining.

On September 15, 1869, Mr. Broder married Florence C. Cole, and they reside in a handsome home situated at No. 1014 South 11th street. He has long been a very prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to these organizations: Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M.; St. Joseph Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; and St. Joseph Council, No. 9, R. & S. M.; and Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., all of St. Joseph.

BON. CHARLES J. BORDEN, ex-mayor of St. Joseph, and one of the foremost business men of the city, has frequently been called upon to serve in official capacities and as a public servant he has always done his work well and in a manner that has won the commendation of the people. He is superintendent of the St. Joseph Plow Company, and in his private affairs has given evidence of the same enterprise, progressiveness and ability as has characterized his public acts.

Mr. Borden was born at Falls River, Massachusetts, near the Rhode Island State line, in 1839, and was four months of age when his par-

ents moved to Casanova, New York. His mother dying when he was three years old, he was taken to a relative to live, about 10 miles south of Utica, in Oneida County, and there he resided some 14 years. He began life for himself at an early age, his first venture being upon the sea and in this work he made a trip around the world. He then returned to Massachusetts and later went to Rhode Island, where he enlisted in 1862 in Company C, 1st Reg., Rhode Island Light Artillery. He served until the close of the war and although he saw much hard fighting never received the slightest injury himself. He was in the Army of the Potomac for two years, and was then transferred to the navy in which he served during the last year of the war. Returning to Rhode Island at the close of the war, he engaged in various lines of business, spending a year or two of this period in a wagon shop. In 1870 he came West to Missouri, and in Macon County was identified with a plow factory. He came to St. Joseph in 1883 to accept the position of superintendent of the Patrick Frazer Plow Company, which was shortly after reorganized as the St. Joseph Plow Company. The officers of this company are: J. M. Ford, president; M. C. Powell, secretary; and Charles J. Borden, superintendent. The plant, which is the only one of its kind in the city, gives employment to about 80 men and is located on Eighth street, between Duncan street and Doniphan avenue. Mr. Borden has mainly devoted his attention to this business, and has entire charge of the manufacturing branch of it. The requirements of the position are so exacting, it is doubtful whether Mr. Borden can again be prevailed upon to accept public office. He served faithfully in the City Council six years, was a member of the Board of Public Works in 1901, and was elected a member of the Board of Education for a term of six years, but resigned at the end of the fourth year when elected mayor in 1902. During his incumbency of this office the city made wonderful progress, much credit being due his progressive and business-like administration of its affairs. During his administration he was called upon by Topeka, Kansas, for assistance and succor because of the devastations of the great flood. Upon his own responsibility, he engaged some 60 men and did valiant service there in rescuing from the turbulent waters some 500 men, women and children and placing them upon dry land in safety.

Charles J. Borden was married in Rhode Island, and had one son, Alfred A., a traveling


salesman of Sioux City, Iowa, who died in December, 1903, at the age of 35 years, leaving a family of three children. Our subject is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Woodmen. He is a member of Custer Post, G. A. R., of which he is past commander. Religiously, Mrs. Borden is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHNSON S. LEMON, who has been identified with the business interests of St. Joseph for more than half a century, is president of the Tootle-Lemon National Bank, the largest banking institution, in point of volume of business, in the city.

John S. Lemon was born in Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, Kentucky, in August, 1833. His father was a farmer by occupation, and lived there all his life, our subject being the only one of the family to come West. He was a boy of 20 years when he started West for Hannibal, Missouri, with the intention of entering the mercantile business. He went down the Ohio by boat, then up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where he changed boats. He did not stop at Hannibal as he originally intended, but came on to St. Joseph, which at that time could be reached only by water or by horse. There were a small number of stores and the trade came principally from the Indians. He was here six weeks before securing a position with the general mercantile house of Powell & Levy, at a small salary. Two years later he acquired an interest in the business, and three years later the firm name was changed to Powell, Levy & Lemon. The store was first located on what is now Main street, and subsequently was removed to Fourth street. This firm continued until after the Civil War, when the old members withdrew, Mr. Powell going to St. Louis, and the firm became Lemon, Hosea & Company, doing a general mercantile business. The firm continued for several years, doing a large Indian business, then Mr. Lemon sold out. He became interested in the banking business soon after the war and was identified with the Merchants' Bank until it sold out. In association with Milton Tootle, he established the private bank of Tootle, Lemon & Company, which has since become the Tootle-Lemon National Bank. For the past 20 years, our subject has been pres-

ident of this bank, giving it the greater part of his attention until 1902, since which time it has been practically in charge of Milton Tootle, Jr., and Graham G. Lacy. In addition to his banking interests, he is interested in various mercantile and commercial enterprises, and is the owner of a large amount of property in the city. He began his career without capital, and the great success attained by him has come through hard work, well-directed efforts and judicious investments.

John S. Lemon was united in marriage with Annie I. Samuel, of Savannah, Missouri, a daughter of G. W. Samuel, who located in Savannah at an early day and had large banking and other interests there. He lived at the home of our subject during the last 25 years of his life. Mrs. Lemon has two sisters, namely: Mrs. H. W. Yates, of Omaha, Nebraska, where her husband is president of the Nebraska National Bank; and Mrs. J. T. Johnson, of St. Joseph, whose husband is retired from business. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon are parents of the following children: Florence, wife of W. W. Farish, of New York, who is in the dry goods commission business; Mary M. (Sipple), whose husband is in the commission business in St. Louis; Henry Y., who was a student in Princeton University, but who is at the present starting his business career with the Tootle-Lemon National Bank; and Letitia Todd, who is at home. Politically, Mr. Lemon is a Democrat. Fraternally, he has been a Mason ever since coming of age. Mrs. Lemon is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the early "seventies," our subject built a home at No. 517 North Fifth street, where he and his family have since resided.

LRICH SCHNEIDER. The passing from life of the late Ulrich Schneider removed from St. Joseph an honored pioneer, a veteran of the Civil War, a business man whose interests touched many of the leading industries of the country, and a valued member of many societies and benefactor of hundreds of charities. Mr. Schneider was born March 30, 1837, in Zainingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and died at his home in St. Joseph, November 10, 1902, after a year's serious illness.

Mr. Schneider was educated in his native land, but he was only a youth of 20 years when he landed on the shores of America, dependent

upon his own resources and his own undirected efforts for his success in life. What he accomplished stands to-day as a monument to energy, industry and integrity. From 1857 until 1861, when he came to St. Joseph, he resided in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He was one of the early volunteers when the war broke out, entering the 43d Regiment, Missouri Vol. Inf., and continued in the service until the close of the war, being finally mustered out at St. Louis.

At the battle of Glasgow, Missouri, he was captured by the Confederates and was reported killed. The fact was that a minie-ball tore off the head of the man at his side, and the stricken soldier fell against his commander, Lieutenant Schneider, just as they were crossing a gully. The impact threw both living and dead into the trench, and the soldiers of General Price thus made him a prisoner. Exchanged soon afterward, he immediately rejoined his regiment and made a still further record for gallant services.

In 1865 Mr. Schneider returned to Buchanan County and located at DeKalb. In 1870 he was appointed deputy county clerk under County Clerk John B. Harder. In 1877 he first entered into the insurance business, with which his name was so prominently identified through the remainder of his life. In addition to numerous interests, he was, at the time of death, president of the Guaranty Abstract Company, and a director in the German-American Bank. His 25 years of continuous connection with insurance, real estate and abstract interests had made him known in the highest commercial circles and his business reputation was one of unimpeachable integrity. He was a man of warm heart and generous instincts, ever willing to assist the needy and to encourage the worthy, in a practical way. His charities were large although unostentatious, and his influence was ever given to assist movements of true benevolence. He was a worthy member of Zion German Evangelical Church.

Mr. Schneider's death resulted from stomach troubles which the most skilled specialists of St. Joseph, St. Louis, Kansas City, Columbus (Ohio) and Chicago could not cure. Change of climate only stayed the disease and did not cure. At his own request, Mr. Schneider was brought to his home, where, surrounded by an unusually devoted family of children and anxious friends in every walk of life, he was permitted to breathe his last. The funeral services were conducted by the Masons, of which order he had long been a member of high degree. He was past eminent



JOHN H. FELT

commander of St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar and a Shriner, a Pythian Knight, an Odd Fellow, and belonged also to the Red Men, Woodmen of the World, Order of the Eastern Star, Grand Army of the Republic, St. Joseph Turn-Verein and Schwaben-Verein.

Mr. Schneider's wife died in 1880. He was survived by nine children, namely: John G., vice-president of the German-American Bank, who resides at Krug Park place; Karl U., residing at the old family homestead, No. 1018 Powell street, who succeeded his father in the insurance, loan and abstract business; Mrs. James Richmond; Mrs. Snelson Chesney, residing at No. 1519 Charles street, whose husband is vice-president of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank; Mrs. William Rainalter, residing at No. 401 North 22d street, whose husband is credit man for the National Biscuit Company; and Lena, Ada, Mamie and Lillian.

In every circle in which he moved, Mr. Schneider left a noticeably vacant place. He was so companionable, so genial, so hospitable that he won friends on every side, while his old-time integrity and solidity of character brought him the entire confidence of the business world.

JOHAN H. FELT, President of J. H. Felt & Company, architects, of St. Joseph, whose reputation in his profession is enviable in character, is still comparatively a young man, his birth having taken place on August 6, 1867, at Greenfield, Indiana. His parents were Sylvester W. and Rebecca J. (Latshaw) Felt.

Joseph Felt, the paternal grandfather, was born in Packersfield, New Hampshire, June 17, 1789, the family being evidently of colonial descent. He followed the milling business, but when his country needed the services of loyal men, in the War of 1812, he performed a soldier's duty. He died at Winchester, New Hampshire, October 30, 1871. His son, the father of our subject, was born March 21, 1823, at Nelson, New Hampshire, where he was reared and educated. He did not adopt his father's calling, but went to Virginia in early manhood and there became a skilled worker in stone masonry. Subsequently he was entrusted with the stone construction work for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, building, among other notable structures, the bridge at Bull Run and the Washington aqueduct.

When the Civil War was precipitated, Sylvester W. Felt removed to Indiana, settling for 10 years at Greenfield, where he filled the office of assessor, and followed farming in Hancock County. Politically, he was affiliated with the Democratic party. He was married December 25, 1856, in Augusta County, Virginia, to Rebecca J. Latshaw, who still survives, a resident of Greenfield, Indiana. She was born November 9, 1831, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Joseph Latshaw, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Mrs. Felt has always been an active worker in the Baptist Church. The children born to this marriage were: Henrietta, wife of James S. Clift, residing near Morristown, Indiana; Edward W., judge of the 18th Judicial Circuit of Indiana, a resident of Greenfield; Frank V., also of Greenfield; Cora V., wife of Joseph M. Fisk, of Greenfield; John H., of this sketch; and Minnie, who died at the age of eight years.

Our subject, John H. Felt, was educated in the public schools of Greenfield and numbered among his acquaintances the poet, James Whitcomb Riley, a native of the same place. From boyhood Mr. Felt was more interested in architecture than in any other line, but in his earlier years no opportunity was afforded him for its serious study. After leaving school, he entered a planing mill, at Greenfield, of which he was superintendent for six years, and during all this time he was using every spare moment in the study of architectural works. His natural ability in this direction combined with his perseverance in study and constant observation of all manner of construction, gave him enough courage to open an architectural office, in connection with his mill duties, which he continued for two years. During this period he received so much encouragement and furnished plans which proved to be of such utility, that he decided to open an office in the city and to devote his life to this profession. His work at Greenfield, which included school houses, churches and residences, testifies to his ability and established his reputation as a competent architect in his native city.

In 1898 Mr. Felt came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and here formed a partnership with Homer H. Carr, who had formerly been employed by Mr. Felt, in Indiana, the firm name being Felt & Carr. This partnership continued until 1901, when, on account of failing health, Mr. Carr withdrew from the firm. Since then the business has been conducted as J. H. Felt & Company. In

1904 this company entered into a new enterprise, the publishing of a monthly magazine under the appropriate title of *Modern Architecture*. The aim of this work is to create a demand for a better class of architecture and architectural service, for the country is unfortunately flooded with cheap designs which are accepted by ignorant builders, whose completed work is never satisfactory. This publication has met with a flattering reception and seems to fill a long felt want.

Among the leading buildings constructed by our subject's designs may be mentioned: the King Hill Building; residence for Dr. Heddens; residence of William Bergman; residence of George J. Englehart; the high school buildings at Savannah, Grant City and Macon, Missouri, and York, Nebraska; the Odd Fellows' School at Liberty, Missouri; the Missouri College for the Feeble Minded and Epileptics, at Marshall, Missouri, and like buildings all over the country.

Mr. Felt married Kate M. Stallard, and they have two children: Margaret R. and Arthur W. They attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Felt enjoys outdoor sports, is particularly fond of hunting, and belongs to the Hunting Club of this city. He has long been prominent in fraternal life, actively identified with all the leading secret societies and with business, political and social organizations. He is an Elk; a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 51, K. T., and Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F.; senior past sacheem of the lodge of Red Men at Greenfield, Missouri; and belongs to the Lotus, Commercial and Monroe clubs of St. Joseph. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

GEORGE W. ALLISON, one of the prominent citizens and successful farmers and fruit growers of Rush township, who owns a well-cultivated farm of 160 acres in section 13, was born in Rush township, Buchanan County, Missouri, October 18, 1852, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Parkison) Allison.

The Allison family is of old Kentucky stock and the paternal grandfather of our subject John Allison, farmed within seven miles of Bowling Green until 1819, when he came to Missouri and settled in Lafayette County. There he reared his family of eight children, viz: William, Posey,

Ewing, Martin, John H., Robert, Ruth and Jemima, all of whom have passed away.

William Allison, father of our subject, was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1802. He was a youth of 16 years when his parents removed to Missouri, and he assisted his father in farming in Lafayette County until July, 1823, when he was married and started for himself. He farmed in Lafayette County until the spring of 1838, when he moved to Buchanan County and located in what was still a wilderness, in Rush township. Here the remainder of his life was spent, engaged in tilling the soil and raising cattle and stock. He was a man of noble character and was early chosen for the office of justice of the peace, one which he filled with good judgment and impartiality, which resulted in his retaining as long as he lived the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was an elder and leading member of the pioneer Christian Church and ministered in that body for many years. He was twice married, first, to Mary A. Trapp, of Lafayette County, Missouri, who died July 10, 1847, leaving eight children, viz: Louis, deceased; James Henry; Rachel, wife of Alexander Brown, of Sugar Creek; Jemima, deceased, who was the wife of James Golden; Martin, deceased, who married Polly Taylor; John William, who married Elizabeth Wells; Rowena, deceased, who was the wife of Joseph Ham, and Nancy Adeline (Johnson).

William Allison married, second Mary A. Parkison, who was a daughter of George Parkison, a farmer of Lafayette County, Missouri, and they had two children: Eliza, who died in infancy; and George W., of this sketch. William Allison died April 1, 1891, and was survived by his widow until December 25, 1902. Both were laid to rest in Sugar Creek Cemetery. They are recalled as people of sterling worth, the father a man of liberal mind and enlightened understanding, and the mother as endowed with all the Christian virtues that go to make a perfect wife, mother and neighbor.

Our subject obtained his education in the schools of Rush township, completing his studies at the age of 19 years. His first work away from home was as a clerk in a dry goods establishment at Atchison, Kansas, but he did not remain away long, his father, on account of failing health and many responsibilities, requiring his assistance on the farm. This farm has continued his home ever since and under his management has been made one of the most productive in the locality. It is well improved and all of it is fenced. Mr.

Allison has given a great deal of attention to his orchards, having 20 acres in apples and peaches, and grows some of the finest fruit to be found in local agricultural exhibits.

On December 23, 1875, our subject was united in marriage with E. Alice Gillespie, who is a daughter of Hon. G. W. and Frances (McRunalds) Gillespie of Atchison, Kansas. They have four children: Kate G., who married J. C. Keller, Jr., of Bloomington township, and has one child,—Alice; Fannie A., who married A. T. Steele, of Rush township, and has one child,—Ethel; and Lavilla E. and Lucy A.

Politically, Mr. Allison is a stanch Democrat. With his family, he belongs to the Christian Church.



MICHAEL K. GOETZ, deceased, whose long business career in St. Joseph brought him into prominence as one of the city's commercial factors, and whose upright life made him an honored citizen, was born in Ingenheim, Alsace, Germany, on January 16, 1833, and he was a son of Michael K. and Mary C. (Koell) Goetz.

Both parents of the late Mr. Goetz were natives of Germany, where the father died at the age of 28 years, in the year of our subject's birth, and the mother, at the age of 64 years. The family consisted of two children.

Michael K. Goetz remained with his mother on the home farm until the age of 21 years and then decided to break old ties and find a new home across the Atlantic Ocean. On June 24, 1854, he took passage at Havre, in the sailing vessel "Connecticut," and after being tossed on the waters for 61 days reached the welcome port of New York in August. His destination being Buffalo, he made his way there and soon was employed in a grocery store owned by a cousin, and there he worked for a period of three and a half years. By this time he had learned the language and had saved some money and concluded to make his way to California, the land in which so many had succeeded. First he went to St. Louis and then took a steamer up the Missouri River to St. Joseph, arriving here in April, 1858. Ere long his business sense foretold that this point had every advantage to make it an important center and, giving up his plans for Western prospecting, he found employment in the brewery of Henry Nunning, with whom he worked 10 months. That

the insight he gained there was not lost was evidenced by his starting successfully in the same line himself, in 1859, when he founded what is now the M. K. Goetz Brewing Company, an enterprise which prospered from the first and was incorporated in 1895.

Mr. Goetz commenced business in a small way, erecting a small frame building in which to house his plant and was one of the very first to carry on scientific, modern brewing in this section of the West. The increase in his business soon required improved buildings and the plant now covers several blocks and is located on the corner of Sixth and Albemarle streets, where are also the offices of the Company. Mr. Goetz adopted modern methods and machinery and in 1885 he installed an ice plant, one of the very first brewers of the West to thus add to his equipment. The fame of his product soon spread until now the company does a business of 50,000 barrels of beer a year, gives employment to 60 people and ships all over the country. It is a very interesting incident to be permitted to go through the large plant of this concern and see the careful, scientific processes employed, the use of all modern sanitary surroundings and the latest perfected machinery, by which the product is placed on the market as a healthful beverage. The plant of this company is the largest in this city.

In addition to the brewery, Mr. Goetz had other business enterprises in hand and owned considerable valuable property, including 25 business tracts and six residences in St. Joseph. He was a man of liberal spirit, took an interest in public matters in which the welfare of the city was concerned, but he identified himself with no particular political party. He was always ready to perform a citizen's duty but he had convictions of his own and relied much upon his personal judgment, which seldom failed him.

At St. Joseph, in 1864, Mr. Goetz married Caroline Klink, who was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of 10 years. Mr. Goetz died August 11, 1901, and his wife, March 13, 1902. They had six children, viz: Emma, who was educated at St. Joseph; William L., a practical brewer, a thorough chemist and a graduate of the American Brewing Academy at Chicago and of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, who is president of the M. K. Goetz Brewing Company; Frank L., a graduate of Rittner's College, who is vice-president of the company; Albert R., also a graduate of Rittner's College, who is secretary and treasurer of the

company; Henry E., who is assistant secretary and treasurer; and Anna, the only daughter, who is the youngest of the family. All the members of the family are married and living in their own homes, except Henry E., who lives with his brother Albert R. in the old homestead, which is one of the fine homes of St. Joseph.

The late Mr. Goetz was a member of the United States Brewers' Association and his social connection was with the Turners. In every relation of life he was an honorable man and must be numbered with the early builders of St. Joseph's prosperity.



WILLIS M. SHERWOOD. The late Willis M. Sherwood was a citizen of whom St. Joseph was justly proud, being a successful business man, a public-spirited citizen and one whose life was replete with kind actions and ennobling influences. Mr. Sherwood was born in Geneseo, Livingston County, New York, November 15, 1818, and died December 6, 1902. He was one of nine children born to John and Lucy (Barber) Sherwood, of whom but one still survives.

A brief account of the ancestry of the late Mr. Sherwood will be of general interest. The family originated in the North of England, where Thomas Sherwood was born in 1586. In 1634 the early records tell of his settlement at Boston, Massachusetts. In 1655 he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he became a man of affairs. Two children were born to him and his wife Alice. One of these, Isaac, who married Elizabeth Jackson, resided for a time in Fairfield and then removed to New York but, finding the country too unsettled, returned to Connecticut. Their son, Joseph Sherwood, was born in 1712, married and became father of a son, Nathan, who was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, January 6, 1738.

During the Revolutionary War, Nathan Sherwood was one of the early patriots who offered sword and life in defense of the rights of the Colonies. After the war was over, he followed the trade of shoemaker, first in Connecticut and later in Vermont. In 1815 he accompanied his son, John Sherwood, to Ontario County, New York, but later removed to Orleans County, New York, where he died February 7, 1824.

John Sherwood, son of Nathan and father of our subject, was born in Connecticut, March 19, 1782, and died in 1862, on the anniversary of his birth. His occupation was mainly farming, but

he later became a large contractor on the Erie Canal. In 1819 he removed to Orleans County, where he engaged in farming until the close of his life. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Hon. Elisha Barber, a native of Connecticut, but an early settler in Franklin County, Vermont, where he was an attorney and county judge. Mrs. Sherwood died in 1872.

Willis M. Sherwood was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the district schools and Millville Academy. He then engaged in teaching and later took up the study of medicine under Drs. Ford and Hill at Medina, New York. Before settling down to medical practice, he spent one year (1839) in Augusta, South Carolina, but subsequently returned to New York and in 1844 was married. With his wife he returned to the South and practiced medicine for 12 years in Duplin County, North Carolina. He also engaged in a wholesale grocery and commission business in Wilmington.

In 1857, Mr. Sherwood removed to Otoe County, Nebraska, and came to St. Joseph in the following year, immediately taking a place with the leading men of the city. Before a year had passed he had been appointed a justice of the peace, the duties of which office he filled for a year. In 1861, when a call came for the State's loyal citizens to respond, like his ancestor of other days he was found ready. He was made quartermaster of the first troops raised in Northwestern Missouri, later entered the State Militia and was stationed the greater part of his term of service on detached duty. A loyal Union man, he found it best for all concerned to be careful, quiet and discreet, one of the men so useful in times of excited public feeling.

In 1863, Mr. Sherwood was elected clerk of the County Court, a position in which he served for six years with the greatest diplomacy and served also for two years as clerk of the Probate Court. He also studied law and in 1873 was admitted to the bar, although he never practiced. For two years he was alderman from the First Ward, elected by the Republican party. Of this organization he was always a zealous member and was a delegate to many conventions.


For a few years Mr. Sherwood traveled as representative of commission houses and upon his return to St. Joseph embarked with Mr. Wade in an insurance business, the firm of Sherwood & Wade being one of the city's most prosperous concerns for a number of years. Failing health, however, warned him that rest was necessary and

he put aside business cares, forever as it resulted, and traveled for a time in California.

In 1844 he was united in marriage with Charlotte C. Hall, who was born in Connecticut. The children born to this union were: Martin K., a resident of St. Joseph and has for the past 34 years represented importers in teas; Willis H., an insurance man of St. Joseph; Mary (Mrs. McNeil); Dr. David H.; and Ella, wife of William F. Dyer, of St. Joseph.

Mr. Sherwood was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church and he was one of the active workers in the Sunday-school, in which he had given generous service as a teacher and as superintendent. He assisted in the organization of this church in 1853 and during life was interested in all its charities and benevolences. The public schools also came in for a share of Mr. Sherwood's attention and he was generous in his support of all educational movements. He was one of the originators and promoters of the system of public fountains which were placed in 1881 and add so much to the city's attractiveness. He served on various directing boards of charitable and civic bodies and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Humane Society and one of its most earnest advocates.

Mr. Sherwood was not connected with the various secret organizations of the day, but he held membership in Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he served at one time as chaplain. Mr. Sherwood has passed to his haven of eternal peace and just reward, but the results of his manly, beneficent life remain to inspire others and to prove the worth and sweetness of a noble, unselfish life.

AMUEL BALL GREEN. The late distinguished citizen of St. Joseph, Samuel Ball Green, was born January 21, 1850, near Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, and died at his home in St. Joseph, June 26, 1890. He was a son of Samuel and Amanda (Davis) Green, both of whom were natives of Virginia.

The early years of Mr. Green's life were passed on a farm, and he obtained his early 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 Missouri and settled at St. Joseph, where Samuel was graduated from the High School. In 1867 he accompanied Judge Alexander Davis to Montana, and became the latter's pupil in the study of the law. When only 18 years of age, he was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court, at Virginia City, Montana, and faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of the position.

In 1870, Mr. Green returned to Buchanan County, Missouri, and for one year was engaged in farming and then located in St. Joseph and embarked in a wood and coal business. Although his affairs prospered on account of his sagacity as a business man, the bent of his mind was in the direction of the law, and he completed the studies he had commenced under Judge Davis, and was admitted to the bar, in 1874, by Judge Grubb. 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. He accepted the appointment of city counselor of St. Joseph, and 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 at St. Joseph and Judge Woodson was appointed to the bench of this court, and the former business was continued as Green & Burnes, until the death of Mr. Green.

While Mr. Green 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 Col. James N. Burnes, while that gentleman was in public life. When Colonel Burnes died, our subject was pressed to accept the nomination for Congress, as Colonel Burnes' successor, but he declined the honor, saying that he thought it should go to one of the other counties of the district. As a practitioner of the law, he was remarkably successful, not only in his championship of the interests of his clients, and the winning of cases, but in exciting the respect and esteem of the general public, and of his contemporaries of the Buchanan County bar.

Mr. Green's high standard 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 forth 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 15 years. During that time he achieved a success in his profession such as few men of 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, 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 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 abilities, 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, Hon. 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 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, representing all classes of citizens, which has ever shown respect in this way to the memory of a deceased citizen of St. Joseph.

Mr. Green is survived by his widow and three children. He was married June 25, 1873, to Martha Taylor Mitchell, who is a daughter of Alexander J. and Harriet (Rowan) Mitchell, residents of St. Joseph, but natives of Kentucky. Three children were born to them, viz: Leslie Mitchell, Helen B. and Nelson M. Helen B. died December 22, 1898. Mrs. Green resides in a beautiful home in St. Joseph, situated at No. 1710 Francis street.

BENJAMIN F. CORNELIUS, a prominent retired farmer of St. Joseph, now residing in his comfortable home at No. 2007 Mulberry street, owns a fine farm of 280 acres, in section 15, township 57, range 34, in Marion township, upon which he lived for many years. He was born in Clay County, Missouri, April 25, 1834, and is a son of Benjamin and Polly Ann (Davis) Cornelius.

The father of Mr. Cornelius was born in Christian County, Kentucky, where he was

reared. Subsequently he lived both in Indiana and in Tennessee, and then located in Clay County, Missouri, about 1818. He was a great sportsman and the heavy timber then covering the country afforded him opportunities for hunting, which he greatly enjoyed. Some of his hunting trips covered six weeks time and the family larder was well supplied with bear meat, venison and wild turkeys. His farm was a government claim and was wild and entirely unimproved when he settled on it. He lived in Clay County for some 20 years. About 1836 he came to Buchanan County and settled on a claim in section 15, township 57, range 34. He built on his wild land a double log cabin and started into clearing the land. At that time his was the only settled farm within a radius of four miles. Our subject still keeps standing one of his father's old log stables, which is still stanch although erected in 1838. Corn, wheat and hemp were the main products of the soil, but Mr. Cornelius also raised much stock, especially cattle. His death took place in 1860, his wife having passed away in 1855. Their children were: James B., deceased; Susan, deceased, who was the wife of John Blakely; Alzadia, deceased, who was the wife of John Spencer; William, deceased, who was a farmer of Marion township; Margaret, who married Nathan Walker, and resides at McPherson, Kansas; Lucinda, who married Henry Barker, and died in Arkansas; Benjamin F., of this sketch; Columbus G., formerly of Buchanan County, who is deceased; and Eliza, who died in 1902, unmarried.

Our subject had but few educational opportunities and these were confined to such as were offered by the subscription schools. He had been his father's main dependence on the farm and he managed the place until the death of his parent. After this event he married and in 1861 moved to Doniphan County, Kansas, but in 1862 he returned to the home farm, where he continued to reside until 1896, when he retired to St. Joseph. He has leased his land and enjoys a large income from it. During his active operation of it, he carried on general farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing. The farm is well cultivated and improved and ranks as one of the best in the township.

In 1860, Mr. Cornelius was married to Eliza J. Blakeley, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, and died February 1, 1900, aged 55 years. She was buried in the old Blakely graveyard in Marion township. She was the mother

of three children, of whom but one survives: Thomas Emmett, who married Margaret Brigham and resides in St. Joseph, operating a feed and fuel business. He has one child, Lessie E. Two of our subject's children died young: William Price, aged eight years, and Laura B., aged three years.

Mr. Cornelius has always been identified with the Democratic party but has not been an office seeker. He belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a man noted for his upright life and exemplary character, one whose simple word satisfies as well as a legal document, and he is a worthy representative of one of the oldest pioneer families in this section of the State.

JOHN WILLIAM ALLISON, who is a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of Rush township, Buchanan County, owns a highly cultivated farm of 20 acres in section 21, Rush township. He was born on the old family homestead in Rush township, on March 16, 1839, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Trapp) Allison.

The Allison family came from Kentucky to Missouri as early as 1819, when the grandfather, John Allison, settled in Lafayette County. He had eight children: William, Posey, Ewing, Martin, John H., Robert, Ruth and Jemima, all of whom have passed out of life.


William Allison, father of John William, was born in 1802, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, and he was a youth of 16 years when his parents moved to Missouri, where he assisted his father until his own removal to Buchanan County, in 1838. The balance of his life was passed in farming in Rush township and in attending to the public matters which came under his jurisdiction as a justice of the peace. He was a prominent man in his day. For a number of years he was one of the pioneer ministers in the Christian Church in his locality. He was twice married, first to Mary A. Trapp, of Lafayette County, who died July 10, 1847, leaving eight children: Louis, deceased; James Henry, who married Martha Eastbourn; Rachel, wife of Alexander Brown, of Sugar Creek; Jemima, deceased, who was the wife of James Golden; Martin, deceased, who married Polly Taylor; John William, of this sketch; Rowena, deceased, who was the wife of Joseph Ham; and Nancy Adeline (Johnson). His second marriage was to Mary A. Parkison. His

death took place April 1, 1891, and his burial was in Sugar Creek Cemetery.

John William Allison completed his schooling at the age of 17 years, having attended the old log house school in Rush township. He remained with his father on the farm until he became of age and then began for himself. He has carried on general farming, stock-raising and fruit growing ever since, and has one of the most highly cultivated small farms in Rush township. His improvements are also of excellent character and make his property very valuable.

On April 23, 1863, Mr. Allison was united in marriage with Elizabeth Wells, who is a daughter of William S. Wells, of Rush township. They have had six children, the survivors being: Stella, who married John Crook, of Rush township, and has three children,—William, Lola and Beulah; Molly, who married, first, Charles C. Conard, and, second, Augustus Nagle, of Kansas City, and has four children by the first marriage,—Elizabeth, Inez, Frances and Captain M.; and Nellie, who married Julius Smith, and had three children, of whom one is now living,—Harry P. Gertrude died at the age of 14 years, and George B. and Nora died in infancy.

Mr. Allison and family all belong to the Christian Church. He has always been identified with the Democratic party. Formerly he was an active member of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Allison has lived to see great changes take place in the southwestern section of the county and he has always done the full duty of a good citizen in furthering movements of educational and moral importance. He is a member of a family that is noted for its agricultural prosperity and its sterling character.

APT. CHARLES F. KELLER, a prominent member of the Buchanan County Bar, has been a resident of St. Joseph since 1866. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, February 9, 1864, and is a son of Jacob Keller, who is well known in the grocery line.

Our subject came to St. Joseph with his parents in 1866, and his education was acquired in this city, first in the public schools and later at the Christian Brothers' College. For a time he assisted in his father's business, then learned the cigarmaker's trade and still later engaged in a grocery business for himself. He then decided to enter the law, and after sufficient reading in

the office of Kelly, Crosby, Rusk & Craig, he entered the Missouri State University and was graduated in the law department, in 1890 beginning his practice.

During the Spanish-American War, Captain Keller won distinction as an officer and commanded one of the best drilled companies of the Fourth Regiment, Missouri Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. Prior to the opening of the war, Mr. Keller had been judge advocate of the Fourth Regiment, Missouri National Guard, with the rank of captain. He recruited Company I, which was mustered in with the Fourth Regiment, and commanded it all through the service until mustered out at Greenville, South Carolina, February 10, 1899.

On April 26, 1893, Captain Keller was married to Annie Farrell, of St. Joseph, and they have four children.

Captain Keller is a strong Democrat, and at the time he entered the army was a candidate for prosecuting attorney. He possesses all the qualifications for leadership and the fidelity he displayed as a soldier is but indicative of his political and professional fitness for future honors. In 1904 he was delegate to the Democratic convention, held at Joplin, Missouri. He and the members of his family are Catholics, identified with the Cathedral parish. He is past head consul of jurisdiction E, Woodmen of the World, and major of the Third Battalion of Foresters, of Modern Woodmen of America, at St. Joseph.



WILLIAM HURST, a prominent farmer of Buchanan County, resides on the old family homestead in section 6, Bloomington township, which was preempted by his father in 1843. He was born on this place February 7, 1854, and is a son of Armsterd and Matilda (Faris) Hurst.

Armsterd Hurst was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 10, 1819, and was a son of Henry and Nancy (Staggs) Hurst, a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Harper) Hurst, and great-grandson of Harrison Hurst, the earliest ancestor of whom there is record. At an early date the family was established in Virginia. Armsterd Hurst had one brother, Ambrose Dudley, who is deceased. The latter married Rachel Hurst; as he and his wife were preparing to join his brother in Missouri both were taken sick and died, after a marriage of but a few months.

Armsterd Hurst received his education in the district schools of Fleming County, Kentucky, and always engaged in farming. He was married on December 9, 1841, to Matilda Faris, and in the following spring came with his wife to Missouri, proceeding by boat to Weston, Platte County, in which county he located and lived until the spring of 1843. They then moved to Buchanan County, where he preempted and cleared the present home farm of our subject, in section 6, Bloomington township. It was a heavily timbered tract and it was with the greatest difficulty placed in tillable condition. The implements used in the culture and reaping of crops in those days were most crude, and consisted of the old wooden mold-board plow and the reaping hook, the latter being followed by the cradle and that by the dropper, which delivered the sheaves of grain on the field unbound, as the binding had to be done by hand. Weston was the nearest trading point at that early day. Hemp was the principal crop for the first few years, and the grinding was done at a water-mill. Mr. Hurst and his estimable wife were among the early members of the Christian Church at Sugar Creek, first attending church in the log school house conducted by Rev. William Allison, father of James H. Allison, of DeKalb. To Armsterd Hurst and wife were born the following issue: Mary Frances, wife of Philip Staggs, of Agency; Nancy Elizabeth, deceased; Geneva, wife of R. C. Dunlap, who lives in section 17, Bloomington township; Amanda (wife of Joseph Long), deceased; Armilda, deceased; William, our subject; Ella (twin sister of William), who is the wife of William Roundtree, of St. Joseph; James, who married Alta Moore, of Missouri; Henry, who married Anna Davidson, of Missouri; Monroe, who married Jane Kneaves and is deceased; and one who died in infancy. Armsterd Hurst died April 20, 1897, and the funeral sermon was delivered by his old friend, Rev. James C. Creel. Mrs. Hurst survives him and is living on the old homestead, which has been her home for more than 61 years. She has witnessed the wonderful change of this country from a wilderness, sparsely settled, with trails crossing it here and there, to a community of finely cultivated farms. She has a wide acquaintance among the older residents of the county.

William Hurst has always lived on the home farm, receiving his early education in the schools of the district. He has made great improvements on the farm, which he devotes to general farm-

ing and stock-raising. He has 224 acres of good tillable land, and has made a decided success at his vocation. He is a man of public spirit and has taken an earnest interest in everything that would in any way benefit the community. He has served as director of Sleepy Hollow School District for a number of years.

On June 14, 1893, William Hurst was married to Mollie Martin, a daughter of Prior and Elizabeth (Barnes) Martin. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, March 17, 1862. She attended the district schools and later Kirksville Normal School one year, after which she taught school in this county for a period of 14 years. Mrs. Hurst's father, Prior Martin, is a son of John Martin, and was born in Union County, Tennessee, November 11, 1840, and came to Buchanan County with his parents when he was two years old. He and his wife now reside in Atchison County, Kansas, wither they moved from Buchanan County in 1890. Our subject and his wife are parents of the following children: Elizabeth; William, Jr.; Clifton L.; Genevieve; and James. Religiously, they are members of the Sugar Creek Christian Church. In politics Mr. Hurst is a Democrat and is always interested in the success of his party.

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HON. JOHN KELLY. The death of the late Judge John Kelly, at the family home in St. Joseph, on August 12, 1904, removed from Buchanan county a citizen who was held in the highest esteem, both on account of his high personal character and by reason of his efficiency in public office.

Recent bereavements in the death of several of his beloved children had brought the deepest affliction upon him and had undermined a constitution, which originally had been strong. Only those in the closest sympathy with him, realized how deeply these bereavements had weakened his hold on life.

By every possible token, his associates of the County Court and the civic authorities endeavored to show their deep sorrow and their high esteem for one whose life and character were such as to excite regard and admiration.

Judge Kelly was born in County Claire, Ireland, May 17, 1839, and came to America when 13 years of age. He remained in New York a year or so and then came to St. Joseph, Missouri,

where his mother and two of his brothers were already living. After a short time, he and his brother Peter went to Montana, where he was employed for eight years in the mines. He returned to St. Joseph in 1861, and with his brother Peter embarked in a grocery business on South Eleventh street.

A staunch Democrat, Judge Kelly took an active interest in politics from early manhood. After becoming one of the substantial and representative business men of this city, he was elected a member of the County Court, and served with efficiency during three terms, retiring from the bench in 1889. He then became a deputy in the office of the county recorder and served under Recorders Gates and Kearns. In 1903 the death of Judge Harry D. Bassett made a vacancy in the County Court, and Governor Dockery appointed Judge Kelly to fill the same, and in the following May he was nominated for the office, and it is safe to say that had he lived he would have been elected.

Shortly after locating in St. Joseph, Judge Kelly married Mary McNamara, a daughter of Thomas McNamara, who is an old resident of this city, now in his 88th year. Mr. McNamara was one of the first men employed at the old Union Depot in St. Joseph. The death of Judge Kelly left a deeply bereaved family, which included his widow and one son and three daughters, viz: James M., who is a bookkeeper at the McDonald factory; Annie and Agnes, who reside at home; and Mrs. J. H. Sifers, of St. Joseph. Judge Kelly was a man devoted to his home and intense in his love of his family. He was a devout Catholic, as are all the members of the family, and was a member of the Catholic Knights of America, of which he was first vice-president; St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, of which he was secretary; and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was a member of the Monroe Club from its organization. The family reside at No. 1321 Penn street.



IST & HUTCHINGS, the leading photographers of St. Joseph, occupy a prominent position in both the business and the artistic circles of this city.

This strong firm is composed of Carl Rudolph Gist and Otis L. Hutchings, the former of whom has gained an enviable reputation as a portrait painter, although still a young man, and the latter of whom has long been acknowledged

the most satisfying and artistic photographer in this section of the State.

Carl Rudolph Gist was born in Maysville, Missouri, July 30, 1873, and is a son of John A. and Eveline (Wilson) Gist. The family originated in the notable American State of Kentucky, and there the paternal grandparents, Joseph and Permelia (Murphy) Gist, were born. John A. Gist was born in Missouri, and was a successful merchant at Maysville for a number of years. His death took place in 1880, at the age of 42 years.

Carl R. Gist completed his education in the public schools at Maysville by the time he was 16 years of age. From childhood he had been noted for the possession of artistic abilities and it was a fortunate circumstance which brought about his association with a traveling portrait painter. This German artist had already become known at Berlin and during the five years of association with the talented and ambitious youth imparted the necessary technical knowledge which young Gist's abilities supplemented. The time came when the pupil was capable of assuming the role of teacher. Mr. Gist located for one year in the city of Topeka, Kansas, where his fine portrait painting brought him into deserved prominence, and then he came to St. Joseph to settle permanently. This city has been his continuous home with the exception of the year 1900-01, which was profitably spent in the art schools of Munich. Since 1904 he has been associated with Otis L. Hutchings.

In 1893 Mr. Gist was united in marriage with Maude Barnes, who is a daughter of Stephen Barnes, of Elmdale, Kansas, and they have one daughter, Salome.

Mr. Gist is not of the temperament to be an active politician, in fact, he belongs to no particular party, casting his vote independently. His fraternal associations include the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Elks.

Otis L. Hutchings, the second member of the firm of Gist & Hutchings, was born near Muncie, Indiana, April 1, 1864, and is a son of John L. and Eliza Ann (Ribble) Hutchings.

John L. Hutchings was born in Virginia in 1826 and died in 1871. The greater part of his life was passed in Indiana, where he was a farmer, and for a number of years a merchant at Muncie. He was well known, was prominent in Masonry, and both he and his wife were leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

After his father's death, Otis L. Hutchings accompanied his mother to Clarinda, Iowa, where he was reared and attended the public schools. His elder brother was a competent photographer and the youth early became interested in the art and soon mastered the mechanical details. In 1885 he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he was fortunate enough to secure employment in the gallery of Wolfe, the noted inventor of the clock-work solar camera. Two years later he went to the Pacific Coast and was employed in the studio of Taber, at San Francisco, where he assisted in turning out some of the fine work for which that studio is justly celebrated. Two years later he located at Washington, Kansas, where he remained some years and then removed to Marshall, Missouri. During his six years residence there he made a reputation for artistic work which prepared for his welcome, when he located permanently at St. Joseph, in 1901. His association with Mr. Gist, in 1904, made a combination of talent by which the public has been benefited.

Mr. Hutchings is prominent in fraternal life, a member of the Elks and of all the Masonic bodies at St. Joseph, including the Scottish Rite.

St. Joseph is fortunate in having a house of such acknowledged artistic merit as that of Gist & Hutchings. Entirely aside from the satisfactory photographic work done at this handsome studio in the King Hill Building, a visit to these artistic parlors is, in a way, an education, especially if either proprietor can find time to call attention to a few of the beautiful portraits and specimens of photographic work. The developments of the art of photography in the past few years has, indeed, been wonderful and the public has only to glance through his favorite magazine to see its triumphs. The fact remains, however, as Mr. Gist has but recently remarked, that "so many photographers are still mere mechanics, expert, perhaps in handling their machine and chemicals, but knowing little of the art of lighting the face and figure and of posing."

Just here lies the difference between the work of such artists as Mr. Gist and Mr. Hutchings. Their collection includes work of the most delicate expression, clear of tone and true of line. Mr. Gist has the happy faculty of catching that subtle interpretation of character and temperament which makes the difference between a *picture* and a *portrait*, while Mr. Hutchings has no less skill in the use of his camera. These modern days are full of demand. We want the best, the very best, and perhaps no profession

has more demands made upon it than the artistic, which fills our eye with the beauty of line and feature, charms with color and preserves for the delight and enlightenment of future generations glories which the hand of Time would otherwise pass into oblivion.



MAJ. HENRY R. W. HARTWIG, recently elected presiding judge of the County Court of Buchanan County, ex-mayor of St. Joseph, and capitalist, soldier and politician, is one of the city's distinguished and honored citizens. He was born at Niedermoellrich, near Hesse-Cassel, Prussia, on April 11, 1837, and is a son of Frederick Oswald and Elizabeth (Rosenblath) Hartwig.

The family of which Major Hartwig is so worthy a member was one of high standing in the fatherland. His grandfather was a preacher of the German Reformed Church and traveled for the faith over a large extent of country. While on a sacred mission to the island of Surinam, a Dutch possession, he married Maria Louise von Choillet and with her returned to Prussia. There they reared a family, several members of which attained military prominence. One son, Gustave C., was a lieutenant under Blucher and participated in the battles of Leipsic and Waterloo. The father of Major Hartwig was an agriculturist and lived and died on his own estates in Prussia.

The boyhood of Henry R. W. Hartwig was passed on his father's farm and in attendance upon the local schools. A quiet, agricultural career was open to him there, on the family estates, but his ambition reached out for another career. After considering the advantages offered to young and ambitious men by the great land across the ocean, he decided to try his fortune in America and reached the port of New York in 1854. His business career was commenced as a dry goods clerk at Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he was infected with the fever which sent hundreds of the young men of the East to build up the enterprises of the undeveloped West. He spent one year at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in Nebraska, and in 1858 he located at St. Joseph, Missouri.

After deciding to locate permanently at this point, he entered into the business of outfitting

miners for the long journey to Colorado, as those were the days of the gold excitement there and the Pike's Peak emigration. Possessing the business ability which marks his nationality, Major Hartwig was able to realize considerable capital in the first year and, as he had come to the West with some means, found himself in a position to embark in an enterprise of his own. He established a wholesale and retail liquor business, under the firm name of H. R. W. Hartwig & Company, which was continued until 1863, when Major Hartwig engaged in a grain and commission business, later transferring his interests to groceries and liquors. In 1869 the grocery feature, was discontinued and from that time until 1888 he was engaged in the wholesale liquor and rectifying business. In 1869 his brother, Ernest F. Hartwig, became associated with him, and when he retired from business in 1888, his partner continued and is still engaged in the business.

The outbreak of the Civil War, which put to test the manly courage and faithful loyalty of so many hitherto peaceful, quiet, prosperous citizens, found in Major Hartwig one who could put aside his personal advantage in defense of principles he believed right. 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 battle-field and in the disciplined camp. In the summer of 1861, he enlisted in Captain Harbine's company of Enrolled Missouri Militia and at once was made a sergeant. On August 21, 1862, he was promoted by Governor Gamble to be 1st lieutenant of Landry's battery of artillery. Soon after, Captain Landry was promoted to the rank of major of the Swiss St. Louis regiment and the battery was reorganized, with Captain Hartwig at its head and it was then known as "Hartwig's Independent Artillery." In that service, the gallant captain and his devoted soldiers continued until 1864, when he was promoted by Governor Hall. In October, 1865, when the Missouri State Militia was reorganized, Governor Fletcher commissioned him major of the First Regiment. In 1867 he was still further honored by this wise executive, by appointment as commissioner to represent Missouri at the Paris Exposition.

Major Hartwig's political career has likewise been one of unusual prominence. From its first organization, he has been in close accord with the Republican party, and has been honored many times by this great organization, his years of

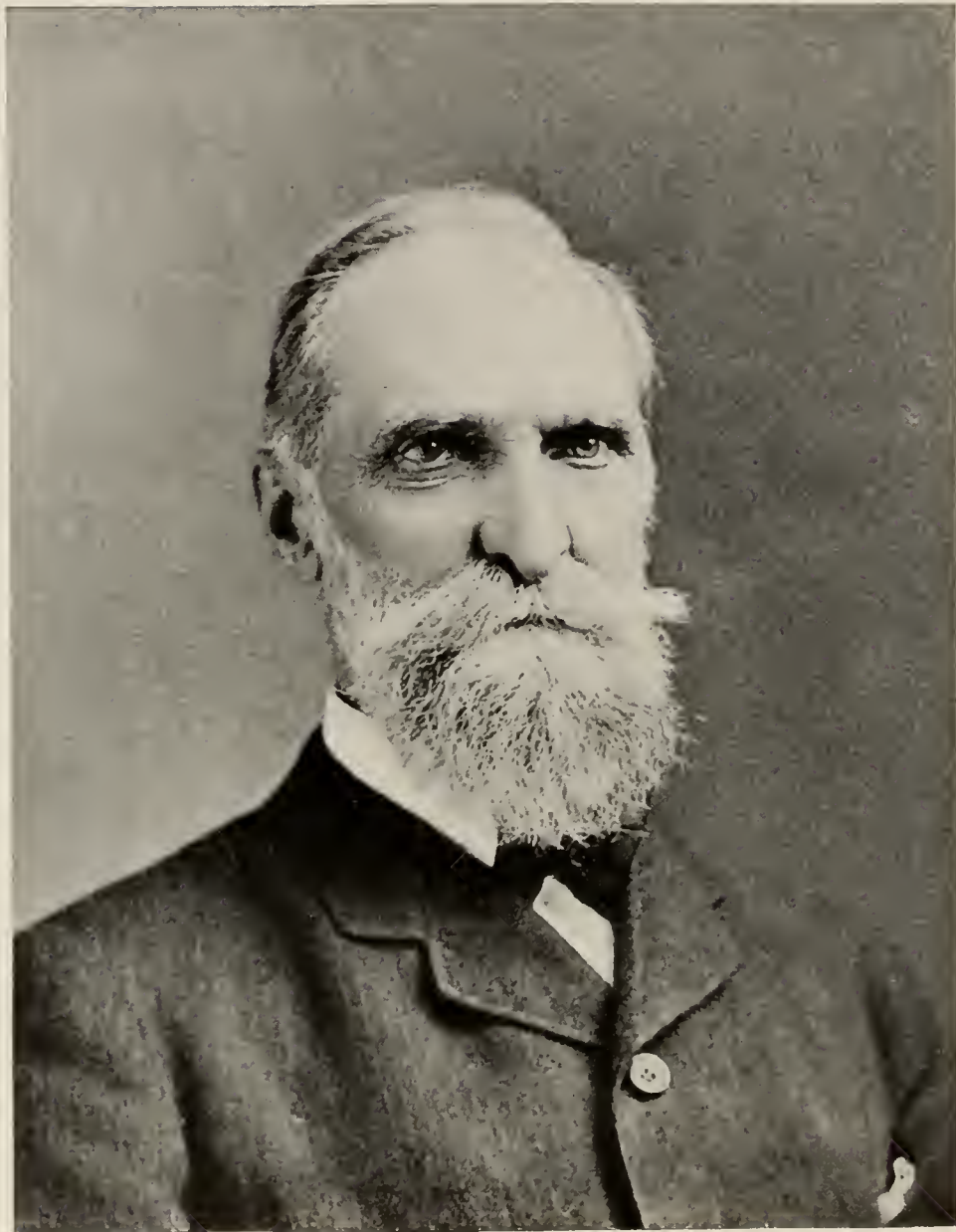
political activity continuing from 1870, when he was elected city collector of St. Joseph, to November, 1904, when as one of the nominees on the Republican ticket he was elected presiding judge of the County Court by a large majority. In the meantime, after serving two years as city collector, in 1884 he was called to the executive chair of the city and for two years served as mayor, during which time the municipality grew and was admitted to the second class of cities, numerous civic improvements were inaugurated and a period of unusual prosperity dawned upon St. Joseph.

In 1888 he was nominated for Congress and was defeated only account of the personal popularity of his opponent, Hon. James N. Burnes. Although devoted to the tenets of his own party, Major Hartwig must not be placed with the usual class of politicians, being a type of a class which flourished when the spoils of office were a much less prominent feature of political life than they are to-day. His recent election to one of the county's most responsible and honorable offices tells its own story of the appreciation felt for him by his fellow citizens.

On March 1, 1860, Major Hartwig was married to Caroline Kuechler, of St. Joseph, whose death took place December 2, 1885. Of their two sons, George Henry, born in 1860, died June 7, 1867, and Ernest C., born January 1, 1864, is a prominent business man of this city, cashier of The First National Bank of St. Joseph. On March 24, 1898, Major Hartwig married a second time, being united with Emma Vegely, who is a daughter of August Vegely, who came to St. Joseph in 1852 and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of candy in this city. His death took place March 27, 1885. The residence of Major Hartwig and family is at No. 2706 Seneca street, a home where hospitality reigns, which has been the scene of many notable gatherings and of innumerable pleasant social functions.

Although not actively engaged in church work, Major Hartwig is a man of high moral character and clings to the creed of his ancestors, that of the German Reformed Church. His liberality in connection with both organized and private charities is well known and he is the benefactor of many benevolent societies.

Major Hartwig has always worked for the development of the city's commercial interests and has been prominently identified with the Board of Trade and with the Commercial Club,



GEORGE JOHN ENGLEHART

serving as president of the latter organization from 1894 to 1897. He has also been president of the Hartwig Realty & Investment Company, which owns large holdings of valuable real estate not alone in St. Joseph and vicinity, but in Denver, Colorado; Salt Lake City, Utah; Wichita, Kansas, and large bodies of land in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. For some years he has devoted his attention mainly to looking after his large property interests and to the enjoyment of travel and to social relaxations. He is regarded as one of St. Joseph's most enterprising and representative citizens, and the fact that, after some years of withdrawal from the lime-light of public life, he has been recalled by his fellow citizens, attests the sincerity of their esteem for one whose years of service in behalf of the city have been characterized by ability and fidelity to the confidence reposed in him.

GEORGE JOHN ENGLEHART, president of the Johnston-Woodbury Hat Company and the Englehart-Davidson Millinery Company, of St. Joseph, ex-mayor and a prominent citizen in all the city's activities, was born in Hohensültzen, Germany, and was brought in infancy to America by his parents.

Until the age of 16 years, Mr. Englehart's time was passed attending the district schools of Richland County, Ohio, and assisting on his father's farm, which was situated in the vicinity of Mansfield. He then became a dry goods clerk at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and continued in this capacity there and in Cincinnati until 1855, when he made a trip to California and engaged in mining there for three and a half years. Contented with his success in the gold regions, he returned to Ohio on the steamer "Golden Gate," sailing from San Francisco to New York. The work of the home farm, after these years of adventure and excitement, did not satisfy him and as there was no promise of anything different, he decided to join the great army of settlers, who were then seeking homes in Kansas. In a most interesting manner, Mr. Englehart recalls his trip from St. Louis up the Missouri River as far as Iowa Point, making his first acquaintance with St. Joseph, when the "Southerner" was discharging its freight at the docks.

Mr. Englehart's objective point was the farm of his brother, situated near Hiawatha, now the

county seat of Brown County, which was then a village of a few houses. Mr. Englehart was satisfied with the prospects for business there and, with an old mining friend, established a store at Hiawatha, the firm becoming Englehart & Fairchild. Six years later, Mr. Englehart disposed of his interest to Mr. Fairchild, and came to St. Joseph, where he soon became identified with the keen, progressive men, who with himself founded much of this city's present commercial prosperity. He entered into his first partnership, June 1, 1865, with the house of Tootle & Fairleigh. The year 1866 saw the founding of the great business enterprise now known as the Johnston-Woodbury Hat Company, Mr. Englehart and Nelson P. Smith starting into the wholesale hat and cap business. The death of Mr. Smith, a victim of the cholera which was then devastating the country, deprived the firm of the business perceptions of an able man, but Mr. Englehart then admitted Maj. S. A. Garth. In 1868 Mr. Englehart purchased Major Garth's interest and consolidated the business with that of Samuel Lockwood, who had already been in the business, having opened the first hat store in St. Joseph. With Mr. Lockwood's practical ideas and knowledge, the business was much expanded and millinery was added and this house has the distinction of being the first wholesale millinery house started west of Chicago and St. Louis.

In 1890 the branches were separated for easier handling, and two corporations were formed under the names of the Johnston-Fife Hat Company and the Englehart-Davidson Millinery Company, Mr. Englehart being at the head of both boards of directors and the leading stockholder. Under the present titles, caused by subsequent changes in the management, the branches are now known to the trade and the public as the Johnston-Woodbury Hat Company and the Englehart-Davidson Mercantile Company. The officers of the latter concern are: George J. Englehart, president; August Quentin, vice-president; and James L. Davidson, secretary and treasurer. The business is located at Nos. 212-214 North Fourth street, where commodious and imposing quarters are occupied. The house is well known in all the trade centers of the West, an army of traveling men visiting each section. It is one of the great millinery distributors west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Englehart not only deserves to be classed with other great "captains of industry," who have met with notable success, but he has also im-

pressed his strong personality on the public and political life of his city. In politics an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has frequently been honored by its members with public tokens of their esteem. Shortly after settling in Brown County, Kansas, he was elected county treasurer, an office he held four years. In 1886 he was nominated for mayor of St. Joseph, but was defeated by Hon. Thomas H. Doyle by the narrow margin of 40 votes; in 1888 he was again brought forward by his party and was elected over the late R. T. Davis. As an overwhelming majority was the result of this election, his friends insisted upon his acceptance of the nomination to the State Senate, in 1890, but Mr. Englehart felt obliged to decline the proffered honor on account of the press of business responsibilities. In 1887 he was elected president of the Board of Trade of St. Joseph, for which position his business acumen and enterprising spirit admirably fitted him. Mr. Englehart formerly occupied one of the city's beautiful homes, located on Convent Hill, but now resides in East Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Englehart was united in marriage to Coralin Loomis, of Manlius, New York. They had four children born to them: Mabel; Stella G.; Bertha L.; and Grace Putnam, who is deceased. A portrait of Mr. Englehart appears on a foregoing page in proximity to this.

JAMES HENRY ALLISON, who comes of one of the pioneer families of Buchanan County and is himself a pioneer, is living in retirement at DeKalb in the enjoyment of the fruits of an industrious life and the happy companionship of his family. He was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, February 16, 1833, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Trapp) Allison.

William Allison was born in Kentucky in 1802, and at an early age entered the ministry of the Christian Church. His life was practically given to the cause of Christianity and he served in the ministry more than 40 years. He never received a cent for any work he did in this cause, which he held above pecuniary reward. He first preached in the old log school house in his district, and organized the Sugar Creek Church, which he had the satisfaction of seeing grow to large membership. When he grew so feeble from age that he could attend divine worship only

with assistance, his son would convey him there. The ladies of the church presented him with a fine cushion chair and in this he was taken to church during his later years. He pre-empted a claim in Rush township, Buchanan County, in 1838, at a time when Indians were numerous and wild animals abounded. The country was a forest and was full of deer, wild turkeys and other game, and the streams were plentifully stocked with fish. He witnessed a great improvement in the moral tone of the community and also the change from a wild frontier country to a prosperous farming community. His first wife, Mary A. (Trapp) Allison, died July 10, 1847. Of the eight children born to them, four are living: Rachel, wife of Alexander Brown, of Sugar Creek; James Henry; Nancy Adeline (Johnson), a widow, and John William, who lives near Winthrop in Rush township. His second wife was Mary A. Parkison, who bore him two children: Eliza, who died in infancy; and George W., a farmer of Rush township. William Allison died April 1, 1891. His widow lived until December 25, 1902.

James H. Allison was reared on his father's farm and attended the primitive log school house, with holes cut in the sides to let in light, with slabs for benches and desks, and an old fire-place running the length of the building. The fire in this fire-place was started by an old flint-lock gun. At that time the trading point was Weston, 14 miles away; it was a favorite gathering place, where the pioneers congregated and waited their turn to grind. During the Civil War, Mr. Allison served six months in the Missouri State Militia. He spent most of his active life in sections 13 and 14, Rush township, where he has a farm of 250 acres, which is provided with a modern farm house and substantial out buildings. There is also a fine orchard on the place. For a period of four years he engaged in clerking in Atchison, Kansas and Rushville, and the remainder of the time was spent on the farm until 1901, when he moved to DeKalb and erected a handsome home.

December 16, 1855, Mr. Allison was joined in marriage with Martha Eastbourn, who was born in Mason County, Kentucky, December 1, 1836, and is a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Eastbourn, who moved from Baltimore, Maryland, to Kentucky, and in 1838 located in Platte County, Missouri. Mr. Eastbourn was a tailor by trade and located at Mason's Store, where he established a good trade at the same time taking up a claim by pre-emption. He was joined

in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, nee Jones, whose mother was Nancy Field, a native of Virginia. She also was a tailoress and worked at the trade after the death of her husband, who died in 1845, just after two years service during the Mexican War. Mrs. Eastbourn was a woman of remarkable energy and deep intellect, retaining her faculties up to the last, dying March 4, 1904, aged 93 years. They had four children: James E., of Texas; Francis M.; Annie M., wife of Jasper C. Allison, of Rushville; and Mrs. James H. Allison. Our subject and his wife have five children: Lloyd M., who married Maude Jenkins; James L., who died in infancy; Elizabeth, wife of J. B. Fenton, of Rushville; William P., engaged in the livery business at DeKalb, who married Hattie A. Davis, and has three children; and Annie, who married James Sampson and lives on the old Allison homestead in Rush township. Religiously, Mrs. Allison's family are Baptists, while our subject's family belong to the Christian Church.

JOHN S. LAWRENCE, a prosperous farmer residing in section 31, Bloomington township, Buchanan County, has been a resident of this county since infancy. He was born in Clark County, Kentucky, April 20, 1853, and is a son of John M. and Mary E. (Sewell) Lawrence, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Ese) Lawrence, both natives of Virginia.

John M. Lawrence was born in Clark County, Kentucky, September 14, 1819, and in the spring of 1853 removed to Platte County, Missouri, where he lived until the fall of 1855. He then came to Buchanan County and settled on the west 80 acres of what became the homestead farm, which he acquired of William Messick, later acquiring the east 80 acres of David Hart. It is all located in section 31, Bloomington township. He cleared the farm of timber and broke it for cultivation with oxen, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was very fond of stock, a good judge of men and animals and a highly successful trader. He was closely identified with the growth of the community and was always an advocate of good schools, churches and roads. He was of the Christian belief, and helped to build the Sugar Creek Christian church. He died July 15, 1886. On September 13, 1846, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Sewell,

who was born in Clark County, Kentucky, December 9, 1822, and is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hayes) Sewell, her father a native of Maryland and her mother, of Virginia. She is now 82 years of age, and has a sister, Mrs. Delilah Risk, who is living in Platte County at the age of 86 years. The following children were born to John M. and Mary E. (Sewell) Lawrence: Nannie, widow of William Page, of Bloomington township; Zechariah T., who married Nellie Bean and lives in Whiting, Kansas; Walter Scott, who married Louise Campbell and lives in Whiting, Kansas; John S.; William; Mary Ellen, wife of Martin Keller, of Bloomington township; and Milton Sewell, who married Margaret Peel, of Bloomington township.

William Lawrence, our subject's brother, was born in Buchanan County July 10, 1855, and married Alice Curtis, by whom he has the following children: Walter, who married Iva Brown; Stella (wife of D. Dyer), who is keeping house for her uncle, our subject; Leslie, who is living at home; John, deceased; two who died in infancy; Nellie, who lives at home; and Robert, who lives in section 31, Bloomington township.

John S. Lawrence was two years of age when he came from Kentucky to Missouri with his parents, and here he received his educational training in the old log school house, with its old-fashioned fire-place and with benches and desks made of slabs, this school now being known as Valley Chapel School. He has never married and has always lived on the home farm of 160 acres in section 31, Bloomington township (which property he owns), taking care of his parents. He owns the homestead farm, also 97 acres in section 29, Bloomington township. He is the owner of a 120-acre farm in Rush township, which is all under cultivation, with 30 acres of the tract in an apple orchard, set out by our subject and now in bearing. He has made a success of farming, and like his father has been particularly successful in raising and dealing in horses, mules, cattle and hogs. He raises thoroughbred Poland-China hogs and Shropshire sheep for the home market. He is a public-spirited citizen with the welfare of his home community always foremost in his heart, and he has always supported deserving measures for local improvement. He has taken an especial interest in the betterment of the roads of the township. He was a director of the Valley Chapel school district some years, and has been a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

He has made many and extensive improvements on the old homestead, including the remodeling of the old home, in which he has lived since infancy, and the building of a barn 50 by 32 feet in dimensions.

Our subject's father, John M. Lawrence, was an extensive breeder and dealer in horses and mules. He bred and owned the premium saddle and harness horse "Young Pat Claiborne," a beautiful bay, 16 hands high, with fine style and action, which was exhibited in 22 rings and took 22 blue ribbons, being shown at fairs at Platte City and Kansas City, Missouri, and Bismarck, Kansas. He also took two first premiums at stock shows in Buchanan County. He was a grand horse and his colts sold for large prices. Our subject owned a half interest in the horse when his father died.

JOHN O. BARKLEY. Among the prominent and enterprising citizens of St. Joseph, none are more deserving of mention among the representative men of Buchanan County than the popular and affable commercial agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, whose name appears at the head of this article. Born in Marshall, Missouri, he was there reared and educated, going through the High School and at once taking up railroading when about 17 years of age. He has been with the Missouri Pacific since 1878, working his way up from the ranks in the telegraph office of the company to the present important and responsible position as commercial agent of the road, having charge of the local and commercial freight. His first official position was that of telegraph operator at Lexington, this State, from which he was advanced to the position of traveling auditor and in 1892 was sent to St. Joseph to look after the interests of the company here. He is alert and active, keenly alive to the best interests of his company and the indications point to his still farther advancement.

Mrs. Barkley is from Mobile, Alabama, and is the daughter of Rev. W. E. Penn, a Baptist minister long since deceased but at one time widely known throughout the Union as a traveling evangelist, whose life was devoted to the betterment of humanity. Mr. and Mrs. Barkley have five children, A. P., J. C., Mildred M., A. S. and Frances. Mr. Barkley is a staunch Democrat and was elected alderman-at-large from the First Ward in 1901, his term expiring in April, 1906.

He is engaged in various business enterprises in St. Joseph and is one of the instigators of the Auditorium movement recently inaugurated. He is a Mason of high standing and has membership in Moila Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to a number of clubs—the Benton, Lotus, Commercial and others,—and is a director of the Commercial Club.

HON. SILAS WOODSON, who was elected Governor of Missouri in 1872, and honored the office more than the office honored him, began life in the humble little home of a small farmer in Knox County, Kentucky, where he was born May 18, 1819.

He was one of his country's self-made men. His duties on his father's farm and attendance at the little log school house, in the neighborhood, absorbed his boyhood. When he secured a clerkship in a country store, he devoted his leisure to reading and study, giving particular attention to the law, and in 1842, through his own efforts, was admitted to the bar. In the same year he was sent to the Kentucky Legislature and in the following year was made circuit attorney, in which office he served until 1848. In 1849 he was elected to the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, and in 1853 served again as a member of the Kentucky Legislature.

The young lawyer and politician came to St. Joseph in August, 1854, opening a law office here, and in 1860 he was elected judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit. During the years of the Civil War, he remained a Union man, and served on the staff of Gen. Willard P. Hall. In 1872 he was elected Governor of Missouri, on the Liberal Democratic ticket, defeating Hon. John B. Henderson, the Republican nominee. At the expiration of his term during which he made a great and enduring record for official honesty, he resumed the practice of the law at St. Joseph, and in 1885 he was appointed judge of the Criminal Court of Buchanan County, a position he held with honor, dignity and efficiency, until 1895, when he retired on account of failing health.

Governor Woodson was thrice married. His last wife was Jennie Lard, to whom he was united December 29, 1866, a daughter of Rev. Moses E. Lard. Mrs. Woodson, with two daughters, survives him. His death took place October 9,

1896. During his last illness he embraced the Catholic faith. A man of unblemished personal character, he was a great statesman, a powerful advocate and an incorruptible judge.



WILLIAM R. FENTON, one of the prominent citizens and progressive and enterprising farmers of Bloomington township, Buchanan County, who owns a finely cultivated farm of 231 acres in section 6, was born at Rushville, Buchanan County, November 3, 1868, and is a son of Alfred and Alice (Long) Fenton.

Alfred Fenton, father of our subject, was born May 25, 1824, in Mason County, Kentucky, and was a son of John Fenton, who was born about 1808, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was a son of Michael Fenton. John Fenton married Sarah Fields in Kentucky, and prior to 1840 removed to Adams County, Ohio, where Alfred Fenton, who was born in Mason County, Kentucky, was educated.

In 1850 the latter came to Missouri and three years later settled in Buchanan County. In association with his brother, E. M. Fenton, he conducted a store at Rushville and until 1859 was engaged there in selling both merchandise and stock, handling hemp and doing a general trading business. In 1859 he went to Colorado and started up a grocery business and has the record for having the very first plank floor ever laid in a Denver business house, and the first store building erected in Denver. He still continued interested in stock until he returned to Rushville, and later, with his brother, became interested in several mills, one located at Rushville and the other at Weston. He died September 18, 1898. During the Civil War he was engaged in freighting across the plains. He was a very active Democrat and in his day was the most prominent member of his party in Rush township. He was very positive in his convictions and was known as a man of very strong will power. He was good and kind to the poor and was a true friend to all who deserved his friendship. In 1865 he married Alice Long, a native of Buchanan County and our subject is the oldest son and second child in their family.

W. R. Fenton obtained his education in the public schools of St. Joseph and at the Christian Brothers' College, returning in 1887 to the home-

stead farm. In 1894 he settled on his present farm in section 6, Bloomington township, which was then only slightly improved. Since locating here, he has fenced his property and has otherwise improved it, increasing its value very materially. He raises and handles Shorthorn cattle and hogs and is known as one of the leading stock men of the township. A practical farmer, he has adopted modern methods and utilizes improved machinery and has set an example in keeping up the standard of his stock which example has been followed by many of his fellow agriculturists to the benefit of the whole township.

On August 15, 1895, Mr. Fenton was married to Margaret Vaughn, who is a daughter of Michael and Mary (Dooney) Vaughn, residents of St. Joseph, but natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton have four children: Mary Alice, Margaret Helen, Katherine and Alfred Vaughn.

Mr. Fenton's activity in the Democratic party ever since his maturity, has resulted in making him a leading factor in this organization in his township. He has frequently served as a delegate both to State and Congressional conventions and was selected as delegate to his party's great National convention at Kansas City.

In Masonic circles, Mr. Fenton has reached high degree, belonging to Rushville Chapter, No. 238; St. Joseph Council, No. 9, R. and S. M.; and St. Joseph Chapter Rose Croix, No. 4, A. A. S. R. He belongs also to Camp No. 5882, Modern Woodmen of America.



GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY, one of the large farmers and representative citizens of Lake township, Buchanan County, who resides on his well-cultivated farm of 200 acres in section 25, was born near Seymour, Jackson County, Indiana, September 12, 1849, and is a son of Thomas K. and Elizabeth (Whalen) Montgomery.

The Montgomery family is of Scotch extraction, and Richard Montgomery, the grandfather, was born and reared at Glasgow, where he married. Later he immigrated to America and settled at Boston, on the Ohio River, later moving to Madison, Indiana, where he followed farming for the remainder of his life. He was the father of a large family and those who reached maturity were: Richard, John, Thomas K., Mary Jane, Theophilus, Henry, James and Robert.

Thomas K. Montgomery, father of our subject, presumably was born in Ohio; it is certain, however, that he was reared and educated in Indiana. He followed the business of farming and wagon-making, and at the time of his marriage he was engaged in business at Columbus, Indiana, where he operated a wagon shop. In 1845 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Whalen, a daughter of John Whalen, a farmer who formerly lived in Indiana, but who later removed to Lake township, Buchanan County, Missouri, where he died. The children of Thomas K. Montgomery and wife were: Jane, wife of Oliver Walker, a resident of Seymour, Indiana; Mary Elizabeth, wife of William Adams, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and George W., the subject of this sketch. The father died when our subject was six years old and the mother married Rev. William Gossett, a Methodist minister and a farmer of Jackson County, Indiana. The children of this second marriage were: John T., deceased; Sarah Maria, wife of Dell Abbott, of Jackson County, Indiana; George Austin, who died young; William A., a resident of Jackson County, Indiana; and Oliver Morton and Charles, both residents of Buchanan County, Missouri. The mother died in 1885 and was interred in Jackson County, Indiana.

George W. Montgomery was educated in the common schools of Jackson County and the High School at Seymour. He then engaged in farming on his own account in his native State, where he remained until the spring of 1880, when he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, settling on the place where he now resides. It was owned by his mother and he rented it and continued to operate it until her death, in 1885, when he purchased it of the other heirs. Originally it consisted of an 80-acre tract, but it has been augmented by purchases from time to time until it now comprises 200 acres, almost all of it being under cultivation. Mr. Montgomery owns other property, 480 acres being located in Lane County, Kansas. He is a practical farmer, cultivating his land according to approved methods and with the use of modern machinery and reaping results that must be very satisfactory. He has given much attention to the raising of fine stock, for which he finds a ready market.

On February 22, 1871, Mr. Montgomery was married to Elizabeth L. Shannon, a daughter of John Shannon, a farmer of Jackson County, Indiana. They have two children: John E., who lives at home, and is his father's right hand man;

and George Silas, who is married and lives on the home farm. The latter married Dollie Hamel, a daughter of Daniel Hamel, a farmer of Oklahoma Territory, and they have a little daughter—Luetta.

Politically, Mr. Montgomery has always been identified with the Republican party. He has never accepted office, his ambition not being in that direction, and his life being too much occupied in carefully looking after his agricultural interests. He bears the reputation of being one of the most honorable and upright men of his township and enjoys a large measure of public esteem.

HERBERT A. OWEN, an attorney-at-law of St. Joseph, who also conducts an abstract and real estate business, is a prominent and representative citizen of the city. He was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, and is a son of the late James A. and Agnes (Cargill) Owen. He can trace his ancestry back many generations to old and prominent families of Owen and Henry Counties, Kentucky.

James A. Owen married Agnes Cargill, daughter of the late James Cargill, who built one of the earliest grist mills on the river bank at St. Joseph. Later Mr. Cargill built a mill on the corner of Eighth and Felix streets, on the site now occupied by the Hirsch Brothers Dry Goods Company. He conducted that mill until the time of his death. Mrs. Owen was but eight years of age when the family came here from Virginia. Her brother, George W. Cargill, is practicing law at Charleston, West Virginia. The children of James A. Owen consisting of one son and four daughters, all reside in St. Joseph. He erected the comfortable family residence at Ninth and Jules streets almost 45 years ago.

Herbert A. Owen completed the common and high school courses at St. Joseph and spent one year at the United States Military Academy at West Point, being an appointee of Hon. David Rea, Member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri. An accidental injury interrupted Mr. Owen's military career. Prior to his West Point appointment, he had been associated with the *Gazette*, and he resumed work on this newspaper after his return. Later he resigned his position here in order to accept another with the Merchants' Bank, in the latter

part of 1879, and remained with this institution until 1882 when he entered into business for himself. Mr. Owen entered into the real estate business, was admitted to the bar of Buchanan County, entered into the abstract line and now operates extensively as the St. Joseph Abstract Company, and also manages the Owen estate.

Politically, Mr. Owen is identified with the Democratic party. His fraternal associations include the higher branches of Masonry.



WILLIAM I. HEDDENS, M. D. The death of Dr. William I. Heddens, July 3, 1891, removed from St. Joseph a valued and high-minded citizen and lost to the medical profession of Missouri one of its most eminent men. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, and was a son of James and Martha Heddens. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of South Carolina.

The late Dr. Heddens obtained his literary training at Cincinnati, Ohio, one which sufficed to place him in the front rank with the intellectual men of his time, and his medical education was pursued at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, many of his classmates, becoming like himself, widely known in the profession.

Dr. Heddens settled first for practice at Barboursville, Kentucky, where his justly prominent son and successor, Dr. James Weir Heddens, of St. Joseph, was born. Two years later he came to this city, recognizing the wide field opening up here for both business and professional life. Dr. Heddens became distinguished all over the State, and he was in active cooperation with the leading medical organizations of the country. By many of these he was signally honored and served as president of the St. Joseph Medical Society in 1877; of the Northwest Medical Association, in 1875 and 1877; vice-president of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri in 1876; was a permanent member of the American Medical Association and a member of the International Medical Congress. Had Dr. Heddens no other claim to distinction, his founding of the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital at St. Joseph, would have sufficed to keep green his memory in the hearts of his fellow citizens. This great enterprise prospered under his fostering care and he continued its honored president until his decease.

His death caused profound sorrow all over the State and among the innumerable tributes paid to his memory, that of an admiring friend, one of Missouri's chief executives, briefly expressed the general feeling: "Professional success with high scholarship and general literary and scientific attainments, were united to an exceptional degree in Dr. Heddens. He has always been a devout student, ever searching for more light in his profession." He possessed in an unusual degree the dignity of bearing and suavity of manner which command respect and the strong personality that inspires confidence. Genial, cordial and cheerful, his patients looked upon him in the light of more than a physician, and, while neither acknowledging nor accepting any of the fads and cults of the day, he could not be unconscious of the healing powers of his presence.

In March, 1855, Dr. Heddens was married to Catherine Adams, of Barboursville, Kentucky, and six children were born to this union. The death of Mrs. Heddens occurred June 6, 1874. She was admired and beloved by all who knew her. Dr. Heddens was married the second time October 17, 1877, to Mattie D. Offutt, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, who died November 21, 1904. To this union two children were born.

In his political convictions, the late Dr. Heddens was a Democrat but never took more time from his profession than to cast his vote as a true and public-spirited citizen. His fraternal connections included the Masons and Odd Fellows. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church. He was a man of large charities and many of his kind and generous acts were entirely hidden from the public. No citizen ever passed to posterity a better or a cleaner record and no one could have possessed in greater degree the esteem of those who knew him best.

DAVID M. WILSON, one of the well known agriculturists of Lake township, Buchanan County, who owns a fine, productive farm of 85 acres in section 36, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, May 15, 1859, and is a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Parks) Wilson, and a brother of Thomas W. Wilson, of Wayne township, Buchanan County, Missouri.

David M. Wilson came to Buchanan County with his father and he obtained his education in

the schools of Lake township, completing it at the age of 20 years. He then worked for his father on the homestead farm for some two years, gaining the practical experience which has been serviceable to him ever since. After this preparation, he began farming for himself and has never had any desire to change his occupation. His well-cultivated farm of 85 acres shows the result of careful management, and he raises a large amount of stock and grows much alfalfa.

In November, 1881, Mr. Wilson was married to his first wife, Frances Starmer, daughter of Jacob Starmer, a prominent farmer of Lake township, and they had one child, Florence, who is the wife of Joseph Peck, a farmer of Lake township. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have two children: Lester and an infant. The mother of Mrs. Peck died in 1882. In February, 1887, Mr. Wilson married Lena Ehret, who is a daughter of John Ehret, a farmer of Lake township.

Mr. Wilson has always been a staunch member of the Democratic party. He has been road overseer in his township and is always prominent in local movements of all kinds. He is justly considered one of the reliable and representative men of his locality.

SYLVESTER HAMMY, whose fine home is situated at the southwest end of Lake Contrary, in section 35, township 57, range 36, Washington township, Buchanan County, is one of the highly respected citizens and extensive farmers and stock-raisers of this locality. He was born January 17, 1830, at Koer, Switzerland, and is a son of Sylvester and Annie (Kroll) Hammy.

The parents of our subject always lived in Switzerland. The father was a farmer and stockman, one who reared his children in plenty and gave them educational opportunities. He was a worthy member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject is the fifth member of his parents' large family, three of whom died in infancy. In addition to Sylvester, the following lived to maturity: Christian, a resident of Louisville, Kentucky; Phoebe, Margaret and Peter, deceased; Andrew, also deceased, who was killed in 1869, near Fort Wallace, Colorado; Emeline, a resident of Kentucky; and Michael, a member of the 81st Regiment, Indiana Vol. Inf., who was killed in Tennessee, in 1863.

Sylvester Hammy was reared in the home occupations until 19 years of age, attending the

local schools, but when his brothers and sisters prepared to leave home and find fortune in another land, he was willing to accompany them. In 1849, therefore, the family embarked for America on a sailing vessel which, after a long and wearisome voyage of 48 days, landed them at New Orleans. Their destination was Greene County, Indiana, where the family purchased land and settled on it with a determination to make good homes. The brothers cleared and improved 240 acres there. In 1853 our subject sold his interest to his brother Christian, and embarked in the dairy business at New Albany, Indiana.

Mr. Hammy possesses those characteristics which contribute to success, and after five years in the dairy business he had means saved to encourage him in settling in a new section, growing up with the country and making a choice of land suited best to his needs. For three years after coming to Buchanan County, he worked hard at logging and other employments and then bought 80 acres of heavily timbered land in Wayne township, moving into the small house which had been previously erected on the property. From this beginning, Mr. Hammy continued to prosper and now owns 719 acres, situated in Wayne and Washington townships, all of it valuable property. He carries on general farming, raising wheat, oats, corn and hay. He also raises a large number of fine cattle, horses, mules and hogs each year. He thoroughly understands his business and, with industry and provident economy, has grown from a poor boy into one of the country's capitalists, his success being the result of his own efforts.

In Greene County, Indiana, Mr. Hammy was married to Fannie Gimber, who was born at Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Hammy have had five children: Edward, who died young; Annie, who died young; Mary, who is the wife of James W. Shepherd, of Washington township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; John, the manager of his father's large farming operations, who married Ida E. Irwin, of Wayne township; and Emily, who died young. Our subject's wife died September 1, 1867.

Mr. Hammy is identified with the Democratic party, but he has never sought any political office. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, connected with King Hill Lodge, No. 376, A. F. and A. M., and with the Royal Arch Chapter.



ANLIFF C. HYDE

Mr. Hammy is well known and is respected for his honest and upright character. His long life in this locality has been one of continued industry. His neighbors have always found him fair and just and he has many friends.



ANLIFF C. HYDE, one of the most prominent citizens of Washington township, Buchanan County, whose portrait is shown on the foregoing page, resides on a fine farm of 454 acres, and has been identified with the township's agricultural interests and public affairs for many years. Mr. Hyde is one of the county's most venerable citizens, having been born January 11, 1819, in Bath County, Kentucky. His parents were James L. and Amy (Howland) Hyde.

James L. Hyde and wife were natives of Connecticut and Delaware County, New York, respectively. They were married in Delaware County, New York, and removed to Kentucky in the year prior to our subject's birth.

The father was a "natural born mechanic," one of the men sometimes denominated a "Jack of all trades" and he could shoe a horse, construct a wagon or manage a farm with equal success. In October, 1840, he removed with his family, to Buchanan County, Missouri, and settled in section 32, township 57, range 35, in Washington township one of the first to make a home in this region, then wild and uncultivated. Here he preempted 160 acres of land, before the county was surveyed, and to afford shelter for his family built a cabin of hewed logs, 16 by 16 feet in dimensions. This continued his home until his death in 1873. He was a man of character and was selected to hold almost every township office, serving for years as school trustee and as a justice of the peace. Politically a staunch Democrat, he was equally consistent in his adherence to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James L. Hyde was twice married, first to Amy Howland, who died in 1845, and second to Elizabeth Arterbury, of Missouri. The five children of the first marriage were: Eleanor, of Denver, Colorado; Phœbe, deceased; Lyman, deceased; Emma, deceased; and Anliff C., of this sketch.

Our subject obtained his education in the subscription schools which afforded the youth of his day their only educational advantages, and re-

mained with his parents, assisting in the management of the home farm. In April, 1849, he joined the great exodus to the Pacific slope, driving an ox team across the plains, one of a party of six, with three teams. After working two years in the mines, he started home, in 1851, by way of Central America, and had many adventures before he once more reached his family. During six days spent at Greytown, Nicaragua, Central America, while awaiting a vessel to take them home, Mr. Hyde was chosen as the spokesman of a party which visited a British man-of-war in the harbor, to induce the captain to transport the party to Chagres, Colombia, which he did. The party consisted of 400 passengers.

Upon his return to Buchanan County, he resumed farming and has been one of the progressive agriculturists of this section. The first McCormick reaper ever used in this county was set up on his place by Mr. McCormick, himself, who at that time was not the millionaire he later became. Mr. Hyde has always shown his enterprise by utilizing modern machinery and his large farm has brought him immense returns. He has carried on very extensive operations, and has become known as a grower of choice fruit and much high grade stock. He has also dealt in real estate and in 1898 laid out 57 acres of his land in town lots, making a fine addition to St. Joseph. This section of the city was named Hyde Park, in his honor.

On March 3, 1845, Mr. Hyde married his first wife, Elizabeth Whitlock, of Clay County, Missouri, who died in 1846, survived by one child, since deceased. As his second wife, Mr. Hyde married Thirza L. Cure, of Delaware County, New York, who died January 12, 1903. Eight children grew to maturity viz: John, a farmer and mill operator in Buchanan County; Jane, deceased, the wife of W. S. Martin, who was killed in a railroad accident; Augusta, wife of George Conner, residing in Hyde Park; James, a merchant in South St. Joseph, who married Katie Harper; William, who married Mary Harper and lives in Texas; Cassie D., wife of Isaac Edds, of Hyde Park; Charles A., who resides in Hyde Park; and Calvin A. The last named has always resided with his father. He married Mollie Moore and they have one child, —James. By a former marriage Calvin A. Hyde had a daughter, Mary, who died November 12, 1904, aged 11 years.

Mr. Hyde has always been a prominent citizen of his township and has served on the School

Board for the past 30 years. He is a member of King Hill Lodge No. 376, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member and for several years was master. Two of his sons, Calvin A. and John, also belong to this body.

Mr. Hyde has lived through many of the most formative periods of his State's history and has always born an honorable part. He was one of the organizers of the "Paw-Paw Militia" and served for 18 months under Captain Farris. Through natural ability and wide-extending interests, Mr. Hyde has viewed life from a higher plane than many of his fellow citizens. He can look back over a pleasant vista marked by efforts for the public's welfare as well as his own, and in the evening of life can feel secure in the affection of a devoted family and the esteem of his fellow citizens. He has always shown a liberal spirit and has contributed materially to the advancement of the educational and moral interests of his section.

JAMES WEIR HEDDENS, M. D., who is recognized as one of the eminent physicians and surgeons of Missouri, and is also one of the prominent and valued citizens of St. Joseph, was born in 1857 in Barbourville, Knox County, Kentucky, and is the second son of the late Dr. William I. and Catherine (Adams) Heddens.

The late Dr. William I. Heddens, founder and president of the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital, was born in Preble County, Ohio, February 14, 1828, and was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and became a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, three years later. For more than 30 years he was prominent in the professional and social life of this city.

Dr. James Weir Heddens was but two years old when his father came to St. Joseph, and his boyhood was spent in this city and here he attended the public schools. Having access to his father's library, he manifested a great interest in medicine while only a youth and, under the direction of his eminent father, he was prepared to enter medical college before he had reached his majority. He selected Jefferson Medical College as his alma mater, that grand old institution which has fathered and fostered so many of the great physicians of the country, and there he was graduated in 1879, taking the prize in

anatomy. He remained under the supervision of that world-wide noted physician and surgeon, Dr. Joseph Pancoast, for a term of hospital experience.

Upon his return to St. Joseph, Dr. Heddens was offered the chair of anatomy in the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of St. Joseph, and ably filled that position until 1901. He resigned in order to accept the chair of operative surgery and gynecology in the Ensworth Medical College, in which institution he is one of the life trustees. Under four successive administrations, Dr. Heddens has served as commissioner of State Hospital for the Insane, No. 2, and as president of the board of managers.

In 1887 Dr. Heddens was married to Mary Barrett, of Henderson, Kentucky, and they have two children.

Dr. Heddens well sustains the reputation he has made, his love of his profession amounting to enthusiasm. The opportunities which have been afforded him, for the careful study of varied and peculiar diseases, have more than once been made of great value to the profession, through the publication of his deductions and scientific discoveries. He keeps fully posted concerning all modern lines of medical thought and his city is to be congratulated on being the home of a practitioner who so ably honors the profession.

BARTLETT M. LOCKWOOD, one of the prominent attorneys of St. Joseph, was born near Marysville, Kansas, October 18, 1874, and is a son of John and Mary (Duncan) Lockwood.

The father of our subject was born in Michigan. After the death of his mother, when he was very small, he was taken into the home of a cousin, where he grew to young manhood. He had but few educational opportunities, but he learned the carpenter's trade by which he supported himself until 1858, when he came to the West. He soon became a freighter across the plains, between St. Joseph and Denver, and during this time he took up a claim in Blue Valley, Marshall County, Kansas. He engaged in grain-growing and stock-raising and became one of the leading agriculturists of his section. During the height of the Grange movement he was elected to take charge of the local store. This he conducted as long as the scheme was supported and then, in partnership with a Mr. McCurdy, purchased the

stock, and they operated the store until 1881, under the firm name of Lockwood & McCurdy. On account of the failing health of both partners, the business was removed to Arizona and there they contracted with the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad to furnish supplies to the construction gangs. On January 1, 1883, Mr. Lockwood purchased a store at Rockport, Atchison County, Missouri, and continued in business there until 1897, when he removed to Columbia, Missouri, in order to properly educate his children. Mr. Lockwood now lives there, retired from business. Early in life he was an independent voter, but later became identified with the Democratic party, and subsequently he was elected to represent Marshall County in the State Legislature. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

He was married to Mary J. Duncan, a daughter of Bartlett M. Duncan, and a sister of Judge John H. Duncan, of the Buchanan County Court, and they had nine children: William D., a physician of St. Joseph; Marquis H., who is superintendent of patents and inventions for the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, manufacturers of the "Remington" typewriters, of New York City; Frank L., who will graduate in the engineering department of the State University of Missouri in the class of 1905; Bartlett M., of this sketch; Helen M., who died while a member of the junior class in the State University of Missouri; Robert J., who is an employee of Swift & Company, at St. Joseph; and Marvin B., Charles C., and Sarah L., who live at home, attending school. The mother of this family is a very active and interested worker in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Bartlett M. Lockwood completed the common and high school courses at Rockport, and then engaged in clerking in his father's store until he entered the State University of Missouri in 1894, where he was graduated in the academical and law departments in 1901. He had served, in the meantime, in the Spanish-American War, as corporal of Company I, Fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers—a student volunteer company from the State University. Mr. Lockwood came to St. Joseph July 5, 1901, and went into the offices of Huston & Brewster until March 1, 1902, when he opened an office of his own, and has been actively engaged in practice here ever since. His interests are centered now in this city and he takes pride in furthering her enterprises and in assisting in progressive movements.

Mr. Lockwood married Miss Edith Beasley,

daughter of P. J. Beasley, of Columbia, Missouri, and they have one son,—John Marshall. He is an active Democratic politician and is looked on as one of the able young leaders. Both he and wife belong to the Francis Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

DENNIS CURTIN, retired from business activity for the past 20 years, was formerly one of the most active, energetic and useful business men of St. Joseph, and now enjoys a competency and the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens. Mr. Curtin was born in Ireland, in 1832, and is a son of Timothy and Mary (Hannan) Curtin.

The parents of Mr. Curtin spent their whole lives in Ireland and there reared a family of 12 children, consisting of 11 sons and one daughter. The latter remained with her parents in the old country. Mr. Curtin of this sketch has three brothers living: Patrick, of St. Joseph, formerly his business partner; Edward, of San Francisco, California; and David, of Sidney, New South Wales, Australia.

Dennis Curtin was 17 years old when he accompanied his brother Michael and family to America, in 1849. He found farm work in the State of New York and remained in Orange County until 1851, when he decided to seek his fortune farther West. At Chicago, Illinois, he was employed for a time as a laborer and at St. Louis he again found a farmer desiring his services. He then spent several seasons on a river plantation in Mississippi. Upon his return to St. Louis, he accidentally came up with his brother Patrick, which was a pleasant surprise indeed as he did not know his brother was in America. Together the brothers went to Franklin County, Missouri, where they secured farm work until September, 1856, when they came to St. Joseph and here formed a partnership as contractors for street grading. The firm of Curtin Brothers was not only one of the earliest business combinations but was also one of the most reliable and successful. For many years they handled a great part of the important work in their line in the city, their contracts reaching into many thousands of dollars. By hard work, close attention to business and a provident frugality, Mr. Curtin amassed a comfortable fortune. His success was entirely brought about through

his own efforts, for he is one of the city's self-made men.

At St. Joseph, in 1861, Mr. Curtin was united in marriage with Julia Barry, born in Ireland, who died in 1893, leaving six children: William H., who married Mrs. Louise (Smedley) Smith, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Katherine; John; Julia; Mary; and David, who married Ann Newman, of Des Moines, Iowa, and has one child, Katherine Louisa, born at St. Joseph.

Mr. Curtin has seen many remarkable changes since he first came to St. Joseph. The trip from St. Louis was by steamer and consumed one week. From a country village he has watched its development into a city and has been identified with much of this growth.



AMUEL H. BRUMLEY, who is now living a retired life, has been for many years one of the most prominent agriculturists of Bloomington township, Buchanan County, where he has a large and well-improved farm. He was born in Parke County, Indiana, May 15, 1842, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Brown) Brumley.

William Brumley, great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Ireland, and came to this country at an early date, settling in Virginia during the colonial period. He was the father of William Brumley, Jr., a native of Virginia, and the latter in turn was the father of three daughters and five sons, the third of whom was Daniel, father of Samuel H.

Daniel Brumley was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, February 14, 1818, and received his early education in the old log school house of his district. He always lived on the farm and as a well educated and informed man was frequently consulted by his neighbors. He was married in Kentucky and then moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, making the trip overland with a two-horse team. They traveled 20 or 25 miles per day, and camped out at nights; the trip consumed about six weeks. They arrived in the fall of 1844, and settled two and a half miles northwest of DeKalb on what was known as the Thomas Hill place, buying out the man who had pre-empted the quarter section. There was a double, hewed-log house on the place, in which they lived about three years, during which time they made many important improvements. He then sold out and moved on the W. T. Steele farm, which he con-

ducted one year, and in 1849 moved to the Willoughby Morris farm of 80 acres, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 21, Bloomington township. There was also a double hewed-log house upon this place, in which he lived with his family for some years. The place was heavily timbered with walnut, pin oak and burr oak, enough of which was cleared off to pay for a farm at \$75 per acre. He acquired 400 acres, all of which was under a high state of cultivation, and he lived on this old homestead until his death on April 20, 1888. He delighted in agricultural pursuits and the raising of good animals, with which he kept his place well stocked. His wife survived him until January 11, 1892, when she died at the age of 74 years. He was a member the "Paw-Paw Militia." He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Brown, who was born in 1818, and they were parents of 11 children, three of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were: Mary Elizabeth (widow of D. V. Stone), who came with her husband to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1858,—he was from near Knoxville, Tennessee; William P., who married Mary E. Dicken in 1862 and lives in Louisville, Kentucky; Samuel H.; Thomas E., deceased, who married Mary King, of Fort Worth, Texas; George W., who married Mary Belle Pistole, of Andrew County, Missouri, and lives in DeKalb; Henry H., who married Mary J. Simmons, of Platte County, Missouri, and lives in that county; John, who died at the age of 32 years, was an invalid from the time of his birth; and Lucy A., who is the wife of W. W. Simmons, whose sister married her brother Henry Brumley,—they live near Emporia, Kansas.

Samuel H. Brumley was reared on his father's farm and attended the subscription school which was conducted in the old log house of the district. When the war broke out, he joined the Confederate Army, September 12, 1861, and served in the brigade under Colonel Cockrell, now United States Senator, a noted man of the State of Missouri and a warm friend of McKinley, and under Col. Elijah Gates of St. Joseph. He returned from the war on September 18, 1865, and that year began farming for himself in section 21, Bloomington township. In 1867 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and farmed in that vicinity until the spring of 1868, then returned to Buchanan County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1903, when he retired from active business and took up his residence in the outskirts of DeKalb. His homestead farm of 478 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in

Bloomington township, now being worked by a tenant, is located in sections 15, 18, 20, 21, 28 and 29, all of which is under cultivation. He now has a tenant on the old homestead. From 1884 to 1895 he made a specialty of raising and dealing in mules and was very successful. He also raised a high grade of Galloways and Polled Angus cattle. He remembers well the time when his father cultivated his corn with a single-shovel plow and cut grain with a sickle and cradle, and later with a dropper, after which came the binder. He is a public-spirited man, taking an interest in the development of the community and especially in the good roads movement, favoring the cutting of hills and equalizing of grades. He was director of Jones School for about 12 years.

November 15, 1870, Mr. Brumley was united in marriage with Loretta Horne, a daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Frances (Ellison) Horne, and they had two children, both deceased: Mary and Lucy Loretta. Mrs. Brumley died August 25, 1873, and he was married March 20, 1874, to a sister of his first wife, Sarah Alice Horne, by whom he has five children: Vane, a farmer of Bloomington township, who married Bettie Hill and has two children,—Carl and Alice; Guy, a farmer of Bloomington township, who married Stella Dix, and has a son,—Earl; Charles H., who is farming in Bloomington township, who married Maude Light, and has a daughter,—Orbeta; Mary, who died at the age of six years; and Amos, who lives at home attending the public schools. Religiously, our subject and his family are all devout members of the Sugar Creek Christian Church. In politics, he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

GEORGE D. BERRY, one of the leading men of St. Joseph, president of the Berry Foundry & Manufacturing Company, and president of the Berry Electric & Manufacturing Company, was born January 28, 1868, in Collin County, Texas, and is a son of George D. and Elizabeth C. (Dysart) Berry.

The grandfather of our subject, Capt George D. Berry, was a son of Thomas J. Berry, who served in the Revolutionary War. He was a river man and commanded a steamboat on the Ohio river. He lost his life in the act of saving that of his son, George D. The latter, a child, fell into the water from the deck of his father's boat, and

Captain Berry jumped overboard, caught the child and threw him into waiting hands, but was swept out of reach by the rapid current.

The father of our subject was born at Maysville, Kentucky, and died in 1870. He graduated from a medical college in Cincinnati, then removed to Andrew County, Missouri, where he practiced until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he moved to Collin County, Texas, and continued his practice there. He served for a short period as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. In 1868 he came to Agency, Buchanan County, Missouri, where he continued a medical practitioner until the close of his life. During his residence in Texas, he hauled the first load of flour that was ever taken into San Antonio, and received \$20 a sack for it. He married Elizabeth C. Dysart, daughter of Meek Dysart, and four of their six children reached maturity, viz: Thomas J., of St. Joseph; Charles R., of St. Joseph; George D.; and D. D. The mother of this family died January 1, 1900. She was a consistent member of the Christian Church, a faithful, loving mother, who is most tenderly remembered.

George D. Berry was educated in the schools of St. Joseph, and after completing his education entered the employ of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Company, with which he worked his way up from the bottom to the position of purchasing agent and assistant to the general manager. He remained with this corporation until July, 1900, when he resigned and remained unconnected with any firm, busily arranging for the organization of enterprises of his own. In January, 1902, his plans were brought to completion by the organization and incorporation of the Berry Foundry & Manufacturing Company. Mr. Berry became the president of this business, the only one of its kind in St. Joseph. It makes a specialty of the manufacture of architectural iron and railroad work and gives employment to over 100 men.

Mr. Berry and family have a pleasant home in this city. He married Annie M. Roberts, who is a daughter of Thomas C. Roberts, of St. Joseph, and they have one son, Edwin Carlisle. Mrs. Berry is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Berry is identified with the Democratic party and has been active in civic affairs ever since young manhood. He was a member of the City Council from 1896 to 1898, and has worked hard for the welfare and advancement of the city in every direction. He belongs to the Monroe

and Benton clubs, and to Lodge No. 40 of the Elks. As a Mason, he is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M.; Mitchell Chapter, No. 89, R. A. M.; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 51, K. T.; and Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

EDWARD MAXWELL, who for more than 60 years has resided on his farm situated two miles north of Krug Park, St. Joseph, is one of Buchanan County's oldest and most honored pioneers.

His life here, with the lives of his two older brothers, has been quiet and uneventful, despite the tumults of the outside world, and its recital is interesting in that it shows the victory of courage and industry over the wild forces of Nature, and the certain rewards which await those who hope and, while hoping, work.

Edward Maxwell, like his late oldest brother, Logan A., and the one survivor, James, was born near the mouth of the Cumberland River in Kentucky, and, as they were reared in a secluded home, with few educational opportunities, they were taught the virtues of industry and honesty. Equipped with little else, except abounding health and stalwart frames, they set out to find homes for themselves in what was then a dense wilderness.

The first to leave the family roof-tree was Logan A., the eldest brother, who came to Buchanan County and made a settlement as early as 1837. He entered the farm on which he spent the rest of his life direct from the government. He brought with him his wife and one little child, both of whom he survived many years. The start from the little Kentucky home was made in an ox-team wagon, and one can easily imagine the anxiety of those left behind, when the turn of the road hid the pioneering family which had unbridged streams to cross and trackless prairies and dangerous mountains ahead, before they could reach their destination. No telegraphic message could be sent on the way to announce to the warm hearts behind the progress of their journey, which took several months to complete. When they finally reached their own selected land, they found few white settlers before them, but the Indian villages at Jimtown and Sparta were still standing. The survivors of Logan A. Maxwell are: Emeline, who lives at the old homestead; John, who also resides there; Charles, who

is a resident of St. Joseph; Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Rev. C. C. Armstrong, of Buchanan County; Mrs. A. M. Reynolds, of Topeka, Kansas; and 18 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

In 1838, James Maxwell started out to join his brother in Buchanan County, and he made the trip on horseback. He selected a farm adjoining that of his brother, joined interests with him, and there reared a large and happy family, the survivors of which are: James, John, Edward and Henry, all residents of St. Joseph; Samuel D., of Bedford, Iowa; Wesley, of Buchanan County; Mrs. Charles Smith, of Wyatt Park, St. Joseph; Jane (Mrs. Ferdinand McCoun), of Buchanan County; Addie (Mrs. John McCoun), of St. Joseph; and 26 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Edward Maxwell, our immediate subject, the third brother, remained at the old home but three years after James had ridden away over the mountains to the new promised land. His mode of transportation was by boat, and he was met at Liberty landing by his brother Logan A., who piloted him to the fertile uplands and valleys, amid which they had founded happy homes. Adjoining his brothers lay a tract of desirable land and upon this he settled, and here the trio, in the wilderness, not only built up agricultural prosperity, by years of toil, hardship and self-denial, but reared families whose members have become honored residents of communities widely scattered, and have been examples of fraternal affection and brotherly helpfulness, which have not been without useful influence.

Edward Maxwell survives his faithful life companion, who passed away some years ago. His surviving children are: William, a well-known farmer of Andrew County; Howard, a salesman for the Jones, Townsend & Shireman Clothing Company, at St. Joseph; Marvin E., of Kansas City; George B., of St. Joseph; Margaret (Mrs. Frank Stephens), of St. Joseph; Mary E. (Mrs. Henry Peters), of Buchanan County; and nine grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren.

The three Maxwell brothers came to Buchanan County, as noted, without fortune, but through their own exertions accumulated an abundance of this world's goods. It is a long path to retrace to the time when they grew their wheat on the present site of a part of St. Joseph, harvesting the grain with an old-fashioned cradle, and working for 37 cents an acre. No flight of imagination at that time could have predicted the present wonderful machinery, in fact in their day

the cradle so far surpassed its predecessors,—the sickle and the reaping hook,—that its utility abundantly satisfied its users. The changes which have come about seem almost incredible, and that those still survive, who found here only the voices and conditions of primeval Nature, seems almost marvelous.

Our venerable subject, who is crowned with the silver of 84 years, is a perfect type of the sturdy Revolutionary stock from which he sprung. The evening of his life is filled with ease and comfort. His cheery nature and honest interest in the happenings of his home world attach him to kindred and friends and when, with old-time Southern hospitality, he welcomes the stranger, the latter goes out from his presence with an appreciation of the vitality of the success which attends the quiet, sober, virtuous performing of the duties of every day, realizing that all heroism does not belong on the battle-field.

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REV. WILLIAM RAY DOBYNS, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of St. Joseph, was born May 17, 1861, at Columbus, Johnson County, Missouri, and is a son of Dr. Benjamin F. and Margaret Ruth (Morrow) Dobyns.

The Dobyns family on one side is of French Huguenot and on the other of Scotch-Irish descent, and the name has been one of distinction in many States of the Union for a long period. Dr. Benjamin F. Dobyns was born at Mays Lick, Mason County, Kentucky. His medical training was secured at Louisville and he was graduated from the medical college in that city in 1849. He was one of the early settlers of Johnson County, Missouri, where he practiced his profession until his death, which occurred in 1869. He was a representative man of that section of the State, was prominent in local politics and an active member and official of the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Columbus. He married Margaret Ruth Morrow, who was a daughter of Rev. Robert D. Morrow, a noted clergyman of Johnson County. She died August 31, 1878, aged 53 years. Of the five children of this marriage, the three survivors are: John R.; William Ray; and James F., of Kansas City. John R. Dobyns is superintendent of the State Institute for the Deaf, at Jackson, Mississippi, an educator of note. He is secretary of the World's Council of Educators of the Deaf.

William Ray Dobyns was primarily educated

in the common schools of Johnson County, and then entered Marshall Academy, which was then under the charge of that able educator, Prof. George B. Newton. At this academy have been trained more men who have taken prominent positions in after life than in any other similar educational institution of this part of the State. From the academic shades of Marshall, Mr. Dobyns went to Austin, Texas, being variously engaged as a telegraph messenger, as a clerk in a dry goods store, as a traveling representative of a wagon house and as a herder of cattle. For two years he was engaged in the study of medicine but never matriculated. He had come under the powerful preaching of his uncle, Rev. Joshua Barbee, and had been converted to the reality of religious truth. At the same time he experienced the call to enter the ministry, but he combated this as long as possible, but in September, 1883, he entered Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, and began the serious study of theology. In 1886 he entered McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1889, with the degree of B. D. His 28th birthday was made memorable as on that day he was ordained to the ministry, and at the same time was installed as pastor of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, at Chicago. This was a mission that he had founded during his seminary life and his installation as pastor was gratifying both to him and the congregation. He remained there until 1891. During this time he also acted as financial secretary of Westminster College. As his health had become impaired, it was thought best to make a change.

From Chicago Rev. Mr. Dobyns then went to Marshall, Missouri, where he remained until December, 1899, when he accepted the call to his present pastorate. His work here has been congenial and fruitful. In recognition of his scholarship and piety, Westminster conferred upon him the degree of D. D., and he is counted one of the representative graduates of that great college of theology.

On July 19, 1889, Dr. Dobyns was married to Mary T. Buckland, who is a daughter of Hon. Thomas A. Buckland, of St. Louis. One little daughter, named Margaret Ruth in remembrance of our subject's mother, died aged 11 months. Hon. Thomas A. Buckland was a prominent merchant in St. Louis, a leading politician and for a number of years was a member of the State Senate. Politically, Dr. Dobyns is an old-time Democrat.

He has traveled extensively, and was the representative of the State of Missouri, in the Eighth Council of the Alliance of Presbyterian Churches throughout the world, which met at Liverpool, England, June 28 to July 9, 1904, inclusive. During the past few months, he has made a visit to Egypt and Palestine, and to all the countries of Europe except Austria, Russia and Spain. Dr. Dobyns is a man of winning manner and possesses that gift of spiritual awakening that, far beyond his scholarship, proves the value of his calling. He preaches of the value of character, truth, honor, love and righteousness, and his heart has been warmed to see harvests whiten where he has sown the seed.

PROF. CHARLES EMMETT MILLER, professor of ancient languages in the St. Joseph High School, has been identified with this institution since 1875 and takes rank among the foremost educators of the State of Missouri.

Our subject was born at Bath, New York, in 1853, and came West to St. Joseph, Missouri, with his parents when about 12 years of age. He received his early education at St. Joseph; entering the High School in 1868, he completed the course in 1871, and spent a part of the year following his graduation in pursuing a post-graduate course there. The next year he entered Phillips' Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, and in 1873 finished the advanced course in that school. Returning to St. Joseph, he was appointed assistant teacher in ancient and modern languages in the St. Joseph High School at the opening of its next term, in September, 1875. In 1887, the chair of ancient languages was left vacant by the departure of Professor Buddenberg for Europe, on account of failing health, and Professor Miller was promoted to that chair. He served in that capacity until 1892, when he became principal of the school, a position filled by him until 1903, when he resigned to resume his duties as professor of ancient languages.

Professor Miller's eminent and increasing success has been due in no small degree to his ability to solve with accuracy and speed, and with justice in each particular case, the question so vexing to thoughtful teachers and parents everywhere: To what extent may the natural bent of the average boy run and be gratified? Professor Miller is peculiarly fitted for his work,

both in acquirements and in natural qualifications. He works in the constant realization that the better part of the community is always to be found in school. His work is always practical. He never exaggerates the importance of a pupil's ability to write upon demand and without thought the 17th letter of the English alphabet or to give off hand the proper names of the several stars composing the "Great Bear." His interest in education has not been confined to the school room. For many years he has been a member of the State Teachers' Association of Missouri, and in 1883 was elected its vice-president. His efforts before that association have been marked by profound scholarship. One of his contributions to the work of that body was a paper read at the meeting at the State University of Missouri at Columbia as a reply to Professor Fisher's "Three Pronunciations of Latin." This paper was published in pamphlet form at the request and expense of the association and was highly praised in all educational journals of the country. This pamphlet had its influence in clearing up some of the difficult questions in early Latin literature and in establishing as the correct method the pronunciation now in use in most of our best colleges. Since its publication, Professor Miller has been considered and referred to as authority upon the subject of which it treats. His general scholarship is of high order, while in point of thorough and accurate acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages and literature, and their sources and growth, he has few equals even among the specialists in that line of research. The professors of Harvard and Yale and other colleges have recognized his success as a teacher of Latin and Greek, and have frequently complimented him on the exact and lasting work done by him as shown by the high standard in the classics attained by students entering those colleges from the St. Joseph High School. To Professor Miller's thorough knowledge of its true mission, his constant fidelity to its high purpose, and his unselfish ambition to see it accomplish that mission and purpose, as much as to any other factor, do we owe the continuity of character and the constant growth that have placed this high school first among the educational institutions of its kind.

In 1874 Professor Miller was united in marriage with Luella Robbins, a daughter of Hon. William Robbins, a prominent Ohio statesman and a near relative of the family of Daniel Webster. Mrs. Miller was born in 1846 and as a result of her union with our subject has two





CAPT. WENHARD HAEFELI

daughters: Camelia Maud and Harriet Neely. Miss Camelia Maud Miller was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, February 22, 1878, and was graduated from the High School in 1895, and from the State University of Missouri in 1899. Immediately after graduating from the latter institution she taught school one year and in the fall of 1900 became teacher in the St. Joseph High School, where she has since continued. Miss Harriet Neely Miller was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, October 7, 1880, and on June 1, 1903, was united in marriage with Gordon Spencer Robertson of Chicago, Illinois, where her husband is identified with Swift & Company.



CAPT. WERNHARD HAEFELI, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, for many years one of the prominent farmers and leading citizens of Buchanan County, the owner of a finely cultivated estate of 64 acres in section 11, township 57, range 35, in Washington township, passed out of life on January 12, 1902, leaving behind him a reputation for honesty and reliability, for kindness of heart and for all those qualities which make up the good citizen and neighbor, the faithful husband and devoted father.

Captain Haefeli was born in the canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, September 29, 1834, and was a son of John and Magdalena (Sauner) Haefeli. The father was a farmer and cattle trader, and both he and his good wife passed their entire lives in their native land. Of their family of five children, all are deceased.

Our subject was the eldest of his parents' children, and he was reared on the home farm and was afforded a good German education. When he started out for himself, he learned the trade of a baker, and in 1856, desirous of trying his fortunes in the country of freedom and plenty beyond the sea, he took passage on a sailing vessel which landed him at the port of New Orleans. From there he journeyed to Brunswick, Missouri, and, not finding work at his trade, he obtained employment on a farm and in a sawmill, where he continued for 18 months. From there he went to Lexington, but seven weeks later came to St. Joseph. Willing to work at any honest labor, he sought and found employment in the stone quarries, first with a Mr. Venable and later with a Mr. Snable, but after his marriage, in 1860, he rented what was known as the Albrecht

farm and this he cultivated for seven years. These years were devoted to hard work and close economy and the result was that he accumulated enough to then purchase his late farm on which he lived happy and contented for 33 years.

While Mr. Haefeli carefully cultivated his land and thus reaped rich rewards from its fertile soil, he had other sources of income. He early became interested in raising trotting horses and fine Holstein, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle. He owned a number of trotting horses of more than local note, among these being "George Forward" registered as No. 1961, the grandson of "George Wilkes," and also No. 519, a four-year-old stallion. In 1870 he erected a beautiful residence on his place, at a cost of \$3,000, and a barn, 28 by 50 feet in dimensions, at a cost of \$800. He also set out 1,000 fruit trees which still produce abundantly.

On February 21, 1860, Mr. Haefeli was united in marriage with Catherine Ozenberger, who is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Steiner) Ozenberger, natives of Switzerland, where the father was born in 1811 and the mother in 1814. In 1830 they emigrated to America and in 1838 they were married in Holmes County, Ohio. In 1849 they took up their residence on a farm in section 2, township 57, range 35, in Washington township, Buchanan County, where the mother died in October, 1872, and the father in March, 1885. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church and were esteemed by all who knew them.

Mr. Haefeli and wife had 10 children, namely: Amelia R., Albert W., Henry J., Rosa M., Ida E., Louis W., Minnie K., Otilla C., Helen L. and Sophia M., the last of whom is deceased. The three sons are prominent real estate men with offices at No. 704 Felix street. His estimable widow resides at No. 635 North 22d street, St. Joseph. She is a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Haefeli was reared a Catholic.

Politically, our subject was identified with the Republican party, becoming a supporter of its principles soon after coming to the United States. During the Civil War he served, with the rank of corporal, in the command of Capt. Louis Hax, but this was not his first military experience, as he had served in the Swiss Army before leaving his own land. Socially, he belonged to the Grutli Society. He always took a great interest in educational matters and not only afforded his children opportunities out of the common, but as-

sisted others to obtain an education and cheerfully and capably served as a school director of District No. 2.

The late Mr. Haefeli spent five months in 1885 in his own land, visiting the scenes of his youth, but did not have any desire to return permanently. America had welcomed him and he had shown his gratitude by becoming one of the valued and esteemed citizens of his adopted country.

JOHN ALBUS, JR., collector of customs for the St. Joseph port of entry, is a well-known citizen of St. Joseph where he has lived nearly his entire life. He was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, October 4, 1860, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Kessler) Albus.

John Albus, Sr., was born in Weildorf, Bavaria, June 24, 1830, and sailed from Hamburg for America in September, 1849, in the sailing vessel "Herschel," the voyage consuming 125 days. There were 763 passengers on board when they started and only 345 left when they arrived in New York, January 6, 1850, 418 persons, including every child on board, having died during the passage. Mr. Albus traveled through the East for two years, and then came to St. Joseph, Missouri, arriving on July 4, 1852. He resided in this city continuously until his death, with the exception of five years from 1857 to 1862, which he spent in Weston, Missouri, and Leavenworth, Kansas. For many years he engaged in the freighting business making 12 trips across the plains just preceding and immediately following the Civil War. In 1867 he engaged in the hotel business at St. Joseph and continued for some years, but during the last 20 years of his life lived in practical retirement. He has two brothers and one sister still living, namely: Joseph and Vincent Albus, of Kiowa County, Colorado; and Mrs. Michael Kircher, who lives in Miles City, Montana. He was a Republican all his life, but never took an active part in political affairs. He was a member of the German Catholic Church and of the Bavarian Society. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Kessler, who was born in Ohio, and came in infancy to Buchanan County, Missouri, where she has since resided almost continuously. Her father was an early settler in this community, and followed farming. Three children blessed this union: John, Jr.; Joseph; and Mrs. Richard L. Spencer.

John Albus, Jr., was nearly three years of age when his parents removed from his native place to St. Joseph, and here he has since lived, receiving his education in the public schools. For a number of years, he engaged in the wholesale and retail stationery business, and then in the printing and stationery business. He was very successful and followed that line of business until March 1, 1903, when he was appointed collector of customs for the St. Joseph port of entry, succeeding W. L. Buechle. He has taken an active interest in politics for 24 years, and is recognized as one of the Republican party leaders in St. Joseph. From 1891 to 1896, he served creditably as a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Albus was united in marriage with a daughter of Louis Hanssen, of Davenport, Iowa, and they are parents of three children, as follows: John Clarence; Leon Hanssen; and Marie Louise. They reside at No. 728 North 22d street, where they have a very comfortable home. Fraternally, our subject is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M.; Mitchell Chapter, No. 89, R. A. M.; St. Joseph Lodge, No. 40, B. P. O. E.; Woodmen of the World; Knights of Pythias; and Royal Arcanum. The family belong to the First Christian Church.

CHARLES KEARNY, deceased, was one of the pioneer citizens of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he located as early as 1855. He was a man of prominence in business circles, and in his death it was felt the city had sustained a great loss.

Mr. Kearny was born March 7, 1834, and came of distinguished parentage. His father, Maj.-Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny, U. S. A., now deceased, was the first Governor of New Mexico, and his mother was a step-daughter of William Clarke, who was the first Governor of Missouri Territory, appointed in 1813, and gained fame as one of the leaders in the memorable Lewis and Clarke Expedition, from the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia River. Gen. Phil. Kearny was a first cousin of Charles Kearny, who also was a kinsman of Rear-Admiral Radford of the United States Navy. Mr. Kearny's sister, Mrs. Western Bascome, resides in St. Louis, where her husband is British consul.

Charles Kearny first located in St. Joseph in 1855, and for some years engaged in the mercantile business. He was later identified with the

old Pacific House, now known as the Metropole Hotel, for many years, and met with success. He possessed good business ability and succeeded in every enterprise he undertook. He was always known as a fair-minded business man, and was highly respected by every one.

Mr. Kearny died at St. Joseph, Missouri, March 15, 1904, leaving a wife and seven children. His children are as follows: Mrs. Mary K. Bloss, Mrs. Herbert A. Owen, Charles R. (who is identified with the John S. Brittain Dry Goods Company), Robert S., and Mrs. James E. Patrick, all of St. Joseph; Mrs. William E. Bragg, of Crested Butte, Montana; and Phil. Kearny, an electrical engineer of New York City.

LEVI B. MAY, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Buchanan County, resides in section 20, Bloomington township, and is well known throughout this section. He was born in Marshall township, Platte County, Missouri, May 10, 1839, and is a son of Silas and Mary (Jones) May, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Tennessee.

Silas May came West to Missouri in 1837, settling in Platte County, where he was one of the pioneers. Indians were numerous in that locality, and everything was in a primitive state. He first erected a cabin of round logs, 16 by 16 feet in dimensions, with clapboard door and pin to fasten it, and with chimney made of clay and sticks. Five of his children were born in this rude structure. He later built a hewed-log house with a brick chimney, and this still stands on the old home farm in Platte County. He cleared the farm that he preempted and used the old Kerry wooden mold-board plow when plowing. His grain was cut with the reaping hook in the early days; later the cradle was used, after which came the dropper, then the binder. The money with which he purchased his first horse was earned by grubbing brush at 25 cents per day, and he also cut many a cord of wood at 25 cents per cord, and split and carried rails at 25 cents per hundred. His wife used the spinning wheel and made all the clothes worn by the family, some of her handiwork now being in the possession of our subject. They continued to live in that county until 1857, then moved to Barry County, Missouri, where Mr. May died in 1897, his wife having preceded him to the unknown

beyond some 20 years previously. They had the following issue: Nancy R. (Crooke), deceased; Mary, deceased; L. B.; Jerusha Ann, deceased; Martha Alice, deceased; Miriam deceased; and Jennette Florence, wife of W. A. Bowen of St. Joseph.

L. B. May was reared on the home farm and received his preliminary education in the district schools, which were held in a log house with slabs for desks and benches. He later attended Pleasant Ridge College in Platte County. He wore homespun clothing until he was 18 years of age, when he received his first bought suit, which cost \$40. At the age of 19 years he began farming in his native county, and continued there until 1872, when he moved to Barry County, Missouri. In 1874 he came to Buchanan County, and settled on his present farm in section 20, Bloomington township, which was a part of his wife's homestead. He built a substantial residence, good barns and fences and set out an excellent orchard. He has fine blue grass pastures, which are invaluable to him in the fattening of stock. He deals in butcher meat, fattening cattle, sheep and hogs for the market. He has taken an earnest interest in the development of this county, and has given especial attention to the improvement of roads. He has a fine private road leading to the main road. He has a relic of pioneer days which he very highly prizes,—a cupboard of native walnut. His wife has a hand-made bureau, built entirely of cherry, which was owned by an early settler.

Mr. May was united in marriage with Amanda Moore, a daughter of William and Eliza (Ellison) Moore, pioneers of this county, and they have eight children: Robert L., deceased; Fred, of Weston, who married Edna Vermillion; Eva Irene; Susan; Mary Eliza; Elmer; Arsceno; and Georgia Ann. Politically, Mr. May is a Democrat and served as clerk of the school district a number of years. For a short time he served under Captain Hart of DeKalb during the Civil War, but was discharged on account of sickness.

DANIEL A. LOUTERMILCH, a respected citizen and an extensive farmer of Buchanan County, residing in section 23, township 55, range 34, in Platte township, and owning a well-improved farm of 370 acres situated in Platte and Jackson townships, in sections 22, 23, 26, 27 and 14, was

born in Jackson township, Buchanan County, December 17, 1860. His parents were Adam and Mary M. (Weltmer) Loutermilch.

The Loutermilch family is of German extraction, but the father of our subject was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, which is largely settled by natives of Germany and their descendants. Adam Loutermilch was born March 6, 1824, and when he landed in Missouri, May 10, 1851, it was after the birth of two of his children. He married Mary M. Weltmer, who was born October 10, 1827, and died June 3, 1885. They had six children, namely: Benjamin T., of Platte township; Isaac M. of Smith County, Kansas; Lydia Ann, who died aged 17 years; Mary Jane, who died aged four years; Daniel A., of this sketch; and William, who died in infancy. The family covered the long distance from their old Pennsylvania home to the pioneer settlement in Buchanan County by canal and steamboat, the trip being one of the great events in the lives of the quiet agricultural people. Both parents of our subject were consistent members of the Methodist Church and they lived and died respected by all who knew them.

Our subject has justly named his large estate the "Pleasant View Stock Farm," for it is well watered, well located and so improved that it not only furnishes a comfortable and attractive home, but has a value beyond almost any other in either Platte or Jackson townships. Mr. Loutermilch has made almost all this through his own exertions. In young manhood he started out with a tract of 85 acres, having sold his original one-half interest of 60 acres in his father's estate to his brother. Subsequently he purchased the 60 acres with 20 acres more belonging to his brother, thereby becoming the owner of the original farm that belonged to his father. To this property he subsequently added other farms, so that he now has nearly 400 acres of land. This makes a large farm, but it is not too large for a man of the good management and ability of our subject to handle, nor too large to accommodate his 150 head of Poland-China hogs and large herds of cattle. He buys, feeds and ships both cattle and hogs, raises some horses and mules and has all his farming land under fine cultivation. His improvements are first class, including a commodious residence, large barns and outbuildings and all the conveniences necessary for the conduct of large operations.

On November 10, 1881, Mr. Loutermilch married Georgia A. Mumford, who was born in

Jackson township, Buchanan County, Missouri, September 18, 1860, and is a daughter of George and Sally Mumford, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. They have one son, Charles E., who was born December 14, 1893.

Politically, Mr. Loutermilch is identified with the Republican party and he keeps fully abreast of the times in public affairs. He has accepted nothing but school offices in his township, but has always taken a deep interest in everything promising to benefit his locality. Mrs. Loutermilch is a consistent member of the Baptist Church to which our subject liberally contributes. He has earned his present success by unflagging industry and that he is considered one of his township's substantial men, is because he has devoted himself closely to business for many years and has exercised good judgment and pursued honorable methods in dealing with his fellow citizens.



FRANK W. BEACH, city clerk of St. Joseph, and probably one of the best known men in Buchanan County, was born in this city in 1869 and is a son of Col. John T. Beach, one of St. Joseph's most prominent and influential citizens, a biography of whom will be found on another page of this history.

Mr. Beach was reared and received his early education in St. Joseph, supplementing this with a course in the best colleges of Northern Illinois. College days over, he returned home in 1891 and took up the graver duties of life, engaging in business and becoming identified with the leading interests of the city.

Having strong political convictions, he has become one of the important and influential factors in the Republican party of Missouri. In 1894 he was chosen secretary of the Republican County Committee and the following January was installed as deputy under Sheriff Joseph Andriano. He served in this capacity for two years and in 1898 was the Republican candidate for the State Legislature, being defeated, after a close contest, by a small majority. In 1900 he was with the bureau of speakers at the Republican national headquarters, Chicago, and that fall returned to accept a two-year term as city clerk. So capable and efficient has he been in this office, that he was reappointed for a second term. Mr. Beach is an affable, agreeable gentleman, an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church and



ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART

a member of the B. P. O. E. He also maintains his position in politics and is now the treasurer of the Republican City Committee.

DAVID E. HEATON, proprietor of the oldest undertaking establishment in St. Joseph, commands the patronage of the leading people of the city and its vicinity. He is also engaged in the manufacture of caskets and other necessities of the business at his large plant on South Seventh street.

David E. Heaton was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, April 17, 1855, and is a son of David Johnson and Lucinda (King) Heaton. The Heaton family came originally from England. David J. Heaton was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and when very young moved to Covington, Kentucky, where he was reared. After completing his trade as a cabinet-maker, he went to Cincinnati, having been employed at various other towns in Ohio. He came to St. Joseph in 1842 and located in Sparta, the county seat, but returned to this city in 1844. He engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture in St. Joseph until his business was destroyed by fire in 1859, after which he devoted his attention exclusively to undertaking. The firm became Heaton, Quiggins & Company in 1870, and our subject worked for the company until 1874 when C. W. Quiggins withdrew and removed to Kentucky. The business was then conducted by our subject and his father until 1878, when the former bought the latter's interest. The senior Heaton again acquired an interest in 1880, and continued in the business until 1883, when he sold out to W. P. White. He continued to live in St. Joseph until his death April 16, 1897, at the age of 89 years, and at the time of his death was the oldest living undertaker in the United States.

In 1885, the business was sold to J. C. Rose, but after a few months David E. Heaton purchased the entire stock and has since conducted it alone, vastly improving the facilities and increasing the volume of business. He does two-thirds of the undertaking in the city of St. Joseph, and conducts from 600 to 800 funerals annually. During the past five years he has manufactured his own goods, his plant turning out upwards of 1,000 caskets per year. The building, which is located at Nos. 109-111 South Seventh street, is 40 by 120 feet in dimensions, and con-

sists of two stories and basement. The manufacturing is entirely in charge of a thoroughly competent man, George J. BeGole, formerly of Owosso, Michigan. As a necessary auxiliary business, Mr. Heaton has a two-story stable at Nos. 211-213 North 10th street, 60 by 120 feet in dimensions, in which he has fine hearses, carriages and 21 horses, which are used exclusively in the business. He employs about 15 men. Mr. Heaton is also a director of The National Bank of St. Joseph. He is a member of the Benton, Lotus and Monroe clubs, and in 1903 was president of the last named. He has been president of the Auditorium Company since it was formed in 1902, which company has now a building in course of construction, which will be a credit to the city when completed.

David E. Heaton was united in marriage October 5, 1882, at Tecumseh, Nebraska, to Mollie H. Thurman, a daughter of Dr. H. C. Thurman, a physician and druggist of that place, deceased about 20 years ago. Mrs. Heaton was born at Sidney, Iowa; she has two daughters, Hazel E. and Bessie D., who were educated at Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois. She and her daughters are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Our subject is at the present time building a beautiful home at the corner of 22d and Clay streets. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order and its various branches, including the Shrine, and also belongs to the Elks, Odd Fellows, and Ancient Order of United Workmen, having joined the last named organization in 1878.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. This notable institution, which is one of the landmarks of St. Joseph, stands as an exponent of the Christian zeal of a band of self-sacrificing Christian workers, whose pious labors extend over the civilized world. The order of Catholic Sisters, under the guidance and care of which this, and 32 other similar institutions, are conducted, was founded in France, but its work is bounded by no racial distinction.

In considering the great work which has been accomplished by the Academy of the Sacred Heart at St. Joseph, it is interesting to recall the early days of its founding. In 1818, Madame Duchesne came from France to the United States with a colony of nuns, to establish, almost

on the borders of civilization, a pioneer convent of the order. St. Louis was a French city, and there the pious *religious* were given hearty welcome and founded there the present great convent which has sent its Sisters to all parts of the country. From that convent, in 1853, four nuns came to St. Joseph, on their gentle, uplifting mission. They were women of exalted Christian character, upheld by the dignity and sublimity of their great work and, in those early days at this point, they needed the self restraint, the education, the enthusiasm and the piety, for which they have always been noted.

They quietly established a school and, would the limits of this article permit, it would be of absorbing interest to recall, in detail, the first steps and the difficulties surmounted. That their mere presence exerted wonderful influence was evident, for during their first month they had enrolled 100 pupils. Within the short period of three years, as one of the results of their work, the foundations for the present buildings were laid, and plans were considered for enlarging and spreading this great enterprise.

In 1857 the good Sisters were rejoiced to see the completion of the first of the structures which now are known as the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Later improvements have resulted in a magnificent brick structure, 120 by 60 feet in dimensions, three stories high, with mansard roof and tower, from which may be seen miles and miles of the beautiful surrounding landscape. As the years have passed, the institution has been modernized to meet present day requirements, no expense having been spared in making it perfectly sanitary and in equipping it with chemical and physical laboratories and gymnasium, and with the home comforts that careful parents desire for their daughters. While changes have thus been made in grounds and buildings, as occasion demanded, no change has been introduced as to the central idea of instruction, that being the educating of the 150 young lady students, to the highest degree of usefulness in any sphere of life. The graduates of this institution are young women who retain the womanly graces, are equipped mentally and fitted physically for all that outside life may demand of them, and protected by the memory of the moral influences which guarded them during their whole stay.

Fine buildings, spacious grounds, competent teachers and rational methods go far to making the Academy of the Sacred Heart one of the ideal educational institutions of the country. The pres-

ent board of instructors includes teachers trained for the work, who demand the excellence found in the higher college curriculums. The president of the board is Rev. Mother McMenemy; Madame Keating is vice-president; Madame Clancy is secretary and treasurer. The school offers unusual opportunities for the study of literature, foreign languages, art and music, and each student is led to the highest point of her own capacity. Aside from their purely mental and physical training, which includes the broadest culture and the educating of mind, body and manner, the moral surroundings are such that few young women could avoid being impressed with the examples shown them, in the 50 Sisters of this convent, of the beauty of exalted character, and thus are insensibly led to emulate virtues so constantly brought to their view. The Sisters live in close fellowship with the students, entering into their hopes and ambitions with loving interest, and when they go out into the world follow them with their prayers. Among the cultured ladies, not only of St. Joseph, but of many other widely separated points, may be found many who recall the days they spent at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, with its ennobling atmosphere and its beautiful surroundings, as the happiest and richest seasons of their lives.



GEORGE T. LETTS, one of the well-known business men of St. Joseph, superintendent of the Troy (Kansas) plant of the Missouri Valley Preserving Company, of this city, was born January 18, 1874, in Birmingham, England, and is a son of William T. and Elizabeth (Palmer) Letts.

William T. Letts, the well-known box manufacturer of St. Joseph, was born in Northampton, England, May 17, 1851, and is a son of George and Mary (Knight) Letts. The grandfather of our subject was born in Rothwell, Northamptonshire, in 1818, and died in 1898. He was a manufacturer of violin strings. Of his 13 children, 12 grew to maturity. One of his sons served in the Crimean War. William T. Letts learned his father's trade and remained at home until the age of 20 years, and then removed to Bradford, in Yorkshire, where he carried on a grocery business for six years. Then he drifted to the great manufacturing city of Birmingham and found employment as traveling salesman with the

John Woods whip and harness house, remaining five years with this firm. In 1881 he crossed to America, landing at the port of New York. In looking about for a suitable location, he spent some months at Newark, New Jersey, and then pushed as far West as Chicago. In that great city he found employment in a box factory and remained several years there in this business and then removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. His idea was to establish a box factory of his own, his experience in the manufacturing business having been sufficient to make him thoroughly acquainted with all the details. From Cedar Rapids he removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and in 1885 to St. Joseph. Here he found the field propitious and soon entered upon the manufacture of boxes in a small way. It prospered from the start and has steadily grown until, by 1903, the annual output demanded 50 car-loads of lumber and the employment of 15 hands, taking its place among the leading industries of the city.

In 1870 William T. Letts was married to Elizabeth Palmer, of Longbuckly, Northamptonshire, England, a daughter of Thomas Palmer of that locality. Of their nine children eight still survive, namely: William Walter, of St. Joseph; George T., our subject; Henry James, employed in his father's factory; Johanna, wife of Reuben T. Smith, of St. Joseph; and Charles, Joseph, Frederick and Ellen Beatrice of St. Joseph. The mother of these children died in 1899, aged 52 years. Mr. Letts was married in 1899 to Mrs. Annie (Fraser) Arnold, who is a native of Gengarry County, Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Donald Fraser, who was born at Glasgow, Scotland.

Politically, William T. Letts is a Republican. He is fraternally connected with St. Joseph Lodge, No. 1, Woodmen of the World, in which order he has held the office of vice-lieutenant; of the Knights and Ladies of Security; and of Logan Tribe, No. 27, Improved Order of Red Men. He is a man who commands the respect of his fellow citizens. He has worked hard with hand and brain and has not forgotten, in the following of his own fortunes, the welfare of his city, advancing her interests on every possible occasion. His contribution to the industrial output is considerable and represents the results of years of persevering energy.

Our subject remained with his father, attending school at St. Joseph and assisting in the box factory, until September, 1894, when he entered

the employ of the Missouri Valley Preserving Company of St. Joseph. He was first made superintendent of the St. Joseph plant in 1899 and capably held this office until 1904, when he was made superintendent of the erection of their new plant at Troy, Kansas, and has been its manager ever since.

On July 3, 1894, Mr. Letts was married to Sarah Frances Jones, who is a daughter of Larkin E. Jones, of Severance, Kansas. They have two children,—Claude and Maude (twins). Their pleasant home is situated at No. 407 Doniphan avenue, St. Joseph.


Politically, Mr. Letts, like his father, is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of St. Joseph Camp, No. 1, Woodmen of the World; and Logan Tribe, No. 27, Improved Order of Red Men. In this fraternal organization, he has passed all the chairs and has been elected a delegate to the State council.

REV. WLADISLAUS RAKOWSKI, pastor in charge of SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church, of St. Joseph, is one of the most highly cultured and scholarly clergymen, as he is also the youngest priest of his church, in this city. He was born September 10, 1866, at Posen, in Poland, and is one of the family of seven children born to his parents, Hon. John and Adolphine Rakowski. The father was of Prussian birth and died in 1883.

Father Rakowski attended the Catholic schools of his native town of Posen for nine years and then pursued his academical studies in Muenster, Westphalen, where he remained four years under the careful instruction of noted teachers of the church, who thus prepared him for his ordination, on July 22, 1892, by Archbishop Count Florian de Stablewski. The young priest was assigned first to the parish of Tuchorza, Prussia, and second, to Drzeczkowo, Prussia. In his native country his zeal and devotion were rewarded by the approbation of his superiors and by the affection of his people. After coming to the United States, in 1901, he remained four weeks at New Britain, Connecticut, officiating for an absent pastor, and was then appointed to take charge of SS. Peter and Paul's Church, at Duluth, Minnesota. After a pastorate of one year and three months at this point, he was sent to take charge of SS. Peter and Paul's Church, at St.

Joseph, the second largest parish in this city. When he reached here, he was confronted with the necessity of immediately building a new church. A foundation had been laid 12 years previously and it only required an earnest and magnetic worker to inspire the parish with the desire to complete the work so well begun. Through the untiring efforts of Father Rakowski, the sum of \$30,000 was raised and by 1904 the beautiful structure was completed, a magnificent stone building of chaste architecture, which covers an area of 128 by 60 feet. The church has a seating capacity of 800 and is fitted with all modern furnishings and equipments designed for the comfort of the congregation. The church owns the site, in size 375 by 199 feet, which was purchased from the late Ex-Governor Willard P. Hall, at a cost of \$5,000. One very beautiful feature of this church is its 24 gorgeous windows, each one having been presented by a different member of the parish at an approximate cost of \$60. The handsomest one Father Rakowski insisted upon presenting as a gift from himself. This is a marvel of artistic beauty and was produced at a cost of \$150. In connection with the church there is a successful parish school, conducted by the Felician Sisters of the Polish-Franciscan order, which has an attendance of 160 pupils.

Father Rakowski is much beloved by his people and is very highly esteemed by the citizens of St. Joseph, irrespective of creeds.

RS. CHRISTINA LOUISA WALTER, one of the most highly esteemed and venerable residents of Washington township, Buchanan County, who owns a farm of 147 acres situated in sections 7 and 8, township 57, range 34, was born in Rothenburg, Germany, May 18, 1832, and is a daughter of John F. Meyer.


Mrs. Walter has been married twice. Her first husband, John F. Fischer, to whom she was married in 1853, was also born in Germany. He came to the United States when he was 20 years of age, landing at New York, and in that city he was married to our subject. They lived three years in New York and then removed as far West as Chicago, Illinois, which was then but a small town, and lived there until 1859, when they came to St. Joseph, Missouri. He was one of the

pioneer merchants, establishing a store on Edmond street, which he conducted for two years and then sold to a Mr. Boller. Mr. Fischer then bought 100 acres of Mrs. Walter's present farm, which he continued to work until death, in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer had three children, namely: Caroline, Julia and Clara.

In 1866 Mrs. Fischer was married to Michael Walter, who was born in Germany. He came to the United States in young manhood and settled at Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in the butchering business until he came to St. Joseph. After his marriage, he resided on the farm. He was accidentally drowned in 1869. The one child of this marriage, Nellie, resides at home with her mother.

Mrs. Walter has capably managed her property for many years. It is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Its nearness to St. Joseph, being only seven miles from Market square, gives not only a fine market, but enables Mrs. Walter and her family to enjoy both city and country life. The home is a very comfortable two-story dwelling, surrounded by trees which Mrs. Walter has watched grow from mere saplings.

Mrs. Walter is widely known for her kindness of heart and open hospitality. She is a most worthy member of the Lutheran Church.

AMES E. PATRICK, attorney-at-law and member of the prominent firm of Patrick & Lea, real estate dealers, promoters and rental agents, with a fine suite of offices at No. 511 Francis street, St. Joseph, with offices also in the Tacoma Building in Chicago, was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, in 1874, and is a son of James W. and Josephine J. (Jobe) Patrick.

James E. Patrick was educated in St. Joseph and in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated from the law department in 1893. He was admitted to practice in Buchanan County in 1894, and immediately thereafter accepted the position of attorney and secretary to George T. Hoagland, now deceased. When the Hoagland Loan & Investment Company was incorporated, he continued as its attorney and secretary until August 1, 1903, when he resigned to devote his attention to his present business. The firm of Patrick & Lea, the junior member being J. J. Lea, is the only one in the city conducting an extensive



HON. THOMAS JEFFERSON BURGESS

outside business in real estate, loans and investments, their business extending pretty well over the United States. They handle city and farm properties all over the country. In the stocks and bonds department, unlisted stocks and bonds are handled, mainly local, this being a departure from the usual lines of real estate men. In the promoting department all legitimate enterprises and inventions are financed and put upon their feet. They represent the Prudential Life Insurance Company, making farm loans in this section of the State, and also make loans for other clients on farm and city properties near St. Joseph in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The growth of the firm's business necessitated the opening of an office in Chicago also, and Mr. Patrick is now devoting most of his time to the Chicago office. He is interested in the St. Joseph, Stanberry & Northern Railway Company and St. Joseph Interurban Railway Company at St. Joseph, of which he is vice-president. When the road is completed, it will be the first interurban railway to enter St. Joseph. Our subject is one of the most enterprising and energetic business men of the city, and is held in highest esteem by everyone with whom he is brought in contact.

In 1899, Mr. Patrick was joined in marriage with Jennie Kearny, a daughter of the late Charles Kearny, a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. This union has been blessed with one daughter,—Ellen Kearny Patrick. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and socially, is a member of the Lotus and Commercial clubs. In religious attachment he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

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HON. THOMAS JEFFERSON BURGESS. The death of the late Thomas Jefferson Burgess, which took place at St. Joseph, Missouri, on May 10, 1900, removed from Buchanan County a prominent and influential citizen. Mr. Burgess was born June 15, 1828, at May's Lick, Mason County, Kentucky, and was a son of John D. and Lydia M. (Wise) Burgess.

Mr. Burgess came to St. Joseph in March, 1850, and immediately began fitting out a team, for the purpose of making the trip across the plains to California. He joined a large expedition of prospective miners in the gold fields, and the trip across the Western plains and the Rocky

Mountains was safely accomplished. The expedition did not continue on to the coast, but stopped at Nevada City, Nevada, where most of its members engaged in mining, but Mr. Burgess, the most intelligent and ambitious member of the party began the study of the law, which he later continued at Grass Valley and was still later admitted to the bar. Mr. Burgess became associate County Judge, an office which brought him into great prominence and one which carried with it much responsibility in the then unsettled condition of the country. In 1851, opposed by William M. Stewart, later United States Senator, he made the successful race for sheriff of Nevada County. In 1858 he returned to St. Joseph and settled on his father's farm, located one mile east of the city, which is now known as "Walnut Grove Place." The parents died here and Mr. Burgess devoted himself to the breeding of fine stock, each year purchasing thoroughbred animals at the Kentucky State Fair. For some 10 years he gratified his taste for agricultural pursuits and then removed to St. Joseph, where he organized the Burgess & Fraser Hardware Company.

Mr. Burgess was a very large landowner and many of the additions to the city, which have been platted and are now choice residence and business sites, were formerly his property. In association with other capitalists, he build at large cost the Commercial Block, which later became the home of the Central Savings Bank.

On December 22, 1859, Mr. Burgess was married to Martha P. Owens, who was born in Maryland and was a daughter of the late Benjamin Owens, of Andrew County. Mrs. Burgess died November 3, 1899. Three of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Burgess are now living, namely: Thomas Jefferson, Jr., who is in business in Kansas City, Missouri; Mattie W., of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Mrs. Ida Laird, who lives on the old homestead with her son, Tom Burgess Laird. Recently the old family residence was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Laird erected on its site a very fine modern house, which was completed in September, 1904.

In 1852, while engaged in practicing law in Nevada County, Nevada, Mr. Burgess was made a Mason, and later became a Knight Templar in the organization. Both he and his wife were worthy members of the Christian Church and were noted for their many charities and benefactions to the poor and needy. Politically a Democrat, he desired the success of his party, but was

always intolerant of departures from its old-time principles. Personally he was a man of great courage, of a genial, hearty manner, and his friends were scattered from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



ALBERT C. SHOPE, one of the well-known citizens of Buchanan County, who has been one of the successful farmers of Platte township, and now lives practically retired on his farm in section 24, township 55, range 34, consisting of 56 acres of fine land, was born April 23, 1842, in Scioto County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Armina (Chatfield) Shope.

The Shope family is of German extraction, but as far back as the grandfather its members have been of Virginia birth. John Shope served in the War of 1812, and was a large property owner in Virginia. His son, James Shope, was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, August 12, 1812, and was a small boy when his parents removed to Scioto County, Ohio, where he was reared and married. In 1835 he moved to Cass County, Indiana, where he followed an agricultural life and died in 1900, aged 87 years. He married Armina Chatfield, who was born in New York in 1813, and died in Indiana. Their four children were: Elias, who died at the age of eight years; Amy, who died in infancy; Mary Ann, wife of William P. Chick, of Scioto County, Ohio, and Albert C., of this sketch. Our subject has a half brother, Emmett Shope, of Cass County, Indiana, by his father's second marriage. James Shope was always a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

Albert C. Shope was 12 years old when his parents left Ohio and his education was then about completed. After settling in Indiana he assisted his father in farming and in operating a steam thresher until the opening of the Civil War. At that time he did not long hesitate between the call of his country and his own personal advantage, but offered his services as a private, enlisting August 16, 1861, in Company A, 39th Reg. Indiana Vol. Inf., under Col. Thomas Harrison, who belonged to the distinguished Harrison family which has figured so prominently in the affairs of the country; in fact, he was a cousin of the late President Benjamin Harrison. Under Capt. Horace Blake, Company A was assigned to duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and the

list of battles in which our subject fought for his flag and country includes those of the greatest importance in the whole period of the war. At Shiloh; Perryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Tennessee; Deccord's Ford; Chickamauga; Lookout Mountain; Missionary Ridge; Buzzard's Roost; and in numerous skirmishes, marches, hardships and dangers, Mr. Shope did his duty as a true and loyal soldier. After the battle of Stone River, he was transferred to the mounted infantry, under General Wilder, but later was changed again, to the Eighth Regiment, Indiana Cavalry, under General Kilpatrick, and under this gallant soldier our subject remained until his honorable discharge on August 24, 1864. He has an enviable record, having been with his regiment at every roll-call, although after the battle of Perryville he was disabled on account of performing picket duty in a terrific snow-storm. Confined to an ambulance for two days, he refused to leave the regiment and returned to active duty when many a less courageous man would have rested in a hospital. This exposure resulted in a kind of muscular rheumatism of the back, which entitles him to his pension of \$60 a month. He went out of the service a private, although he had been offered promotion.

At the end of his military service, he returned to Indiana, where he continued to farm for a time and was then led to take an interest in the rich farming sections of Kansas. He finally invested \$900 in a quarter section of land in Sumner County, Kansas, and established his family there. This proved a most unfortunate move as that year the scourge of grasshoppers came upon Kansas and the crop which he had worked so hard to raise was entirely destroyed. Discouraged by this misfortune, he decided to remove from that locality and, as he found a good opportunity to trade his quarter section of land in that State for a quarter section in Buchanan County, Missouri, he settled here. Prior to the consummation of this deal, however, he had removed to Platte County, Missouri, and secured employment which paid him \$1 a day and he worked for three years at these wages for one employer. Subsequently he traded his quarter section of land for his present farm of 56 acres in section 24, township 55, range 34. Misfortune again attended him in his new home. On July 29, 1898, one of those mysterious atmospheric conditions arose in his locality, which soon developed into a cyclone of terrific force, and, as his farm was immediately in its path, complete devastation was

left behind, and the lives of himself and family were preserved only by their providently sheltering themselves in the cellar of their home.

Space forbids extended mention of the great loss sustained by Mr. Shope in this terrible visitation, or lengthened comment upon the courage with which this old soldier, who had bravely faced the enemy's bullets, began to rebuild his home from the very bottom. Everything had been swept away, residence, barns, fences, crops and stock, including two horses, three cows, 14 head of hogs, 400 chickens and 100 turkeys. His land was left him, but that was all, but still not all, for his courage remained and his native genius for almost any kind of work. He understood carpentering and had operated a steam threshing machine and a sawmill prior to the cyclone, and he soon had rebuilt and restocked his place. He does general farming now and raises some stock, but the greater part of the work is delegated to younger hands.

On May 5, 1863, Mr. Shope was married to Ann Noel, who was born in Vigo County, Indiana, five miles from Terre Haute on September 14, 1838, and is a daughter of Isaiah and Eliza (Tritt) Noel, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Virginia, both of whom died in Indiana. Two daughters were born to this union: Mary C. M. and Sarah E. G. The former was born in Indiana, February 8, 1864, and was married to John Gregory, February 16, 1887. She was a woman of most lovable character and her death on February 27, 1903, left grief in the hearts of many. Her four surviving children are: Ward D., John A., Hilda and Ellen. The second daughter was born in Indiana, May 21, 1869, and she was married March 10, 1897, to Allen Kelly, a farmer of Clinton County, Missouri. They have a family of five children: Dayton and Mary (twins), Olive A., James A. and Grace.

Prior to coming to Missouri, Mr. Shope voted with the Republican party, but since locating here has been led to change his views and is now identified with the Democratic party. As a man of experience and intelligence, he has always taken great interest in public affairs and his efficiency has been recognized on many occasions with proffers of political position, but he has never been willing to accept any local office except in connection with the township schools. Upon one occasion he was put forward as his party's legislative candidate in the Third Legislative District, but was defeated by Mr. Stewart, a very

prominent man in the county whose personal following was large.

For many years Mr. Shope has been connected with the Masonic fraternity and has always continued in good standing. He is an honored member of Edgerton Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

VINTON PIKE, whose success at the bar is well known to the citizens of St. Joseph and vicinity, is a scion of a family which has long been established in America, John Pike, the first of that name in America, having come over in the "James" in 1635, bringing five children with him. His son Robert was one of the most prominent men in Massachusetts Colony, and so far as the records show was the only one to raise his voice against the persecution of the so-called witches. Our subject's great-great grandfather was one of the first settlers of York County, Maine.

Vinton Pike is a son of Charles W. and Susan (Lewis) Pike, of whom only the latter is now living. His father was a farmer and pedagogue. Three sons were born to this union, namely: Vinton; Charles Elvin, a successful lawyer of Durango, Colorado, where he graced the bench for some years; and John B., who also practiced law for some years and is a resident of Hiram, Maine.

Vinton Pike was born in York County, Maine, April 3, 1850, and received his educational training in the public schools and at North Bridgton Academy. He came to St. Joseph, Missouri, as early as April 19, 1869, and studied law in the office and under the preceptorship of his uncle, Hon. Bennett Pike, who for many years was conspicuous in public life in Missouri. Bennett Pike located in Atchison County, Missouri, in 1859, and during 1862 and 1863 was a member of the State Legislature for that county. He removed to St. Joseph in 1864, and from that year until the fall of 1870 served as United States district attorney for the Western District of Missouri. He was judge of the 12th Judicial District from 1870 to 1872, after which he devoted his attention to his large law practice. In 1879 he moved to St. Louis where he took rank among the foremost members of the bar and practiced until his death in 1892, aged 64 years.

Vinton Pike was admitted to the bar May 23, 1872, and has since engaged in general practice with a high degree of success. He has a fine

suite of offices in the German-American Bank Building. He is a "Sound Money" Democrat and from 1882 to 1884 served as city counselor, but has never accepted an office which has not been in line with his professional work. Fraternally, he is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., of St. Joseph.

Mr. Pike was married at St. Joseph to a daughter of Richard H. Hereford, M. D., who came to Buchanan County about 1861, and was prominent as a practitioner of medicine until his death in 1881. His son, John B. Hereford, M. D., is also a member of the medical profession and is engaged in practice at Cripple Creek, Colorado. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two sons and one daughter, as follows: Vinton, Jr., aged 24 years, who is with Mr. Ballew, the extensive lumberman of Princeton; Hereford, who is a lithographer with the Combe Printing Company, of St. Joseph; and Katherine Frances, aged seven years. The family residence is at No. 1817 Jules street. Religiously, Mrs. Pike is a member of the Christian Church.

LAURENCE J. STUPPY, president of the Stuppy Floral Company, of St. Joseph, has been established here in the florist business since 1873 and is now at the head of a company which controls and operates the largest and best equipped greenhouses in this section of the State. Mr. Stuppy was born at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, September 5, 1849, and is a son of Francis X. and Mary A. (Kohler) Stuppy, the former a native of France and the latter, of Switzerland.

Francis X. Stuppy, who was 18 years of age when he came to America, reached Missouri in 1846. His excellent educational acquirements made him an acceptable teacher, druggist and agent, and subsequently he entered into the business of selling musical instruments. He was made a notary public and deputy city assessor, and so high was his character that during the Civil War he was the only citizen of St. Joseph permitted to deal in ammunition. He was a man of strong Union sentiment. His death occurred in 1897.

Laurence J. Stuppy enjoyed much better educational advantages than had his father, as he was educated both in German schools at St. Joseph, and the English schools then under the superintendence of Prof. Edward B. Neely, and in

1862 he became a student in St. Benedict's College, at Atchison, Kansas. After several years there, he learned photography and pharmacy and he and his brother, J. B. Stuppy, opened up the first store in the block at Sixth and Felix streets.

Mr. Stuppy's beginning in the florist business was with no idea of making it the main interest of his life. He simply loved flowers and desired to surround himself with them and to enjoy the results of his experiments in their development. He began in 1873 with three greenhouses in the northwestern part of the town, where his flowers so generously responded to his care and attention, and brought him such financial returns, that he finally decided to give up other business enterprises and to devote himself to the cultivation of flowers as his sole occupation. Old residents still recall his four greenhouses on the corner of Sixth and Jules streets. They were torn down to make way for larger and more convenient ones. In 1887, Mr. Stuppy purchased a block of land on the Mount Mora road, adjacent to Mount Mora Cemetery, and here he erected seven greenhouses, with an area under glass equivalent to a space 80 by 140 feet in dimensions. There are now 21 greenhouses, with over 75,000 square feet under glass. They are equipped with all kinds of modern improvements and are heated by steam. The central greenhouses make a specialty of roses, of which Mr. Stuppy has the greatest variety, some of his own developing; under his excellent care they bloom luxuriantly throughout the year. Cut flowers of all kinds and palms and plants for every occasion are dealt in, both wholesale and retail. Ten men are employed in and about the greenhouses. Mr. Stuppy remains the president of the company; Mrs. Stuppy is treasurer; and his son, Frank X., is secretary and manager. The main office and salesrooms are located at Sixth and Francis streets, with a branch cut flower store at No. 823 Frederick avenue, while the greenhouses extend from No. 815 to No. 835 Mount Mora road, or North 15th street.

In May, 1876, Mr. Stuppy was married to Annie E. Schiesl, who was born in Dunkirk, New York. They have six children living: Frank X., secretary and manager of the above mentioned company; Annie E.; Marie; John B., also connected with the company; Helen; Dorothy. Laurence J. Stuppy, Jr., our subject's youngest son, died in 1896. The family are Catholics and are members of the Cathedral con-



JOHN W. FLEEMAN

gregation. Politically, Mr. Stuppy is a Democrat. He owns much city property, including his own handsome residence at No. 604 North 11th street.

JOHN W. FLEEMAN, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of St. Joseph, who entered into business here in 1865, was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, May 1, 1842, and is a son of Leonard and Engelika (Rheinfrank) Fleeman.

The parents of Mr. Fleeman were natives of Bavaria, Germany. Leonard Fleeman came to the United States in boyhood and lived at Easton, Pennsylvania, until 1834, when he moved to Washtenaw County, Michigan. There he secured a large tract of wild land and resided there until his death, in 1875. He married Engelika Rheinfrank, and they had a family of 10 children. Our subject and three of his sisters have established homes in the West. Elizabeth married John Haeflinger and resides in St. Joseph; Louisa married Charles Hohlfeld and resides in Montana; Kate married E. Miller and lives five miles north of Atchison, Kansas.

John W. Fleeman was educated in the schools of Washtenaw County, and started into business life as a clerk in a store at Saline, Michigan, where he was employed for three years. By this time he had decided upon the trade which seemed to offer the best future, and he entered upon a three-years apprenticeship to a carriage-maker, and worked at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and at Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1864, Mr. Fleeman came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and was employed for a short time in work at his trade by M. Moore, of this city, subsequently becoming a member of the carriage-making firm of Fraser & Company, on the corner of Third and Charles streets. Mr. Fleeman remained with this firm for two years and later was in the employ of W. E. Williams for a short season.

About this time, Mr. Fleeman began to invest in South St. Joseph property and after acquiring about 7½ acres at King Hill began market gardening. He raised vegetables and fruits and later made a specialty of the growing of celery. While he prospered in this industry, he continued to invest in land on the south side and now owns a number of very desirable houses and unimproved lots in this portion of the city. For years it has been his habit to spend a portion of his time in Colorado, where he has also acquired large prop-

erty interests, owning 334 lots and a substantial business block in Colorado City, Colorado.

In January, 1867, Mr. Fleeman was married to Dorothea Ming, who was born in the Black Forest, Germany, and who died in 1883, leaving four children: Charles C., who married Emma Haeberle and is a gardener at Red Bluff, California; Olivia, who married Ferdinand Haeberle, a farmer and market gardener of Washington township; Lillie C., who married H. O. Sidenfaden, who conducts an undertaking business in St. Joseph, at the corner of Fourth and Messanie streets; and Flora, who married Gustaf Haeberle. The family reside at No. 5606 South Third street, St. Joseph. Mr. Fleeman's second marriage was to Frederika Haeberle, who was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and died in 1897, leaving one son, William, who is employed as an undertaker at Chicago Heights, Illinois.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Fleeman has taken some interest in politics but not to the extent of accepting political preferment, except when he was an independent candidate for the City Council, receiving 35 more votes than both the other candidates that opposed him. He has been honored by the citizens of South St. Joseph by the naming of one of their leading thoroughfares for him. Fraternally, he is a member of Red Cloud Tribe, No. 31, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he has been the treasurer since its organization, and a member of the Fraternal Home Association, Banner Lodge, No. 31, South St. Joseph. A portrait of Mr. Fleeman accompanies this sketch.

JOHN E. RILEY, a farmer of prominence residing in section 26, Wayne township, Buchanan County, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, December 11, 1836 and is a son of Isaac B. and Mary (Hill) Riley.


The Riley family came originally from the North of Ireland, seven brothers of that name coming to this country about the year 1700 and locating on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where they followed the occupation of ship-building. The earliest ancestor of record was James Riley, great-grandfather of our subject, who was presumably born in Maryland, where he followed farming. His son, John W. Riley, the next in line of descent, was born in Maryland about 10 miles from the city of Washington. He followed

farming in North Carolina, where he was married, and at an early date removed to Clark County, Kentucky. He remained there until 1826, then removed farther West to Boone County, Missouri. He later came to Buchanan County, where he died in 1851. He married Sarah Elsberry and they were parents of eight children, as follows: Zechariah, Isaac B., Cynthia, Elizabeth, William, John, Louisa and Agnes.

Isaac B. Riley, our subject's father, was probably born in North Carolina in 1800. In 1820, he married Mary Hill in Fayette County, Kentucky. She was of English descent, her grandfather having come to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and having located in Pennsylvania where he held the position under the crown, corresponding to the present day justice of the peace. When war was declared, he remained loyal to his mother country and returned to England, where he died. His son, father of Mrs. Riley, was probably born in Pennsylvania, whence he moved to Fayette County, Kentucky, at an early day and followed farming. He married a Miss McCullough before leaving Pennsylvania, and they had the following issue: David, Fleming, John, James, William, Elizabeth, Mary and Isabel. About 1824, Isaac B. Riley moved to Boone County, Missouri, and engaged at the saddler's trade, which he had learned in Winchester, Kentucky, as a boy. About 1834 he moved to Callaway County, Missouri, where he preempted a tract of land, but two years later he returned to Boone County. In 1845 he came to Buchanan county where he farmed until 1852, then moved to DeKalb County, where he died eight months later, in the month of October. His wife returned to Buchanan County in 1856, where she spent the remainder of her life, dying October 26, 1881.

John E. Riley received his early education in Boone and Buchanan counties, leaving school at the age of 14 years. His father having died when John was 16 years old, the care of his mother devolved upon him and he remained on the farm until 1856. He then removed to section 26, Wayne township, Buchanan County, where he has since lived and been variously engaged as farmer, stock-raiser and fruit-grower. He has 100 acres, all under cultivation, and a well-improved farm. He served in the Missouri State Militia about two years, having been called out in August, 1862, and served in Company A, 51st Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., until mustered out September 1, 1865.

On the 13th of December, 1874, Mr. Riley was united in marriage with Isabel Long, a daughter of Solomon Long, a pioneer of Buchanan County, and to them have been born the following children: Katie, who died at 19 years of age; Edward, who died at 23 years of age; John M., who is attending school at Liberty, Missouri; Juno Jane; James C.; and Della Gail, who died at the age of nine years. Mrs. Riley died April 23, 1894. John E. Riley was formerly a member of the Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon, but now holds that office in the Bethel Christian Church, of which he is a member. He has been a lifelong Democrat and has served as road overseer and school director. Fraternally, he is a member of Wellington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M. He is a man of pleasing character and has many friends.

 COL. JAMES T. BEACH, deceased, a distinguished citizen of St. Joseph for more than 40 years, was one of the best known men identified with the Republican party in Missouri, for many years directing and managing the affairs of the party. His death which occurred on December 13, 1900, was a shock to his many friends throughout the State, although forewarned by his sickness during the last two years of his life.

Colonel Beach was born in Niagara County, New York, in 1836. He spent his youthful days and early manhood in Northern Illinois, and came West to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1858, residing in this city thereafter until his death. He soon came into prominence here by reason of his decided stand for the preservation of the Union during the Civil War. In that stormy period he conducted the *Daily Union*, an abolition paper, and was one of the foremost spirits in that cause. He with his four brothers enlisted in the service and for a time he was a member of the staff of General Fisk. Although he did not hold that rank in the army, he was for many years prior to his death known by the honorary title of "Colonel." During the reconstruction days, Colonel Beach was secretary of the National Co-Operative Association of America, which was one of the important political organizations at that time. Ex-Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, was president, and General Longstreet, the treasurer. The object of the association was to secure the full Republican vote of the Southern States,


and as secretary of the body Colonel Beach did some of his best political work. One of the finest collections of personal letters from well-known men of the period belonged to Colonel Beach. He possessed letters from nearly all the men who were prominent in this country during the latter half of the 19th century, and the collection was one of which he was justly proud.

Colonel Beach was appointed postmaster of St. Joseph in 1876 by General Grant, of whom he was a close personal friend. He was connected with the internal revenue department and was deputy surveyor of the port during President Garfield's administration. Under President Arthur he served as United States commissioner in this city. In Missouri he stood among the leaders of his party. In this section of the State he was the head of the forces of Chauncey I. Filley of St. Louis and is said to have stood closer to that leader than any other man. He attended all the important State conventions and during the Republican National Convention in St. Louis in 1896 was in charge of the Filley headquarters at the Planters' Hotel. For 16 consecutive years he was secretary of the Republican State Committee. His death was due to diabetes with which disease he had been a sufferer for several years. He became suddenly worse while in St. Louis early in December, 1900, and upon returning to St. Joseph was assisted to his bed from which he never arose, dying some two weeks later. Mrs. Beach was sick in St. Louis at the time and was unable to be at the bedside of her lifelong companion. She died one month later, January 12, 1901, from nervous prostration, caused by the shock following the death of her husband. Colonel and Mrs. Beach were both buried in the family lot at St. Charles, Illinois, their funerals occurring just one month apart to the hour.

Mrs. Beach, whose maiden name was Sarah Helen Foote, was born March 3, 1835, in New York State, but when she was two years of age her parents removed to Kane County, Illinois, where she lived until 1860. On August 27th of that year she was married to Colonel Beach at Nebraska City and came at once to St. Joseph, which they thereafter made their home. Among the philanthropic women of the city no one was better known than Mrs. Beach. She was one of the two surviving charter members of the First Methodist Church, Judge Toole now being the only one alive. Her husband was another charter member, the meetings during which the congregation was organized being held at the Beach

home. She was the only woman member on the board of trustees, in addition to which she had for many years been president of the Foreign Missions Society of the church, an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's Relief Corps and a member of the board of directors of the Ladies' Union Benevolent Association. This is the organization which has charge of two of the most extensive charitable institutions of the city,—the Home for Little Wanderers and Memorial Home for the Aged. She was vice-president of that organization and chairman of the committee on religious work. She was a leading figure in all charitable enterprises, a tireless church-worker and widely known for her good deeds among the poor and unfortunate of St. Joseph.

The members of the family surviving Colonel and Mrs. Beach are: Elmer E., who lives at Wichita, Kansas; Frank W., well known in local political circles, who is city clerk of St. Joseph; Norwood A., chief clerk in the Missouri Pacific commercial agent's office; Lucy W. and Bessie E. Colonel Beach is also survived by four brothers: Frank D., of Munson, Massachusetts; Charles H., of Sycamore, Illinois; Fred H., of Batavia, Illinois; and J. W., who resides in St. Joseph.

EORGE C. POTTER, M. D., one of the well-known and successful medical practitioners at St. Joseph, who has been identified with Central Medical College of this city for a number of years, for the past five filling the chair of obstetrics, was born at Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri, September 11, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Hessa Z. (Smith) Potter.

Dr. Potter obtained his education in the common and high schools at Cameron, Missouri, and then entered the medical department of the Northwestern Medical College, at St. Joseph, where he was graduated in 1882. He immediately entered into practice at Cameron and remained in that locality until 1892, operating a drug store at Cameron, in addition to conducting a large medical practice. Prior to entering the profession, he had been a pharmacist for some 13 years.

Dr. Potter is one of the directors of the Central Medical College of St. Joseph, and for four years he lectured in this institution on diseases of the skin and diseases of children, and for

the past five years has filled the chair of obstetrics. He is one of the valued members of the county and State medical organizations and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Potter married Mary E. Root, a daughter of Daniel Root, of Fayette, Missouri, and they have one son, Charles S. Mrs. Potter belongs to the same branch of the Root family as does Hon. Elihu Root, of New York. Politically, Dr. Potter is affiliated with the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow.



WILLIAM W. BELL. St. Joseph has many claims to beauty, but the palatial homes of her living attract no more attention than does her great "God's Acre," that quiet city of her dead known as Mount Mora. This sacred spot, so beautiful in its location, surroundings and seemly adornments, is under the entire superintendence of William W. Bell, whose experience and natural faculty perfectly fit him for this responsible position. Mr. Bell was born near Kelso, on the Tweed, Scotland, January 29, 1869, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Wilson) Bell.

Both the parents of Mr. Bell were born in Scotland and there the father died when his son was but an infant. The mother was left with a family of four children. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Turnbull) Wilson, farming people of Roxburyshire, Scotland, and she inherited many of the sturdy traits of character of her ancestry. When her son William was 12 years of age, she decided to come to America in order to afford her children wider opportunities. The family settled in Middlefield township, Otsego County, New York, where our subject's brothers,—Andrew and John,—who operate the farm, and his sister,—Elsbeth,—still reside. The members of the family, in every branch, from early days, have been strict Presbyterians.

After coming to America, our subject remained on the home farm in New York until 19 years of age, when he went to Elizabeth, New Jersey, and worked about a year there on bridge construction, removing then as far Westward as Iowa City, Iowa, where he worked for two years on a farm. Trying life as a lumberman, he then worked for a short time in the pineries of Minnesota, but, on receiving an appointment

in connection with the State Insane Hospital at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, he returned to that State and remained there until his marriage. Following this he was employed for two months at Red Oak, Iowa, and then accepted an appointment to the State Insane Hospital at Clarinda, Iowa, where he continued until 1898, when he came to St. Joseph. He was employed at the Mount Mora Cemetery and his services were soon seen to be so valuable, that in 1900 he was appointed superintendent of the cemetery. The changes have been remarkable and the improvements notable since Mr. Bell took charge. A new entrance has been erected, a superintendent's house built, the greenhouses have been relocated, enlarged and improved, much grading has been done, the work costing about \$15,000. Under Mr. Bell's capable management the money has been economically expended and the result is a place of quiet beauty, which is in every way creditable to St. Joseph and especially so to the superintendent whose zeal and energy have never flagged.

On November 6, 1894, Mr. Bell was married to Carrie E. Hall, a daughter of Thomas Hall, of Salem, Iowa, who had been connected with the State Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant for some six years. The four children of this marriage are: Alice E., Edith Indiana, Andrew and Elizabeth C. Mr. Bell belongs to Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. and A. M., and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.



JASPER C. ALLISON, one of the prominent citizens of Rushville, Buchanan County, a justice of the peace for the past 12 years and president of the School Board, and senior member of the mercantile firm of Allison & Gardner, of Rushville, was born August 8, 1841, in Rush township, Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a son of John H. and Dicy Ann (Trapp) Allison.

John H. Allison, father of our subject, was a son of William Allison, and was born in 1813 in Kentucky. His boyhood was spent there; early in manhood, about 1832, he came West, locating in the Platte Purchase in what is now Lafayette County, Missouri. There he farmed until 1835, when he first came to Buchanan County. After living here a short time, he returned to Lafayette County and in 1837 removed to Buchanan County, locating permanently in



ROBERT H. FAUCETT

Rush township. He continued in agricultural pursuits until the close of his life. He married Dicy Ann Trapp, who was a daughter of Rev. William Trapp, of Andrew County, a minister of the Baptist Church, and a sister of Rev. William R. Trapp, a Christian minister of Nodaway County. They had 12 children: Jasper C.; Dora, who died in infancy; Houston, a farmer of Rush township; Florilla, deceased, who was the wife of the late Ambrose Seever; William F., a farmer of Rush township; Tyrrell, who died in childhood; Sarah Frances, Alwilda and John Henry, all of whom died young; George M., of St. Joseph; Polly Ann, wife of William Stanton, a farmer of Rush township; and James, a resident of Gower, Missouri. John H. Allison was an elder in the Christian Church. In politics he was known as a Douglas Democrat. He was a man of consequence in his community, was justice of the peace for 12 years and was held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Rush township, where he owns a fine property of 80 acres, including 30 acres of orchard. In 1891, he moved into the village to reside in his present fine residence which was completed that year. In 1903, he entered into partnership with William A. Gardner, in a general mercantile business, and has been actively engaged in the same ever since.

On July 4, 1861, Mr. Allison was united in marriage with Annie M. Eastbourn, daughter of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Jones) Eastbourn, of Buchanan County. Mr. Eastbourn was a veteran of the Mexican War, being a drum major attached to Colonel Doniphan's brigade. Mr. and Mrs. Allison have one son, John T., who married Betty Elliott, daughter of Dawson Elliott, a farmer of Rush township, and they have had eight children, of whom seven are now living.—Grace, Guy, Vivian, Eunice, Dawson J., Christine and Lois. The family belong to the Christian Church.

Politically, Mr. Allison has always been a staunch Democrat. Like his father, he is one of the solid, substantial, representative men of the locality. For the past decade and over, he has served as justice of the peace, to the satisfaction of all concerned, and has been a very useful member of the School Board, serving at present as its presiding officer. Fraternally, he belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 238, A. F. and A. M.; and

Ringo Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., of DeKalb, of which he is past high priest.

In 1861, during the gold excitement, our subject went to Pike's Peak and was there about three months. In 1900 he made a trip to Texas with a view to locating there, but he did not like it so well as Missouri.



ROBERT H. FAUCETT, whose portrait is herewith shown, is president of the R. H. Faucett Mill Company, one of the most important industries of St. Joseph. He was born in County Queens, Ireland, in August, 1835, and is a son of Robert and Ann (Malackey) Faucett.

Mr. Faucett came to the United States in young manhood. His success in life is but one of many examples of the inherent strength of the Irish character, and of the certain rewards which wait upon persistent, intelligent effort. While more fortunate boys were at school, Mr. Faucett was earning his own living. From his father he had learned the principles of the milling business, and he acquired also a knowledge of the carpenter's trade, and, when these crafts failed him, he found other means to secure an honest existence.

In 1858 Mr. Faucett came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1863 he purchased a part interest in the E. M. Davidson mill. Two years later, in connection with his brother-in-law, the late Judge Ferrell, he built the Eagle mills, of Halleck, Missouri. In 1868 he bought his partner's interest, and rebuilt and enlarged the plant, making it the largest in the county. It was a paying property until destroyed by fire, in July, 1881. In 1875, he leased the old Kercheval mills, in St. Joseph, remodeled them and made them also a paying property. In 1879, he became owner of the Phoenix mills, of Platte City, which he handled successfully until he disposed of them, in 1889.

In 1882, in connection with the late R. T. Davis and others, he formed a company and built in St. Joseph what is now known as the R. T. Davis mill. The company was capitalized for \$100,000, the old firm of R. H. Faucett & Company holding a majority of the stock. Mr. Faucett was made president of the company and general manager, and managed the mill until the company sold the stock in the fall of 1884, receiving 50 per cent. premium on the same. Mr.

Faucett then bought the Eagle Milling corporation, rebuilt the mill and changed the name to the R. H. Faucett Mill Company, increasing the capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000. Perhaps no man on the Missouri River has been more successful in the milling business than has Robert H. Faucett. In early life he learned that success in milling requires a general knowledge of the whole business and close attention to details, and by adopting this rule, all his milling business has proved successful. He has not by any means confined himself to flouring mills exclusively, but has also been largely interested in sawmills and in the lumber business, and is, to-day, one of the largest owners of farm lands and real estate in St. Joseph.

On October 6, 1859, Robert H. Faucett was married to Elizabeth Baker, who was born in Buchanan County, August 20, 1841, and is a daughter of Zebediah Baker, one of the early settlers of this county. Both Mr. Faucett and wife are in the enjoyment of perfect health. They have four living children,—three sons and one daughter, viz: R. E. and W. H., who reside on farms close to Faucett, a village on the Chicago Great Western Railway, 12 miles south of St. Joseph, named in honor of Mr. Faucett; J. T., who is vice-president and general manager of the R. H. Faucett Mill Company; and Fannie J., who is the wife of Dr. W. F. Ross, a prominent dentist of St. Joseph.

Although Mr. Faucett has so long been prominent as a citizen of St. Joseph, he never has had any political aspirations and never sought nor would accept any office. In politics he was always in close sympathy with the Democratic party until the agitation concerning free silver brought out a candidate he could not consistently follow. However, his sympathies still lean toward old affiliations, especially so since the best leaders of the old party are free to admit that a mistake had been made. The Odd Fellows is the only order to which he ever belonged. Mr. Faucett and his entire family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Faucett's uprightness of character and genial manner in business has brought him many warm personal friends. With pleasure and surely with pardonable pride, he mentions that during over 40 years in business, and the handling of millions of dollars, he has never been sued in any court, never had a dollar of his paper go to protest, and never issued a check that was dishonored.

Young men, study this. The same avenues are still open to those pursuing the same upright course.



CLARKSON HILL FOOTE, who for many years was prominently engaged in the insurance business in St. Joseph, is now living a retired life in this city.

He is a man of superior business ability and enjoys the highest esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact in business, as well as in social relations. He was born at Potsdam, New York, February 13, 1832, is a son of Orsemus L. and Mary Ann (Hill) Foote, and a grandson of Johnson Foote.

Johnson Foote was a native of Vermont, where he followed farming throughout his active life, and was one of the famous "Green Mountain Boys" in the War of the Revolution.

Orsemus L. Foote was born at Montpelier, Vermont, where he was reared until his 16th year, when he removed with his parents to Potsdam, New York. Two years later they returned to Vermont, where they remained two years more, then located a second time at Potsdam, New York, where he followed farming during his younger days. He was married there and remained until 1853 when he migrated to Iowa, locating at Dyersville, and there resided until he died of Asiatic cholera in 1852. There he owned a large farm of 160 acres, built and conducted a hotel and also a flouring mill. He was very active in business and met with a high degree of success, being a man of considerable property at the time of his death. He was a Whig in politics, but steadfastly refused to accept such offices as were tendered him, being without political ambition. He was united in marriage with Mary Ann Hill, a native of Potsdam, New York, and they became parents of seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, namely: Delaney A., of Norwood, New York, widow of John Kinsman; Clarkson H.; William Henry, who died at Dyersville, Iowa, of Asiatic cholera; Elizabeth, deceased wife of James M. Jarrett, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Orsemus L., Jr., deceased; and Leverett, deceased. Our subject's parents were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Foote lived with her son Clarkson H. for many years prior to her death in 1902, at the advanced age of 97 years and 11 months.

Clarkson H. Foote remained at home until

he reached the age of 20 years and attended the public schools. He then went to Yreka, Siskiyou County, California, and opened and developed new mines with fair success. In the meantime he also engaged in farming, raising the first crops of potatoes and wheat in the county, the yield of the latter being exceedingly heavy, and the wheat was sold as seed wheat for \$20 per bushel. He owned 320 acres there and remained for five years, when, upon hearing of his father's death, he sold out and returned to Dyersville, Iowa, and took charge of the estate left by his father. He conducted the hotel and mill for a period of five years, and in 1865 went to Rochester, Minnesota, where he organized the Rochester Fire Insurance Company. Two years later he disposed of his interest there and came to St. Joseph and organized the Northwestern Insurance Company, which he sold after two years to the American Insurance Company, of Chicago. He then took charge of the interests of the latter concern in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, and continued with them and their successors until 1891, when he retired from business activity.

In 1864, Mr. Foote was joined in marriage with Videlia Roberts, whose parents came from their native State, Kentucky, to Missouri. Five children were born to them and three are living: Delaney A., wife of Clarence Wilson; William C., of San Diego, California; and Minnie, widow of Edward T. Miles. Mrs. Foote died June 13, 1900. Mr. Foote is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been trustee many years, and of which his wife was also a member. He is a Mason, and in politics is a staunch Republican.

JAMES RANEY, proprietor of a general store, and the postmaster of Willow Brook, has been a resident of Buchanan County almost continuously since the age of 12 years. He is a man of wide acquaintance in this vicinity, and has a host of friends. He was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, November 27, 1829, and is a son of George and Margaret (Osborne) Raney. The family was established in this country by his great-grandfather, who came from Ireland. His grandfather was Joseph Raney, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and thereafter drew a pension until his death.

George Raney was born in Kentucky in 1799.

and was taken to Indiana by his parents. There he was married, and in 1841 he came West to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he died in 1878. He lived on the farm now owned by his heirs, but frequently accepted odd jobs at his trade as a millwright. He was a strict Old School Presbyterian. He married Margaret Osborne, who was born in Tennessee and died in Buchanan County in 1894, aged about 75 years. Two children were born to them, Mary Jane (deceased in 1893), who was the wife of Martin Hersch, who is now living in Center township, Buchanan County, at the age of nearly 88 years; and James.

In the fall of 1841, James Raney came with his parents to Buchanan County, Missouri, and in the spring of the following year they settled upon a farm one mile and a quarter southeast of Willow Brook. The trip to this country from Indiana consumed 31 days, being made by four-horse wagons. There were five families in the party and as many teams. They brought some 20 head of cattle with them. The father entered a tract of 160 acres, the southwest quarter of section 36, in Center township, and this is now owned by our subject and the heirs of his deceased sister. A log cabin, 12 by 14 feet in dimensions, was first erected, and in this the family resided for many years. The town of Weston, 20 miles away was then the trading place, and Sparta the post office. During the first season, 10 acres of the land were cleared and broken, and the amount of cultivated land increased each succeeding year. In 1857, James Raney moved to Jackson County, Kansas, where he followed farming during a period of five years. He enlisted on September 2, 1862, in Company H, 11th Reg. Kansas Vol. Cav., of which he was sergeant for two years, under Capt. Joe Huntoon and under Cols. Thomas Ewing and Thomas Moonlight. The company was organized on September 15th at Fort Leavenworth, and on October 4, 1862, went to Fort Scott. It participated in a battle in the Indian Territory, at Kane Hill, Arkansas, and at Prairie Grove. The regiment then returned to Fort Leavenworth for winter and spring, then was sent to Jackson County, Missouri, where it remained until fall. The men were then sent to Kansas during Price's raid, and were in numerous engagements with Price, following him from Kansas City to Weber Falls, on the Arkansas River, a day seldom passing without an engagement. They then returned to Paola, Kansas, to headquarters, then to Fort

Riley, where the winter of 1864-65 was spent. In the spring they were sent out among the Indians on the plains and had a number of engagements, 13 of the members of Company H being killed. They were discharged at Fort Leavenworth in September, 1865, after which James Raney returned to the old homestead in Buchanan County, where he followed farming until 1891, when he established a general store at Willow Brook, building a store building and a residence. On July 13, 1891, he was appointed postmaster, but resigned in 1903. He was reappointed on June 1, 1904, and now serves as such. At the opening of the new country in Oklahoma in 1901, Mr. Raney was fortunate enough to draw a claim, upon which he resided 17 months, then sold and returned to Willow Brook.

In 1850, Mr. Raney was joined in matrimony with Margaret Ann Means, who was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, December 26, 1836, and is a daughter of James C. and Elvira Means, who came to Buchanan County in 1836 and spent the remainder of their lives here. No children have been born to our subject. Although reared a Democrat, Mr. Raney has long been a consistent Republican. Religiously, he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HERMAN SCHUMACHER, one of the practical and successful farmers of Washington township, Buchanan County, who resides on a fine farm of 120 acres, situated in section 30, township 57, range 34, was born here, December 10, 1872, and is a son of William and Anna (Ramart) Schumacher.

The parents of our subject were both born in Westphalia, Germany, where they were married. They came to America in 1868 and joined relatives and friends who were already settled at St. Joseph. William Schumacher lived in St. Joseph for one year and then rented land in Washington township for some 15 years. He then bought the present farm of our subject in section 30, township 57, range 34, which was then known as the Alexander Jackson farm. It was but poorly improved and Mr. Schumacher and sons made practically all the improvements of value. William Schumacher died on his farm in November, 1892, aged 65 years. He was one

of the most highly respected farmers of his locality. He left a widow and six children, namely: Henrietta, who resides at Los Angeles, California; Frederick, a farmer in Washington township, who married Anna Siskey, and has two children,—Elmer and Elsa; Caroline, who lives at home; Herman, of this sketch; Emma, who lives in St. Joseph; and Minnie, who also resides at home. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church.

Our subject has always resided on the homestead farm and since the death of his father has had in charge its exclusive operation. He has always been industrious and has placed the land under a high state of cultivation, increasing its production yearly and thus adding to its value. Like his brother and sisters, he was given good educational advantages and is not only a good farmer, but an intelligent, well-posted man. In addition to raising grains and stock of all kinds, Mr. Schumacher has paid considerable attention to small fruits, for which he finds a ready market. Formerly his father owned property in St. Joseph, but the present farm is now all the real estate held by the family as a whole.

Our subject is well known in the locality in which his useful life has been spent and he has a wide circle of friends. Like his father, he is a Republican but neither have cared for political preferment. He belongs to the Fraternal Aid Association, Council No. 631, at Saxton. He is an honorable upright man and one of the representative agriculturists of Washington township.

RUDOLPH JANICKE, fresco artist, a resident of St. Joseph, whose work is widely known in Missouri, was born in Berlin, Germany, March 30, 1872, and is a son of August and Augusta (Jaedicke) Janicke.

The father of Rudolph Janicke was born May 6, 1843, near Berlin, Germany, where he still continues in the stock business, a vocation in which he succeeded his father. He married Augusta Jaedicke, who was a daughter of Christian Jaedicke, of Ferbellin, Germany. There were nine children born to this marriage, and all the survivors, except Rudolph Janicke, reside in Germany.

Rudolph Janicke was educated in the public schools and the gymnasium at Berlin, and was 14 years of age when he commenced to learn the



HORATIO NELSON CORNELL

business of frescoing, and served an apprenticeship of three and a half years. He developed talent in this line and enthusiastically devoted close attention to it, taking lessons for three winters with a celebrated fresco artist. After working as a journeyman, until 1891, he decided to come to America, with the expectation of finding a suitable field. He located first at St. Louis and later entered into partnership with George W. Chambers, under the firm name of Chambers & Janicke, an association that continued for three years, when Mr. Janicke became foreman for W. W. Davis, with whom he remained until 1901, when he came to St. Joseph. Here he embarked in the glass and fresco business, but in the following year disposed of the former line, his contracts for frescoing absorbing all his attention. His specialty is the ornamentation of churches and public buildings, and he has scarcely an equal through all this section of Missouri and has filled large contracts in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Tennessee and Arkansas. He uses his own designs, which conform to modern ideas and are beautiful in the extreme. His business offices are situated on the ground floor of the Irish-American Building, St. Joseph.

Mr. Janicke married Amanda Straub, a daughter of Lorenz Straub, of Hermann, Missouri, and they have two children,—Sylvia and an infant.

HORATIO NELSON CORNELL, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was for many years closely identified with the real estate business at St. Joseph, and was one of the city's most enterprising and public-spirited men. He was born at Randolph, Orange County, Vermont, November 16, 1828, and died at Fullerton, Nebraska, April 29, 1902, while on a visit. He was a son of James and Lucy (Smith) Cornell.

The parents of the late Horatio N. Cornell were natives of the "Green Mountain" State, where they were reared, and married. James Cornell was a hatter by trade and also followed farming. About 1834 he removed with his family first to New York, later to Pennsylvania and, still later, farther West. Our subject was the youngest of 13 children.

Until he was 15 years of age, Mr. Cornell remained at home, assisting his father and attending school. He then enlisted in the United States service as a marine on the United States steamer

"Michigan" which was then, in 1845, in commission on the Great Lakes, but his naval career was cut short on account of an injury received about one year later. He then returned home and learned the harness business which he followed more or less continuously, for a number of years, remaining for four years at Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California and followed his trade at Maryville, in that State, for some five years. With considerable capital he then moved to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and enjoyed great prosperity during the Civil War, having obtained the contract for furnishing harness for the horses used in freighting across the plains. In 1864 Mr. Cornell removed to Idaho, where he remained in business for three years and also spent some time ranching in Montana. He was a man of excellent business faculty and made a success of almost every venture. Returning to Nebraska City in 1867, he continued there until 1876, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, entering the real estate business, a line in which he had prospered at Nebraska City. Until a few years of his death, Mr. Cornell was extensively interested in both country and city property and was the direct means of bringing a great amount of eastern capital to this section.

On August 14, 1861, Mr. Cornell was united in marriage with Mary H. DeNeen, and they had seven children, the five who reached maturity being: Grace, wife of Joseph F. Carder, of St. Joseph; Edward Lee, of St. Joseph; Horatio Nelson; Joy DeNeen; and Lucy Edith.

Although a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and a man eminently fitted for public responsibilities, the late Mr. Cornell was never desirous of office, his one term of public service being as a member of the City Council of Nebraska City. During his residence there he was admitted to the Masonic organization, of which he continued an active member the remainder of his life. He was a liberal supporter and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a religious body with which his surviving widow and family are also connected.

Mrs. Cornell still occupies the comfortable family home at No. 629 South 18th street, St. Joseph. She comes of an old Maryland family, her father, Joab DeNeen, having been born at Cumberland, in 1818. He was engaged through youth in mercantile pursuits in his native place, but at the age of 18 years he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana. His father, George DeNeen,

was born in France and came to the United States in youth, settling first in Pennsylvania but removing later to the mountainous sections of Maryland. He was a great hunter and was accustomed to go on long hunting expeditions, penetrating far into the forests. Upon one occasion he did not return and an expedition sent out after him found that he had been frozen so badly that he soon died from exposure. This was prior to the removal of his son to Indiana. The latter established himself in a mercantile business and soon after was married to a very wealthy lady of that locality, Robena Sharpe, who died leaving no issue. At a later date Mr. DeNeen embarked in a tailoring business at Covington, Indiana, having a very large trade, necessitating the employment of 16 tailors.

At Covington, Mr. DeNeen contracted his second marriage, the bride being Elizabeth McArty, who was born June 3, 1825, in Marion County, Kentucky, and died December 19, 1861. Mrs. Cornell was born in Indiana, December 14, 1846, but was reared at Nebraska City. She was the oldest of her parents' five children. Mr. DeNeen died April 14, 1889. Both he and his wife were worthy members of the Baptist Church. The DeNeen family is one of social prominence in St. Joseph.



GEORGE W. BARR, for many years at the head of the Craig-Barr Mercantile Company of St. Joseph, which is widely known throughout this section of the State, is now living in retirement. He was born in Lewistown, county seat of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1827, and is a son of David and Catherine (Runkle) Barr. George Barr, grandfather of our subject, was of Scotch ancestry and was born in Pennsylvania, where he followed farming. Two of his brothers, Daniel and Abraham, were in the War of 1812.

David Barr was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and was reared on the home farm where he lived until his marriage at the age of 21 years. In 1827 he bought out the general mercantile business of Andrew Gregg at Spring Mills, Pennsylvania, which he conducted until 1842. He then sold out and moved to Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the old General Custer farm and engaged in farming for four years. He then purchased a store of John R. Phillips in McVeytown, and conducted it

until his death in 1847. He was an old-line Whig, but not actively identified with political affairs. He was united in marriage with Catherine Runkle, a daughter of Jacob Runkle, who was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, of German descent and was a participant in the War of 1812. This union resulted in the following issue: George W.; Susan, deceased wife of George H. Kline, of Louisville, Kentucky; Jacob, deceased; B. Franklin, of Tusseyville, Center County, Pennsylvania; and Sarah, deceased, whose first husband was Solomon Etlinger. Religiously, the family are Presbyterians.

George W. Barr remained at home until he became of age, receiving his educational training in such schools as his township afforded. He entered into a partnership with a cousin, John R. Barr, under the firm name of J. R. & G. W. Barr, which firm opened and conducted a store at Spring Mills, Pennsylvania, with good success until 1852. He then sold his interest and located at Pittsburg, where he engaged in the lumber business for two years, after which he removed to the lumber country northeast of that city, locating at the town of Punxsutawney. He bought timberland and rafted timber to Pittsburg, continuing in a most successful manner until 1853. In that year a heavy freshet carried his timber, which had been placed on the Allegheny River to be rafted to Cincinnati and Louisville, beyond his control. He lost all he had, but managed to borrow \$500, which enabled him to regain a portion of it, which he took to Wheeling and sawed into lumber, renting a sawmill for that purpose. He had about \$5,000 worth of timber. He came West to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1857, landing in this city on March 27th. He went from here to Elwood, Kansas, where he became one of the main stockholders in the town, helping to lay it out. In 1864, Mr. Barr was in the noted Price's raid through Kansas and Missouri, being captain of Company B, Ninth Regiment. He remained until 1865, in the meantime conducting a store at Elwood. In 1865, he established a flouring mill at Wathena under the firm name of Barr & Ferguson, his partner being A. M. Ferguson. In 1866, Mr. Ferguson sold out to W. B. Craig & Company, the firm becoming Barr, Craig & Company and continuing as such until 1870, when they disposed of the business to E. V. Snively. Our subject then engaged in the grain commission business until July 3, 1873, when he formed a partnership with D. M. Steele, W. B. Kemper and William B. Craig, under

the firm style of D. M. Steele & Company, for the purpose of engaging in the wholesale grocery business. Mr. Barr continued as a member of the firm until 1883, then sold his interest, but continued with the concern as traveling salesman until about a year prior to their failure. He was then out of the business until 1893, when the Craig-Barr Mercantile Company was established and incorporated with Mr. Barr as president. He continued in that capacity until March 1, 1904, when he retired from active business. The company handles flour and produce and ranks as one of the largest firms engaged in that line of business in Northwestern Missouri.

Mr. Barr is a staunch Republican in politics, and was one of the first commissioners of Doniphan County, Kansas, serving three terms as such. He also was mayor of Elwood, Kansas, in 1860. He was made a member of the Masonic fraternity at Wathena; is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Troy, Kansas; St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; and Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Joseph.

On June 17, 1856, Mr. Barr was united in marriage at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Henry, a daughter of James Henry, of Allegheny City, and they became parents of two children, one of whom, D. Franklin, is now living and is a resident of Leadville, Colorado. Mrs. Barr died April 6, 1861, aged 28 years. He was married a second time in 1862, to Lucinda Kelsey, of Sidney, Ohio, and they have one son, Guy C., of St. Joseph, Missouri. Religiously, Mrs. Barr is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID H. MADDUX, one of the large farmers of Platte township and one of the representative men of the southeastern section of Buchanan County, resides on a well-cultivated farm of more than 104 acres situated in section 20, township 55, range 33. Mr. Maddox was born on this farm, February 22, 1846, and is a son of William C. and Militta (Daniel) Maddox.

The founder of the Maddox family in America was born in France. He established himself in Virginia, where John W. Maddox, the paternal grandfather, was born. The latter removed to Shelby County, Kentucky, where he operated a mill and where he died in 1856, aged 95 years. His oldest son, William C., was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, and adopted his father's trade

of millwright. Prior to leaving there, he erected the first steam sawmill in that county, which was such an innovation that people came a distance of 30 miles to see its operation. In 1833 he drove across country to Platte township, Buchanan County, and spent the first winter in an old cabin on the banks of the Casteel, in section 19, where he spent two years. He then entered a farm in section 20. He cleared part of the farm and later built a comfortable house and a wagon shop, and for a number of years built many wagons and did blacksmithing. He supplied wagons for the United States government during the Mexican War and during this period served as a drummer at Fort Leavenworth. An incident in his life was beating the drum at the first official hanging in Buchanan County. His sons operated the farm and he worked mainly at his trade and built the first mill on the Platte River, near Matney's, for his uncle, John Britt. For a long time he was one of the most prominent men of his locality. In his later years he retired to Gower, Clinton County, where he died at the age of 65 years. Reared in the principles of the Democratic party, he cast his last Democratic vote during the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas, for whom he had a great admiration, but in subsequent elections was identified with the Republican party. He liberally supported the Christian Church, of which he was a member. Beyond serving in school offices, he never accepted public office.

William C. Maddox married Militta Daniel, who was born in Kentucky. She died at Gower, Missouri, in October, 1876, aged 60 years. Of their 12 children, two died in infancy, the others being: Mrs. Letitia Elliott, of Kansas; Mrs. Mary J. Nash, of Gower; Mrs. Susan Sparks and Mrs. Amanda Pain, both deceased; William, a member of the 17th Regiment, Kansas Vol. Inf., who died in the Civil War; David H., of this sketch; John H., of Wellington, Kansas, a veteran of the Civil War; Mrs. Matilda Aheart, of St. Joseph; Thomas, of Clinton County; and Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Corwin, of Wellington, Kansas.

With the exception of two years during the Civil War, spent in Kansas, our subject has always lived on his present farm. He has 104½ acres in his farm, one-half of which he has cleared himself, and follows general farming and stock-raising. He ships cattle and hogs and raises a large acreage of corn. His home is one of comfort and convenience and his barns, fences and

orchards all show the good management which has gained him his reputation as a good farmer. Mr. Maddox is also entitled to regard as a survivor of the Civil War, one who offered his services in the time of his country's need. In July, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, 17th Reg., Kansas Vol. Inf., under Col. S. A. Drake, and remained in the service until the close of the war. His duties were mainly confined to guard duty and scouting and, on account of fever, he was twice confined in a hospital, once at Pueblo, Kansas, and again at Leavenworth, Kansas. He has a good record as a soldier and takes a justifiable pride in the same.

In 1866, in Kansas, Mr. Maddox was married to Ellen Corwin, who was born in Indiana in 1846, and died here on February 22, 1874, leaving one child, Samuel P., a resident of Platte County, who has one girl,—Opal.

In July, 1875, Mr. Maddox was married to Mrs. Katherine Parson, who was born in Platte County, Missouri, and they have one daughter, Effie Jane, who married Albert Cone, of Buchanan County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Cone have two sons: David and Leonard. Mrs. Maddox had two children by her previous marriage; Ida, who married Albert Munkers, of Johnson County, Missouri, and Alfred of Colorado.

Mr. Maddox has always been identified with the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for General Grant. He has always taken an active interest in township affairs as well as outside matters, and has served three terms as road overseer. The family is one which stands well in Platte township and Mr. Maddox is a worthy representative of this pioneer family.

HERSCHEL BARTLETT, a member of the firm of Bartlett Brothers and president of the Bartlett Brothers Investment Company, of St. Joseph, was born in Washington township, Ripley County, Indiana, November 23, 1841, and is a son of David and Phoebe (Ellsworth) Bartlett.

Josiah Bartlett, the grandfather of our immediate subject, was born in Connecticut, a scion of an old colonial family. He later went to New York, thence to Hamilton County, Ohio, and died there, aged 80 years. His son, David Bartlett, was born in Connecticut, March 9, 1808. He was reared on a farm and learned the trade

of tanner and currier, a tannery, in those days, often being a part of the equipment of a farm. About 1825 he accompanied the family to Hamilton County, Ohio, and there went into the tanning business with his brother, removing prior to 1841 to Ripley County, Indiana, led to settle there account of the quantities of oak bark obtainable for use in tanning.

Here he farmed and operated a large tannery and also carried on shoemaking and the manufacture of harness, thus by his business enterprise combining the three by-products, as modern ideas would express it, from his extensive stock-raising. He belonged to the Odd Fellows and was a Republican in his political sympathy. In 1852, in the hope of restoring his wife to health, he went to California and during two years' residence there, he carried on a dairy business in Sacramento. In 1858, with his family, he removed to Atchison County, Missouri, and later, to St. Joseph, but after residing here a few years he returned to the farm in Atchison County. He died September 19, 1870, and his remains were laid by the side of his wife at New Haven, Hamilton County, Ohio. He married Phoebe Ellsworth, who was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of William Ellsworth, who was born in Ireland. Their children were: Josiah and Virgil, both deceased; Herschel, of this sketch; William H., deceased; David L.; and Lucy A., wife of Albert Bartlett, of St. Joseph.

Herschel Bartlett remained with his parents until of age, alternately farming and teaching school, and he accompanied the family in its removal to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1858. They resided in the neighborhood of Tarkio until 1862, and then the whole family removed to St. Joseph, and our subject became an employee of a local dry goods house and then became a distributing clerk in the Post Office.

In 1866 was founded what is the oldest and has become the largest and most comprehensive real estate business of this city. It was started by our subject, in partnership with his brother, the late William H. Bartlett, merely as buyers and sellers on their own account. In 1874 they commenced negotiating loans for Eastern parties and their investment business has now become the leading feature of the concern. About this date a third brother, David L., was taken into partnership, and in 1898 the Bartlett Brothers Investment Company was incorporated, with Herschel Bartlett as president; David L., as vice-president and William H., as secretary and treas-

urer. The last named died September 19, 1904.

On September 23, 1881, Herschel Bartlett was married to Emily P. Nye, who is a daughter of James A. Nye, of St. Joseph, and they have one son, Philip C. K., who is at Yale, preparing for graduation in the class of 1908. Mr. Bartlett is an elder in and has been one of the trustees of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Both he and his brother David L. are members of the Republican party and first-class, representative citizens.

David L. Bartlett was born April 27, 1848. After coming with the other members of the family to St. Joseph, he was connected with the railway service and mercantile lines until he became a member of the present firm. He married Grace Graves, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have one son,—Latham Herschel.

This great business enterprise represents the energy and ability of one family. Both the survivors are men of unblemished character who command the confidence and respect of all who have dealings with them or meet them in social intercourse.

EDWARD A. PRINZ, proprietor of Prinz's Academy of Dancing, of St. Joseph, and probably one of the best instructors in the terpsichorean art in this section of the State, was born in St. Joseph, October 3, 1872, and is a son of Peter and Caroline (Wagner) Prinz.

Peter Prinz was born in Germany and was eight years of age when he accompanied William Gernandt to America. They remained in the State of New York for a time and then came to St. Joseph. Here Mr. Prinz learned the barber's trade and later became a member of the Fire Department, of which he was foreman for many years. He conducted his barber business until 1898, since which time he has been associated in business with our subject. He married Catherine Wagner, of St. Joseph, and they had six children, namely: Emelia; Josephine, wife of James J. Cavanaugh, of San Francisco; Edward A.; Frederick A.; Annie W., wife of Edward J. Kerner, of St. Joseph; and Augustus, a musician at the Orpheum Theater, of this city. Frederick A. died August 29, 1904, aged 25 years. He had been associated with our subject in business. He is survived by a widow, formerly Nellie Maxwell, and one son,—Fred Melvin.

Edward A. Prinz was educated at Father

Linnencamp's parochial school in St. Joseph, and, as a little lad, began his business career, by carrying a newspaper for the *St. Joseph Herald*. Later he became connected with the business department of this paper and continued in its employ for five years. During all this period he had improved every opportunity to study dancing as a graceful art, in preparation to embracing it as a career. In 1891 he opened his first school for instruction in dancing, in old Younger Hall, at the corner of Eighth and Edmond streets. After one season, during which he received much encouragement, he moved to the Samuels Building at Sixth and Charles streets, and in 1898 to his present commodious quarters in Columbia Hall, in the Irish-American Building. His reputation has grown to such an extent as a teacher of deportment and the graceful and useful art of dancing, that last year his pupils numbered 1,100, of both sexes. In addition to his private school and classes, he is the dancing master at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and for the past three years has also been instructor at the Bles Military Academy, at Macon, Missouri. His methods are those recognized by polite society all over the world and his careful instruction covers every form of the subject. Many of his pupils belong to St. Joseph's most exclusive society.

Mr. Prinz has two sons: Leroy Jerome, born in 1897; and Edward A., Jr., born in 1901. He is a member of the Catholic Church. His fraternal connections include the Elks and the American National Association of Masters of Dancing.

CHARLES H. BUCKMAN, one of the well-known citizens of St. Joseph, now living retired after a successful mercantile career, was born in Washington County, Kentucky, July 5, 1831, and is a son of James W. and Mrs. Susan (Yates) (Fenwick) Buckman.

The paternal grandfather was one of the pioneers who first penetrated into what was then the almost forbidden land of Kentucky. He was born in Maryland, but with his brother Ignatius went to Kentucky in young manhood, settling in what is now Washington County, right among the Indians. For this hardihood, Ignatius paid with his life and the grandfather passed through many thrilling adventures. James W. Buckman died in Kentucky, where his whole life was spent,

in 1862, aged 70 years. The farm on which he lived had been preempted by his father-in-law, but it had been included in a prior French claim, which was brought forward by Governor Wickliffe, as were thousands of others at that time, and thus the land was lost to the family. Those were days of great injustice and many of the pioneers saw the results of years of privation, danger and industry taken from their children. James W. Buckman married Mrs. Susan Fenwick, who was a daughter of Thomas Yates of Washington County, Kentucky, and they had four children, three of whom reached maturity, namely: James, deceased; Charles H., of this sketch; and Paul C., who was killed in the Civil War, during his first three months of service in the Federal Army. By her previous marriage, Mrs. Buckman had four sons and two daughters. Her father was one of the earliest settlers of Washington County, Kentucky. The family belonged to the Catholic Church.


Our subject worked on the home farm until the land was wrested from the family, when he was about 18 years of age. With his father he then went into the mercantile business, in the dry goods line, at New Haven, Nelson County, Kentucky, and remained there until 1853. He then entered the employ of Sylvester Johnson, who kept a general store there, with whom he continued until 1856. In the fall of 1856 he was married and then in the spring of 1857 came to St. Joseph. The trip consumed two weeks, made by steamboat from St. Louis, landing in this city on the 1st of April, 1857.

Mr. Buckman immediately entered the employ of Tootle & Fairleigh, and he remained with that firm until 1865 and then entered into a partnership with R. McDonald, under the firm name of R. McDonald & Company. They founded the first wholesale dry goods house in St. Joseph and the business was continued for 12 years, assuming large proportions. Mr. Buckman then retired and removed to Seneca, Kansas, where he entered into a retail dry goods business for some four years. In 1884 he returned to St. Joseph and since that time has not been connected with individual business enterprises.

In 1856, Mr. Buckman married Martha L. Quiggins, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and they had eight children, namely: Charles W., of St. Joseph; Martha Louisa; Frank H.; Mary Agnes, wife of William S. Harrington, of St. Joseph; Victor L.; Emma B.; John E. and Bertha R.

Mr. Buckman and family belong to the Catholic Church.

During his long commercial life, Mr. Buckman proved himself a good citizen, assisting in the various public-spirited enterprises and supporting its moral and educational movements. He belongs to those whose enterprise and ability helped to accomplish St. Joseph's prosperity.

APT. JOHN PATTON, one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Rush township, Buchanan County, who resides on his well-cultivated farm of 120 acres in section 27, is also a distinguished survivor of the great Civil War, in which he served with gallantry. Captain Patton was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, October 13, 1821, and is a son of Thomas and Martha (Blakeley) Patton.

The Patton family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and its early founders in America settled in North Carolina, where branches still remain. Thomas Patton, father of Captain Patton, was born in the "Old North" State, later removed to Tennessee, and in 1831 came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Jackson County, where he lived until 1844, when he removed to Nodaway County and later to Gentry County, where he purchased a large body of unimproved land. About 1848 he came to Rush township, Buchanan County, where he died in 1855 at the age of 75 years. He married Martha Blakeley, of Tennessee, who died in 1833 in Jackson County, the mother of these children: Andrew C., Margaret, Matilda, Robert, Katherine, Charles, Mary, Thomas, John, and Ganum. Of these our subject is the only survivor.

John Patton attended a Quaker school in Jefferson County, Tennessee, until he was 10 years of age, when the family moved to Jackson County, Missouri. Educational opportunities were limited here and the greater part of his time was passed in hard work on his father's farm. When he reached maturity, he began to farm for himself, in Nodaway County, where he owned the first quarter section ever preempted. Pioneer conditions still existed here and after two years (in 1847) he traded his land in this county for land in Gentry County, on which he resided until 1861. The excitement of war had then spread over the country, and men were taking sides as

their convictions led them, and in May, on the day following the battle of Wilson's Creek, he with six companions joined the Confederate forces under General Price. This was not, however, his first military experience, as he served 14 months in the Mexican War, as a member of the Second Missouri Cavalry, and an interesting incident was that in this service his captain was the Brigadier-General Slack of his command in the Civil War, and his colonel was Major-General Price, his beloved commander in his second service. After his enlistment, Captain Patton returned to Gentry County and raised a battalion of 400 men, was made its major, and they joined General Price at Lexington. In January, 1862, the command was reorganized at Springfield, Missouri, and our subject was made captain of Company H, Second Missouri Cavalry, under Col. Elijah Gates, and in that capacity he served until his capture at the battle of Champion Hills, in 1863. He took part in the battles of Blue Mills, Lexington, Pea Ridge, the two battles of Corinth, Grand Gulf and Champion Hills. He was paroled in March, 1865, after 21 months imprisonment on Johnson Island, and walked all the way from Richmond to Mobile, to rejoin his regiment. However, as he was under parole, his fidelity to his cause could not be recognized, and he returned to Missouri.

Captain Patton found the family estate in bad shape, his own wealth had melted away, and, confronted with these facts, he began to resume his old occupations, bravely accepting what was inevitable. He began the redeeming of 400 acres of land in Gentry County, cutting the timber and selling ties, and subsequently traded the land for his present farm in Buchanan County, on which he settled, March 10, 1867, and where he has resided ever since. He has a very fine property here, in good condition, well-improved, and a comfortable and attractive home.

On May 12, 1844, Captain Patton married Sarah Bowers, a daughter of William Bowers, of Jackson, Missouri, who died in 1850, while he was in California. She was survived by two children: Luthena, wife of G. W. Brumfield, a farmer in Montana; and John, a resident of Arizona. Captain Patton was married January 15, 1855, to Almeda Jane Sego, a daughter of Lemuel D. Sego, of Gentry County, Missouri, and they had two children: Ambrose, who is circuit clerk of Buchanan County; and Sterling Price, who resides on the home farm with his father. The last named married Bina Whitlow, a daugh-

ter of Benjamin Whitlow, of Winthrop, and has two sons,—Vinton W. and an unnamed infant. Mrs. Patton, mother of these sons, died in 1895, aged 61 years.

Captain Patton has survived many of his old comrades in arms and many of those who crossed the plains with him, by ox-team, to California, in 1849. He was one of the Argonauts of that interesting period of our country's history. For one year he worked at mining in the gold fields and then opened a mine store which he conducted until 1853, when he returned to Missouri. He has always been a consistent Democrat and has been honored by his party on many occasions. He was the first sheriff of Worth County, under appointment of Governor Jackson, and for a number of years served as a justice of the peace in Gentry County. His long life has been full of events and few can recall the incidents of the past half century with more clearness or dramatic interest. Having personally participated in two of the great wars of the country, having been one of that daring band to cross the great American Desert and scale the mountain passes, and a pioneer along the border of civilization, his recollections are of such a nature that they deserve preservation in lasting form. In the evening of life, he finds himself surrounded by devoted kindred and many friends and this incomplete record is but a small tribute to one of Buchanan County's notable men.



WILLIAM KRUMM, SR., one of the most highly esteemed citizens of St. Joseph, now living retired from business, for many years was the head of the well-known firm of William Krumm & Sons, florists. Mr. Krumm was born April 13, 1829, in Erfort, Germany, where his parents spent their entire lives.

At the age of 18 years, William Krumm landed from a German vessel at the port of New York. He had been liberally educated and was not without means, and soon penetrated as far West as Council Bluffs, Iowa. His first visit to St. Joseph was while on a hunting trip. Later he went South and spent four years in the city of New Orleans. In Cincinnati he learned the trade of builder and perfected himself in the profession of architecture and in the various cities in which he lived he carried on business as architect and builder. In 1856 he went to California and worked for a year in the mines in Placer County,

and upon his return located at Quincy, Illinois. After his marriage there, shortly after, he established himself in business at Quincy, where he remained for four years and then moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he resided until 1865, when he came to St. Joseph to settle permanently.

In 1869, Mr. Krumm bought 25 acres of land in section 22, township 57, range 35, Washington township, at 28th and Hickory streets, St. Joseph, and started into market gardening and floriculture. His beginnings were on a very modest scale but have so expanded that the greenhouses of the firm now cover two acres and plants and flowers are shipped all over Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and still farther West. As his sons grew up, Mr. Krumm took them into partnership and they now manage the entire business, the founder of it having been practically retired for some years.

At Quincy, Illinois, Mr. Krumm married Margaret Ruff, a native of Alsace, France, and they have had a family of seven children, namely: Casper, who follows the business of harness-making, at Kansas City; William, Jr., who is a carriage-maker and blacksmith, at Whitman, Kansas; John, Henry and Frederick, all of whom reside with their father, who make up the firm of Krumm Brothers, florists, at St. Joseph; Ada, who is the wife of A. Lazaleer, a farmer of Washington township; and Maggie, who is the wife of Frederick Leight, a gardener of Washington township.

The business established by Mr. Krumm continues to be one of the successful enterprises of St. Joseph. In addition to the large greenhouses mentioned above, Krumm Brothers operate a store at No. 704 Felix street. The young men have grown up in the business under their father's instruction and supervision and are not only practical florists but are also good business men. Mr. Krumm has the satisfaction of knowing that all his children are well established in life and are respected members of their various communities.

Politically, Mr. Krumm has been identified with the Republican party ever since attaining his majority, but has never consented to accept public office of any kind. His fraternal relations as a Mason include membership in the Blue Lodge; Royal Arch Chapter; Commandery Knights Templar; and Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Knights of Honor of St. Joseph. He is a member of the Christian Church.



WILLIAM F. ROSS, D. D. S., a prominent practitioner of dental surgery, at St. Joseph, was born at Stanberry, Gentry County, Missouri, September 25, 1870, and is a son of John A. and Martha R. (Howell) Ross.

The father of Dr. Ross was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and accompanied his parents to the United States in 1840. After a short period in Ohio, they came to Northwestern Missouri, among the early pioneers of this locality. The family engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. In 1849 John A. Ross crossed the plains to California, where he met with great success in the gold regions. In 1852 he returned to Gentry County, Missouri, where he bought a land claim and kept adding to his property until he owned 1,500 acres. He devoted his energies for a time to the raising of cattle and became the largest shipper in the county. In 1886 he removed to Stanberry, where he lived retired until the close of his life, in 1897. He was a large capitalist and was the first president of the bank at Albany, Missouri, which was organized in 1876. Later he was a stockholder in the bank at Stanberry, and the bank at Mound City, and subsequently he became president of a bank at Lebanon, Illinois, and at the time of his death he was president of a bank at King City, Missouri. For many years he was a prominent Democrat, a worker for his party's success, but would never accept office for himself. He belonged to the Masonic bodies at Stanberry.

John A. Ross was twice married. His second union was with a daughter of James Howell, of Albany, Missouri, and 10 children were born to them, nine of whom reached maturity, viz: James H., a dentist of St. Joseph; George A., of Mexico, Missouri; William F., of this sketch; Ella R., wife of R. B. Coffey, of Stanberry, Missouri; Myrtle, wife of B. R. Williams, of Callao, Missouri; Martha, wife of O. R. Garman, of Idaho Springs, Colorado; Thomas, of Stanberry, Missouri; Ethel, wife of I. F. Harlan, of Moberly, Missouri; and Ollie, who lives at home. The family were reared in the faith of the Baptist Church.

William F. Ross was educated in the public schools and the normal school at Stanberry. He then entered the Louisville College of Dentistry, from which he was graduated with his degree, in 1896. Coming to St. Joseph, he practiced here a short time and then went to South America, *via* Europe, learned the Portuguese language



ROBERT H. MITCHELL

and practiced his profession at Rio de Janeiro. The death of his father recalled him to Missouri; after assisting in the settlement of the large estate, he commenced to practice at St. Joseph, meeting with much success. He occupies fine offices at suite 31, Ballinger Building.

On September 28, 1899, Dr. Ross was united in marriage with Frances J. Faucett, who is a daughter of Robert H. Faucett, one of St. Joseph's most prominent citizens, president of the R. H. Faucett Mill Company. The two children of this marriage are: Faucett W. and John A. Mrs. Ross, a lady of many accomplishments, is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Faucett.

Politically, Dr. Ross is a Democrat. He is a prominent member of the State Dental Association and the International Dental Congress. He is a young man of high personal character.



ROBERT H. MITCHELL, one of the most prominent agriculturists of Bloomington township, Buchanan County, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, has a fine farm in sections 24 and 25 and a home of which he may well be proud. He was born near DeKalb, Buchanan County, Missouri, March 11, 1860, and is a son of James W. and Sarah J. (Bryant) Mitchell.

James W. Mitchell was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, April 20, 1833, and came to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1856, then moved to Atchison County, where he remained until 1859. He next engaged in mining in Colorado until 1862, when he returned and permanently located in Buchanan County. He engaged in farming until his death on a farm half a mile west of what is now our subject's place in Bloomington township. He was joined in marriage with Sarah J. Bryant, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, October 29, 1839, and was a daughter of James and Rose (Davis) Bryant, her parents being the first couple married in Bloomington township, the event taking place early in 1839. Mrs. Sally Davis, mother of Mrs. Rose (Davis) Bryant, lived to be 100 years and 100 days old, dying in 1873. The following children were born to James W. and Sarah J. (Bryant) Mitchell: Robert H.; Hugh B., born September 13, 1861; Anna L., born December 13, 1865, who is the wife of D. G. Roberts and lives in Crawford township; Elizabeth M., born November 10, 1867, who is the wife of S. P. Morlock, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Francis D., born

January 18, 1870, who is a druggist of Kansas City; Rose Emma, born September 7, 1872, who married Woodward Roberts of Platte County; Mary F., born November 22, 1874, who is the wife of William George, of Dearborn, Missouri; James W. Mitchell was a member of the Christian Church, and his wife a member of the Baptist Church. After his death, she formed a second union with William Allen, and is now a widow residing in Dearborn, Missouri.

Robert H. Mitchell has a fine farm of 240 acres situated only five miles southeast of DeKalb, and is the owner and breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. His farm, which is known as the "Shorthorn Farm," is one of the most highly improved farming properties in Buchanan County. He has spent more than \$5,000 on improvements, has the property all fenced and has modern barns and the necessary outbuildings. His dwelling is situated on an elevation, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; the lawn about has a velvety appearance; and the well-trimmed trees add to its attractive appearance, all of which has given it the reputation of being one of the best kept estates in Buchanan County. His success as a farmer is well deserved and he stands high in the esteem of his fellow men. He engaged in the profession of teaching for many years and is a man of literary attainments. He wrote an article entitled "Success" which appeared in a DeKalb paper in 1901, and its merit is such that we reproduce it:

"Purposes, however wise, without plans can not be relied on for good results. Random or spasmodic efforts like aimless shots are usually no better than wasted time and strength. The purposes of shrewd men in the business of this life are always followed by carefully formed plans; whether the object is learning, honor or wealth, the ways and means are always laid out according to the best rules and methods. The mariner has his charts, the architect his plans, and the sculptor his model, and all as a means and condition of success. Invention, genius or even what is called inspiration can do little in any department of theoretic or practical science except as it works by a well-formed plan; then every step is an advance toward the accomplishment of the object. Every tack of the ship made according to nautical law keeps her steadily nearing the port; each stroke of the chisel brings the marble in closer likeness to the model. No efforts or time is lost, for nothing is done rashly or at

random. Therefore let every young man early in life begin to mature his plans for life. The first step in the ladder to success is a practical education for the duties of life and then with definite plans and a little resolution all becomes easy."

A short biography of Mr. Mitchell which appeared in the same publication bearing date of December 27, 1901, shows the esteem in which he is held in his home community. It follows: "The gentleman whose portrait heads this sketch, Robert H. Mitchell, is at present one of our most prominent and enterprising farmers. He is the owner and breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. His fine farm of 240 acres is situated only five miles southeast of DeKalb, and Mr. Mitchell is certainly in a position with his keen perception of sagacious business principles to make his mark in the financial world.

"At one time Mr. Mitchell was the acting cashier of the Derge-Campbell bank of this place. He was born near DeKalb, Buchanan county, Missouri, in 1860 and grew to manhood here. He is a young man of sterling traits of character and an indomitable will, which has crowned his life with merited and well-earned success. Starting out in life when a mere boy he began the battle of life with no other equipment than strong faculties of mind, an untarnished name and a determination to win his way to a high plane in life—morally and financially—despite every obstacle. That he has accumulated a snug income, given his mind the culture and polish of a liberal education and retained the respect and esteem of the people whom he has mingled with from boyhood, is incontrovertible attestation that success has crowned his efforts. After enjoying the educational advantages of the district schools here, he entered the State Normal at Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1880, taking a thorough course there. At the end of the term Mr. Mitchell had made such progress in his studies as to be able to enter the higher schools as a teacher. He went to Sacramento, California, and taught in the high schools of that city; he afterward was called to Linkville, Oregon, where he was installed as principal of the high schools of that place. Notwithstanding he is yet a young man, he has spent eleven years as an instructor in the schoolroom.

"For several years he was with the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, of St. Louis, where he won the highest esteem of his employers as a man of vast business sense from every standpoint.

"On October 6, 1897, he was married to Florence Chesnut, of near Dearborn. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have an elegant country home, surrounded by all conveniences and comforts that tend to make a person happy and contented."

Fraternally, our subject is a high Mason and belongs to the following lodges: Wellington Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of DeKalb; Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., of St. Louis; Hiram Council, of St. Louis; St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, of St. Louis; Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Louis. He also has membership in DeKalb Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Our subject is a member of the Central Christian Church.

OLIVER A. SANDUSKY, the pioneer produce merchant along the Missouri River, has for many years been one of the leading business men of St. Joseph. He is a native of Kentucky, having been born near the city of Lexington, February 7, 1832, and is a son of Jacob E. and Hannah (Middleton) Sandusky.

The family is of Polish origin, the name originally being spelled Sodowsky, and was established in Virginia in the early colonial days. The great-grandfather of our subject went West from Virginia to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, settling in the blue grass region, where he improved a farm. The country was extremely wild and unsettled at that time, and frequently trouble and skirmishes with Indians were had. While with a surveying party at Salt Lick, this sturdy pioneer and his party were set upon by the Indians, and believing "discretion is the better part of valor" made for the woods, hiding in bushes until they finally made their escape. He helped survey that section of the country, and in after years, when he was 80 years old, he was called into court to testify as to surveys and the location of old lines established many years previously. Ephraim Sandusky, his son, the grandfather of our subject, was also a pioneer of Kentucky, and became the owner of 700 acres of land 10 miles from Lexington. He participated in the War of 1812.

Jacob E. Sandusky was born on the same farm as his son, in 1808, and became an extensive farmer, carrying on his operations near Lexington. In 1838 he purchased land in Clark County,


Missouri, with the intention of moving thither, but gave up that plan and located in Shelby County, Kentucky, where he lived and farmed until his death in 1898, aged 90 years. He was first married to Hannah Middleton, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of James Middleton, of Maryland, who removed to Kentucky and settled on the Shelby Pike, between Franklin and Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Sandusky were both personal friends of Henry Clay. They were parents of three children, two of whom are now living. He formed a second union with Nancy Blades, by whom he had five children.

Oliver A. Sandusky spent his boyhood days on his father's farm near Lexington and near Shelbyville, in Shelby County, whither his parents had moved when he was seven years old. He was reared to hard labor and worked on the farm until he reached the age of 23 years, his educational training being limited to such advantages as the district school afforded during its three months session in the winter. In 1855, he came by way of boat, the "Star Polar," to Missouri, locating at St. Joseph, near which city he assumed the management of a farm of 200 acres, located in Andrew County. After his marriage in 1857, he located on a farm of 80 acres in Andrew County, which he purchased and conducted until the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company M, 9th Reg., Missouri Vol. Cav., was mustered in at St. Joseph and campaigned in Missouri under Gen. Odin Guitar. During 1864 he engaged in considerable skirmishing and saw much hard fighting, being captured at Glasgow by Shelly of Price's army. He was paroled and sent to the barracks at St. Louis, and still later to Macon City where he remained until the close of the war. After his discharge he returned to his farm but soon sold out and in the fall of 1865 engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Sixth and Edmond streets, St. Joseph, where he continued for about eight years. He gradually drifted into the general produce business and became highly successful. In 1873 he located on Market square and handled general produce and fruits, particularly apples. He now buys and sells from 200 to 250 cars of apples a season, shipping to various points in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, doing all business from his office in St. Joseph. He deals in eggs, butter and potatoes in car-load lots, general farm produce, onions, berries and various small fruits. He is the oldest commission merchant in the city. He has been identified with many industries of the

city and was at one time a large stockholder in the Llano Live Stock & Land Company, which owned some 30,000 acres of land in Texas. He is considered one of the most enterprising and prosperous business men of Buchanan County and has been blessed with success in whatsoever business he has turned his hand. He is public-spirited and has at all times the welfare of his home city at heart.

Mr. Sandusky was married in 1857 to Serelda Potter, who was born in Caldwell County, Missouri, and is a daughter of John Potter, an early settler in this State. This union has been without issue, but in 1871 they took a niece of Mrs. Sandusky to raise, namely: Serelda Olive Ford. In 1879, they took a nephew of our subject to raise, Oliver A. Sandusky, Jr. The latter married Mabel Matthews, of Hampton, Kansas, and they have three children: Richard and Jacob, born in Hamlin, Kansas, and Thomas, born in St. Joseph. He is identified with our subject in business and has given evidence of superior business ability. Serelda Olive Ford was married in 1880 to James S. Polk, and they are the parents of five sons and two daughters, as follows: Mabel S., born in St. Joseph; Paul H.; Ethel F.; Glenn Scott; Oliver Baxter; James Samuel; and George.

Politically, Oliver A. Sandusky is a supporter of Democratic principles and is always deeply interested in his party's success. He and his wife reside in their comfortable home at No. 720 South 10th street.

 AMES R. FLEMING, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Washington township, Buchanan County, has had a most interesting and varied career in the business world. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, February 2, 1827, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Ryan) Fleming, both natives of Ireland where they lived all their lives.

Daniel Fleming engaged in farming in Ireland and remained there throughout life. He had three brothers who came to America,—Thomas, James and Michael,—all of whom served in the War of 1812. He and his wife were parents of the following children: James R.; Malachi; John; Thomas; Daniel; Anthony; and Margaret, who lives in Dublin, Ireland. Our subject and his sister are the only survivors of this family.

James R. Fleming attended the subscription

schools of his native country and lived at home until he reached the age of 19 years. He then came to America on a sailing vessel, the trip consuming 21 days, and landed in Quebec. He went from there to Franklin County, New York, where he worked on a railroad, then went to Cattaraugus County, New York. One year later he went to Rochester, and from there to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he remained one season. He went to West Virginia for a short time, then to Maysville, Kentucky, where for three years he worked on a turnpike and followed farming. He next went to Arkansas, where he did some ditching, then to New Orleans, where he spent the winter. Returning North, he located in St. Louis for a time, then came to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1852. Here he engaged in contracting on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and later did street grading. He also conducted a dray and transfer line here for a period of five years, after which he went West to Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana and other Western States, remaining in the West a period of seven years. He came back to Buchanan County and purchased 80 acres of undeveloped land in section 34, township 57, range 34, Washington township, which he subsequently added to until at the present time he has 165 acres. It was mostly wild land, with a small clearing and old buildings. He has placed it under a high state of cultivation, fenced it and built a good home and substantial barns and out-buildings. He raises wheat, oats, corn and hay, and has his place well stocked with cattle, horses, mules and hogs. He also raises some fruit. Mrs. Fleming has gained an enviable reputation as a butter maker, and has a ready sale for this commodity on the St. Joseph market. Mr. Fleming is purely a self-made man, and such success as he has attained has come solely through hard labor and judicious management.

James R. Fleming was married in 1856 to Lydia Miller, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 1, 1835, and is a daughter of David H. and Elizabeth (BoDair) Miller, her father being a native of Switzerland and her mother, of France. Her parents were married in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and from there moved to Wayne County, Ohio, moving to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1847. Mr. Miller owned 240 acres in Washington township, and a block in St. Joseph, and was well known here. He moved to Bond County, Illinois, where he died. He spoke five different languages and served as interpreter for President Lincoln. He and his

wife had five children: Kate; Samuel, of Bond County, Illinois; Jonas, of Carroll County, Missouri; Sophia, deceased; and Lydia. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have five children: Mary Ann, wife of John Hayes, of St. Joseph; Margaret, wife of John Smith, of St. Joseph; John, of St. Joseph; Jennie (deceased), who was the wife of George Smith; and Elizabeth. They have adopted two sons,—Henry and George Masters,—who conduct the affairs of the farm. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and served as school director five years. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church at Saxton.



WILLIAM F. MARSH, one of the well-known farmers of Tremont township, Buchanan County, located on a fine farm of 130 acres in section 15, township 56, range 34, belongs to an old pioneer family of Tremont township. He was born near Mount Airy, Surry County, North Carolina, September 11, 1836, and is a son of Henry H. and Elizabeth (Gordon) Marsh.

The parents of Mr. Marsh were both natives of Surry County, where they married and lived until 1854, when they removed to Buchanan County, Missouri. Mr. Marsh died in the following year, leaving his widow with seven children, namely: John P., deceased; Squire V., deceased in Alabama; William F., of this sketch; Mary A., wife of James Poe, of St. Joseph; Samuel N., a farmer of Platte County, Missouri; Granville H., deceased; and Sarah H., wife of William Wyatt, of St. Joseph.

The educational opportunities which are almost forced upon the children of the present day were not afforded our subject in his youth. The death of his father, soon after the removal of the family to its pioneer home, threw much of the responsibility for the family's welfare upon his young shoulders and he made it his business to care for his mother until her death in 1879 and to assist the younger members of the family.

On June 14, 1864, Mr. Marsh was married to Mary M. Dowell, who was born in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, and is a daughter of Lorenzo D. and Minerva Jane (Atkinson) Dowell, both natives of Breckenridge County. Mr. Dowell came to Buchanan County in the fall of 1854 and settled on the farm now occupied by our subject. At that time it was wild prairie and timber and he was one of the first settlers in this section.



WILLIAM GERNANDT

Game was yet so abundant that deer and wild turkeys could be shot from the doorstep. He lived to clear up a fine farm, which he put in good condition and made many improvements. His death took place here March 11, 1873, but his widow, who was born December 16, 1824, still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Dowell had six children: Nancy E. wife of W. H. Norton, of Talmage, Nebraska; James T., deceased; Mary M., wife of Mr. Marsh; Georgia C., wife of Thomas Jackson of Nebraska City, Nebraska; Griffin P. of St. Joseph, Missouri; and John A., a commercial traveler.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh lived in Tremont township until 1870, when they removed to St. Joseph, where Mr. Marsh was engaged for five years in railroad work, and then returned to the farm. Mrs. Marsh and her mother are both active members of the Christian Church.

At the hospitable Marsh homestead, the genial host has many interesting stories to tell of conditions existing in the county's pioneer days. He has known almost all of the families who have become identified with affairs in Buchanan County since 1854. Although he has always voted the Democratic ticket, he has never cared for political office, his interests always being centered in farming. The family is well known and highly respected in Tremont township.



WILLIAM GERNANDT, one of the respected and esteemed citizens of St. Joseph, who has lived retired from business activity since 1886, was born in Guntersblum, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, June 18, 1833, and is a son of Jacob Gernandt. The story of his successful business career is of interest, as it portrays the rise to wealth of one who was not blessed with the advantages of education or of means, when he started out in the world for himself. He is a self-made man in every respect.

The parents of our subject were both born in Hessen-Darmstadt, the mother being a member of a family named Loos. She died in 1834 and the father died in 1839, leaving a family of four sons: Fred, deceased, who was a resident of Rochester, New York; Jacob, of Auburn, New York; George, deceased, who lived in Jordan, New York; and William.

William Gernandt lost his mother when one

year old and his father when six years of age, and was reared during his orphaned childhood on the farm of Adam Loos, where he made himself useful and attended school until the age of 14 years. He was then apprenticed to the barber's trade and remained with his employer four years. He had carefully saved his money in order to join in America his brother Jacob, who had established himself at Auburn, New York, in the barber business. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel from Liverpool, England; on arriving at New York, he found a welcome from his brother awaiting him. He remained in the latter's employ for 10 months and by that time had become enough accustomed to the ways of the new country to set up a shop of his own at Binghamton, New York, from which city he removed some years later to Syracuse. Next removing to Indianapolis, Indiana, he there carried on his business until 1858, when, in March of that year, he came to St. Joseph, Missouri. He bought out an establishment on Market square, owned by Philip Arnholt, but later sold it back to the former proprietor; however, in 1862, he repurchased the business and carried it on at this place until 1869.

The outbreak of the Civil War caused a disturbance in business all over the country. At one period Mr. Gernandt served as a soldier, in Company D, 25th Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf. In the fall of 1861 he revisited his native land and while there, on June 11, 1862, he married Charlotte Loos, who was also a native of Guntersblum, and a daughter of Adam Loos, whose adopted son he was. Mr. Gernandt brought his bride to America in the same year on the great iron steamship, the "Great Eastern," which was at that time the largest vessel of its kind afloat. He returned to St. Joseph, resumed his former business and also engaged in operating a tannery, in partnership with W. R. Knight, and about the time he closed this plant, in 1872, he became interested in a mercantile business in the line of leather and shoe findings, which he established on North Second street. This business Mr. Gernandt developed into a very large enterprise, on both wholesale and retail lines, and many representatives were employed to cover many of the adjacent States. In 1886 he disposed of his interests in this business and has only been passively interested in other concerns since.

Mr. Gernandt owns considerable valuable property in and bordering the city and also owns stock in a large jewelry house at Pomona, Cali-

fornia. Mr. and Mrs. Gernandt make it their pleasant custom to spend a part of each year in California, where they have many pleasant social ties. They have a handsome residence at No. 309 North 17th street, which has been the family home for 35 years. Their two sons,—William F. and George O.,—are both representative business men, the former being connected with the German-American Bank, and the latter with the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph. The family are consistent members of the German Evangelical Church. Politically, Mr. Gernandt is identified with the Republican party, and socially, is a member of the German Turn-Verein. His portrait accompanies this sketch, being shown on a preceding page.

HON. HARRY KEENE, deceased, formerly county judge of Buchanan County, was also a prominent business citizen of St. Joseph and one of her valued residents. Judge Keene was born in Bristol, England, September 18, 1847, and was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Churchhouse) Keene.

The ancestors of the late Judge Keene, on both paternal and maternal sides, had long been residents of England, the first of the family to come to America being Joseph Keene, his father. In 1850, accompanying a brother, Joseph Keene, he crossed the ocean and located near Dubuque, Iowa, where he began to farm, anxious to found a home to which he could bring his family from their native land. He worked hard, taking pride in what he accomplished, and, apparently with high hopes and eager expectations, started on his return journey in 1855. From that time his fate is shrouded in darkness. The mother subsequently came to America and died at Park Ridge, Cook County, Illinois, in 1877.

The late Judge Keene was one of 13 children and grew up on a farm near Bristol, attending school until the age of 10 years, when he was apprenticed to the drug business. After three years he left this business and entered the employ of a butcher, later becoming fireman on the Bristol & Exeter Railroad. In these changes we can see the strivings of a youth dependent upon his own resources, with no strong backing behind him. After three years of railroad work he turned his eyes to America, and as soon as he could accumulate enough capital he sailed from Liver-

pool and landed safely in the port of New York. He then proceeded directly to Cook County, Illinois, and was employed as a farm hand. Later he came still farther West and when he arrived at St. Joseph, his future home, he accepted railroad work again, becoming fireman on the old Platte Country Railroad, which later became the Missouri Valley and subsequently the Kansas City line.

In 1870 he became an engineer and continued for seven years in service between Kansas City and Omaha, and during all these years never met with a serious accident. In 1877 he retired from railroad work and conducted a restaurant on Edmond street until 1880, when he sold out and turned his attention to manufacturing soda and mineral waters, taking Joseph Hayward as partner. The firm style was Keene & Hayward which continued until 1890, when the business was disposed of. Judge Keene then entered into the real estate business and met with success in this new venture. In 1890 he became interested in the Uvalde Irrigation, Manufacturing & Water Company, of Uvalde County, Texas, and was made secretary of the company.

The death of Judge Keene occurred on June 2, 1900, while but in middle life and in the enjoyment of vigorous mental powers which had made him a factor in business, political and social life. In each circle he had made an indelible impression, and was probably one of the most popular men St. Joseph ever had as a citizen. In 1888 he was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected county judge by a large majority. During the continuance of his term, from January, 1889, to December 31, 1891, he was an indefatigable worker for the county's interests and had the satisfaction of furthering many improvements. Under his direction many improvements were made at the County Poor Farm, county roads were built and strengthened and many reforms were advocated as they came within his jurisdiction. Thoroughly learned in the law, he never applied for admission to the bar until just prior to his death, having completed the course in Sprague's Correspondence School.

Widely known throughout Buchanan County, he was probably best known in other sections on account of his numerous fraternal connections. He was a Mason of high degree and held many official positions. He was deputy grand master of the State of Missouri; was a member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M.; St. Joseph Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; thrice illustrious

master of the Royal and Select Masons, St. Joseph Council, No. 9; a member of St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; a member of Moila Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also a Knight of Pythias and a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workman. He took pride in his Masonic connections and was honored, trusted and beloved by his brothers of the fraternity. In 1880 he became a representative of the subordinate lodge and soon passed through the different offices of the Grand Lodge, being appointed in November, 1892, deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. In 1886 he was made district lecturer of the 12th District of Missouri, which included Buchanan, Andrew and DeKalb counties. From 1887 to 1892 he held this commission and in 1888 was representative from Missouri at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, being appointed by Grand Master William D. Todd.

Judge Keene is survived by a widow. On September 6, 1866, in England, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Dunstan, who was born in that country in 1847, the same year of her husband's birth. A happy and congenial companionship of more than 30 years was severed by his death and there only remains the memory of one who proved himself worthy in every relation of life. His fellow citizens and associates in his many business undertakings mourned the loss of one so well qualified for public life and its many responsibilities, but she mourns the loss of one whose goodness of heart and tender sympathy smoothed her pathway for so long a period.

GEOERGE WASHINGTON PAGE, one of the well-known citizens and successful farmers of Rush township, Buchanan County, who resides on his well-cultivated farm of 150 acres, situated in section 23, belongs to one of the oldest and most honorable pioneer families of Northwestern Missouri. He is a native of this State, born in Platte County, August 18, 1854, and is a son of Jesse and Emily (Plummer) Page.

William Page, the paternal grandfather, was born in Virginia, but removed to Kentucky, where he almost reached the age of 100 years. Jesse Page, his oldest son, was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1845, settling down in the dense wilderness of Platte County, building his home of logs in close proximity to

the wigwams of the Indians and the retreats of the wild creatures of the forest. Coming of a strong and robust ancestry, he was able to put forth almost superhuman efforts in the clearing and cultivation of his land and made the pioneer farm into one of fertility and productiveness. At a later time, he sold this property to one who was spared the toil and hardship endured by its first owner. Mr. Page bought a second farm on which the remainder of his life was passed. Through his farming and stock-raising enterprises, he had accumulated a large capital, and, at death, was considered one of the substantial men of his section, as he also was one of the most highly respected.

The mother of our subject, formerly Emily Plummer, was born in Kentucky 84 years ago. She still survives, revered and beloved by her family and tenderly regarded by many to whom she kindly ministered during the days of pioneering in the early times in Platte County. Her cheerful sympathy and assistance in times of trouble and sickness made her beloved in her neighborhood and it is hoped that many more peaceful years may be enjoyed by her. The children of Jesse and Emily (Plummer) Page were: Frank, of Platte County, Missouri; John W., of DeKalb; Elizabeth (Mrs. Osborne), of Buchanan County; William, deceased; Amanda (Mrs. Rees), deceased; Louisa (Mrs. Lawson), of Platte County; George W., of this sketch; Melissa (Mrs. Holland), of Kansas; James, of Oakland, California; Alice (Mrs. Hargrove); Charles, of Buchanan County; and Amy, wife of Luther Brown, of Platte County.

Our subject obtained the best education afforded at that time in the schools of Platte County, which he attended during the winter sessions until the age of 20 years. He then began farming for himself in Buchanan County, to which he had moved in 1875, and resided in Bloomington township for 24 years. Mr. Page returned to Platte County for two years, but came back to Buchanan County and settled on his present fine farm in Rush township, which he has operated ever since, extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has given a great deal of attention to the raising and breeding of fine stock and has done much in this section to improve the quality of the stock. He is justly regarded one of the leading farmers of Rush township.

On January 7, 1875, Mr. Page was married to Alice Gore, -who is a daughter of the late

Henry Gore, a farmer of Rush township. They have had a family of five children, namely: Ollie May, who married Thomas R. Cook, of DeKalb, and has two children,—Bryant and Earl; William Henry, who married Geneva Allison, daughter of William Allison, and has one daughter,—Ruth Ann; Jesse J., a farmer of Rush township, who married Nellie Yocum, daughter of John Yocum, and has one daughter,—Ruby A.; Cleveland, who married Edith Gardner, daughter of Frank Gardner; and George, who lives at home.

Although Mr. Page has never consented to accept public office, he has always done his full duty as a public-spirited citizen, has taken a deep interest in township improvements and has supported educational measures. Politically, he is a Democrat. His membership in the Central Protective Association was the result of one-time local conditions, which made such organization necessary. With his family, he belongs to the Christian Church, to which he has always given a liberal support.



MARTIN HERSCH is possibly the oldest of the pioneers of Buchanan County now living. He came to this county in 1839 and the following year entered a claim in section 36,

Center township, on which he has resided ever since. He was born in Rofo township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1817, and is a son of Martin and Katherine (Shade) Hersch, being of German parentage.

It is not known definitely whether Martin Hersch, Sr., was born in Germany or in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, but he spent the greater part of his life in that county and died there about 1831. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. Martin Hersch's marriage to Katherine Shade, who was born in Germany, was blessed with the following issue: Henry, who died in Pennsylvania; Martin; John, who died in Pennsylvania; Katherine, deceased; and Fannie (Musser), deceased. Mrs. Hersch formed a second marital union with Jacob Kessler, by whom she had a son and two daughters.

At the age of 16 years, our subject began to learn the trade of a cooper, and served an apprenticeship of two years. He then worked at the trade of a painter two years. At the age of 22 years, he left the old homestead and went to Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in coopering for

a year. He then went to Terre Haute, Indiana, and other points along the Wabash River, where he followed his trade and was employed in the steamboat service until 1839. He then came West, on a steamboat to Liberty, Missouri, thence to Buchanan County by team, and here he has resided ever since. In the early days he made barrels for Joseph Robidoux, the founder of the city of St. Joseph. He followed farming with a great deal of success and at the same time plied his trade as a cooper. He has a farm of 244 acres in section 36, Center township, and on this property first lived in a cabin, 14 by 14 feet, the first four or five years without a floor to it. In 1860, he built a commodious home for those days, and has since added to and modernized it. He has a model farm, with good substantial barns and out-buildings, and has a fine orchard of nine acres. During the Civil War he served in the Missouri State Militia under Captain Hunter, and assisted in the capture of a great many Rebels. He also participated in the battle at Lexington, known as the Lone Jack fight. He had horses and considerable other property stolen from him during the war. He was originally a Whig in politics, and later a Republican. For one of his years he is wonderfully preserved. He enjoys the full use of his mental faculties, and is possessed of a wonderful power of sight, being able to read readily without the aid of glasses.

In 1845, Mr. Hersch was joined in marriage with Mary Jane Raney, who was born in Tennessee, December 17, 1827, and was a daughter of George and Margaret (Osborne) Raney. She died March 31, 1893, leaving three children: Henry and George (twins), born February 1, 1847; and Katherine (Bell). George Hersch manages his father's farm. He was married September 12, 1869, to Minnie McWilliams, who was born in Carroll County, July 5, 1851, and is a daughter of David and Elizabeth McWilliams. They have seven children: William M., of South Dakota; Leonard R., of Nebraska; Mary, deceased; Margaret (Oxford), of Nebraska; Frank B., of Nebraska; Lydia, who lives with our subject; and Ival, of Nebraska. Henry Hersch, the twin of George, lives in this county and has two children: James and Sarah M. Katherine (Bell) is a widow and has three children: Oscar E., James H. and Martin A.

Martin Hersch also reared two girls, Isabelle and Arabelle Atchison (twins), who were orphan cousins of Mrs. Hersch. Arabelle is now Mrs. Anderson and resides in Kansas City, and Isa-



HON. JOHN T. CHESNUT

belle is Mrs. Paton, a resident of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Hersch has always kept open door for all his friends, who delight in accepting of his hospitality. He has three carp ponds upon his estate, fed by springs, and his neighbors and friends are wont to spend many pleasant hours fishing here. He is representative of the highest type of citizenship, is deeply interested in the affairs of importance to his community and country, and has ever evinced a public spirit.

HON. JOHN T. CHESNUT, judge of the County Court of Buchanan County, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is a pioneer citizen of this community, where he has lived since 1842. He is one of 13 children born to Andrew C. and Evaline (Jones) Chesnut. The father was born and reared in the State of Kentucky where he followed the life of a planter until 1842, in which year he came West to Buchanan County, Missouri. Here he followed farming in the southern part of the county until his death. He was an honored citizen, and had the respect of his fellow citizens to a marked degree.

John T. Chesnut was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, August 12, 1839, and was three years of age when his parents removed to Buchanan County, Missouri. He was reared on his father's farm and received his educational training in the private schools. He then took up mercantile and agricultural pursuits, which he successfully followed until 1894. In that year he was elected to the office of circuit clerk on the Democratic ticket; he was re-elected in 1898 and filled that office until 1902. On May 25, 1904, he was appointed by the Governor of Missouri to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Stanton as judge of the County Court of Buchanan County. He has since filled the office with credit and was the choice of his party for the nomination to succeed himself. He is a man of great ability and stands well in public opinion.

Judge Chesnut was united in marriage with Edna Nidy, a daughter of John Nidy, who was a very prosperous farmer of Buchanan County. Mrs. Chesnut was called to her final rest on February 13, 1904, leaving her husband and one daughter, Mrs. Carrie T. Stagner, to mourn her loss. The family home is at No. 312 South 17th street, St. Joseph. Politically, Judge Chesnut has

always been unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order.



WILLIAM D. PYNE, one of the prominent citizens of Agency township, Buchanan County, and a leading agriculturist, resides in section 7, on his fine farm of 180 acres, located in sections 6 and 7. Mr. Pyne was born in Augusta County, Virginia, September 5, 1855, and is a son of Marshall B. and Margaret S. (Douglas) Pyne.

The Pyne family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Its early members settled in Pennsylvania and there the grandfather of our subject was born. He went from Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, to Virginia and settled in Clarke County, where Marshall B. Pyne was born, in 1825. In his early life he taught school in his native locality and then went to Philadelphia as bookkeeper for Oliver Martin & Company, wholesale merchants, and on his return resumed teaching. Three years after his marriage, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, bought a farm of 160 acres, to which he later added 20 acres, and lived on this farm all his remaining years, dying June 21, 1897. He set out the four-acre orchard and he built the present comfortable residence of our subject. He was a well-informed man, and in some ways was ahead of his time. With the liberality of thought of the present day, he probably could have adjusted himself both politically and religiously. A Whig, then a Know Nothing, he later became identified with the Democratic party. Reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church, he did not subscribe to its ritual entirely, in later life leaning more in the direction of the Presbyterian faith, which church he attended. He married Margaret S. Douglas, who was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 27, 1827, and she still survives, one of the most active members of our subject's family. Her children are: William D., Mary M., Katherine and Jeb, all living on the old homestead. The maternal descent is German, and the maternal grandparents were William and Eliza Douglas, of Pennsylvania.

William D. Pyne has been a resident on the home farm since 1856. It is one of the highly improved farms of the county. In addition to his farm, Mr. Pyne has other interests, being secretary of the board of directors of the Farmers' Bank at Agency.

Politically, he is a Democrat. He has long been one of the leading members of the Presbyterian Church, one of its deacons, and is a man who lives an honest, upright, exemplary life. He has never married. The old homestead is now, as in former days, a center of hospitality.



ST. JOSEPH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE (CHRISTIAN BROTHERS).

How many memories the name of this famous educational institution brings to the minds of many of the leading business men, not only of St. Joseph, where it was established in 1865, but to successful and representative men all over the State. Under the teaching and supervision of the Christian Brothers, youthful minds are directed into proper channels, morals are protected and virtues nourished, and, from the bottom of the ladder, students are trained, step by step, until they are qualified for almost any position in commercial, public or social life.

The headquarters of this representative body of the Catholic Church is at Paris, France, but many branches have been established in the United States. The beginning of the work at St. Joseph, was in a building which had been erected by the noted pioneer priest, Father James Power, a good and holy man, and its first director was Brother Noah. This building had been used as barracks by the soldiers during the Civil War, and one of the first fruits of peace was the opening of the structure as an educational institution. In 1886 the present imposing building was erected at great cost, and was thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement contributive to the mental and physical development of the students. These come from all over the country, accommodations being provided for a large number, the present roll including some 300 students. The college curriculum is kept up to a very high standard, comparing favorably with other colleges throughout the country. The present officers of the college are: Rev. Brother Liguori, president; Brother Novatian, vice-president; Brother Flavian, secretary; and Brother Gerardus, treasurer.

The Christian Brothers are, to the students, just what the name implies. All are highly educated men, thoroughly fitted through natural gifts and scholarly training, to direct the educational aspirations of any youth, and they are much more,

for they have been selected by the highest church authority, for their special virtues of patience, gentle sympathy, firmness and spirit of Christian brotherhood. If a student should gain absolutely no mental training here, which would be impossible, the daily association with this band of educated, refined and earnest men, who have dedicated their whole lives to this work, would be an advantage beyond price. While the Catholic faith is the one recognized in the institution, students of other denominations are welcomed, no interference being made with their religious beliefs.

St. Joseph is justly proud of her prominence in many directions; her great business centers, her public improvements, her substantial citizens and her refined and intellectual social life, but, probably, most of her educational institutions, and not the least of these is the St. Joseph Commercial College, under the management of the Christian Brothers.



WINFIELD SCOTT MORRISON.

M. D., a prominent member of the medical fraternity in Buchanan County, a member of the Buchanan County Medical Society, member of the American Medical Association and examiner for various life insurance companies, and an eminently successful practitioner at Rushville, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, April 28, 1852, and is a son of David S. and Eliza (Heyter) Morrison.

The Morrison family is of Scotch, Irish and German ancestry. Frederick Morrison, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Morrison, was born in Limerick, Ireland, came to America in early manhood and located in Virginia. After coming to this country, he married Elizabeth Smith, who was born November 25, 1774, in Germany. She was a woman of great piety and subject well remembers seeing her read her old Dutch Bible. Their children were: William D.; David S.; Squire; Nancy (Mrs. Helphestine); Eliza (Pope); Mary, wife of John Nealis; and Martha, wife of Charles Nealis. Frederick Morrison and wife both died in Virginia.

David S. Morrison, father of Dr. Morrison, was born February 5, 1802, in Virginia, where he taught school for several years after completing his education. In 1834 he removed to Fleming County, Kentucky, where he engaged in farm-

ing, an occupation he followed during the whole of his active life. His death occurred February 8, 1875.

In 1833, David S. Morrison married Eliza Heyter, who was born in Virginia, June 14, 1816, and was a daughter of Esau and Elizabeth (Ellison) Heyter. Esau Heyter was a prominent planter, the owner of many slaves, and operated a mill at what was known as Heyter's Crossing, of the Holston River, in Washington County, Virginia. The children born to David S. Morrison and wife were: William H., born September 10, 1836, a farmer of Fleming County, Kentucky; Frank Andrews, born September 25, 1840, now deceased, who was a large live-stock dealer; Henry Clay, born June 14, 1843, who served through the Civil War, a member of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Vol. Cav., and is now a farmer in Fleming County; Elizabeth Jane, born October 18, 1845, who married Robert Story, a successful farmer of Fleming County; Leander Cox, born August 15, 1850, now deceased, who was a Kentucky farmer; Winfield Scott, our subject; Mary Ellison (Mrs. Carey), born August 15, 1854, who resides in Fleming County; Charles Nealis, born August 31, 1856, who died October 15, 1862, from an attack of diphtheria; Martha Bell, born April 29, 1858, who married Richard Graham, a brick manufacturer of Chandler, Oklahoma, and son of Hon. Robert Graham, of Fleming County. The mother of this family died in 1881. Both David S. Morrison and wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he filled the office of steward for many years. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party.

Winfield S. Morrison obtained his early education in the common schools in his native locality, completing the course at the age of 16 years. His 17th year was spent at College Hill Academy, a noted educational institution, near Richmond, Kentucky. For the subsequent five years, he followed teaching as a profession, commanding salaries ranging from \$40 to \$150 per month, and filling positions from that of pedagogue of a country school to that of principal of the High School at Hillsboro, Kentucky. During this period he attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and was graduated both from the business and engineering departments, and later completed the scientific course in this institution. For the next three years he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and was graduated with the class of 1880.

After this thorough preparation, in several professional lines, Dr. Morrison gave himself a year of recreation, spending a large portion of it Kentucky, and then took up the serious duties for which he was so well equipped in every way. He selected Rushville, Buchanan County, Missouri, as the field of his life work and has continued in the practice of medicine here ever since, and, both as practitioner and consulting physician, is known all over Buchanan County. Always abreast of the times and keeping in close touch with all scientific advance in his profession, he took a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate Medical School, at Chicago. He owns one of the most comprehensive libraries in the county, and the range of subjects indicates the varied interests and intellectual inclinations of a scholarly man. The collection of medical works includes every branch of the science and through their study Dr. Morrison has been materially assisted in solving perplexing problems which face every sincere practitioner.

The Doctor has always taken a great interest in promoting the educational facilities of Rushville. The graded school was established mainly through his efforts and not only did he give time and effort, but contributed liberally of his means when the school fund was found insufficient to meet the demands. He served many years on the School Board and when he resigned an article appeared in the Rushville paper, from which we quote the following: "As school trustee, the Doctor was the man for the position. He has an excellent education, besides he used to rank among the finest teachers in the State of Kentucky. These advantages, combined with his business qualifications, made him a very competent and valuable man in the management of school affairs, and it is doubtful if a man of his qualifications to fill the vacancy can be found."

On September 15, 1881, Dr. Morrison was united in marriage with Allie Lee Wells, who is a daughter of Elder J. M. and Elizabeth Wells. Mrs. Morrison was born May 15, 1867, at Rushville, Missouri, where she is highly esteemed for her womanly character. Dr. and Mrs. Morrison have had eight children, namely: Virgil, Paul S., Althea, Hannibal, Ruth, Mary Irene, Ethel Marguerite and Anna Mable. Virgil, born July 25, 1882, now a student in the Ensworth Medical College, at St. Joseph, will graduate in the class of 1905. Paul S., born July 11, 1884, after completing a three-years course at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas, has entered his father's

drug store, which is the leading pharmacy in the town. Ruth, the fifth member of the family, died in childhood. Mrs. Morrison is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

Dr. Morrison has always been identified with the Democratic party. His fraternal connection is with the Free Masons. He is one of the town's prominent, public-spirited and representative citizens, and he is justly regarded with high esteem, both from a personal and professional standpoint.

JAMES HORIGAN. The death of the late James Horigan at his beautiful home in St. Joseph, removed from this city one of its pioneer business men, and one whose great financial success may be directly attributed to his perseverance, application, patient industry and his keen, intelligent and trained habits of observation. Mr. Horigan was born in Ireland and was a true representative of a country that has contributed to America many of her most worthy citizens.

The late Mr. Horigan came to the United States in 1850 and 10 years later established himself at St. Joseph, Missouri. Here he founded the great business now known all over the country as the Horigan Supply Company. Its beginning, like that of many other important enterprises, was small and insignificant and thus it required more business ability to expand than if a large capital had been invested. He was thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the plumbing and associated lines of business and, when St. Joseph was ready to extend her system of public improvements, Mr. Horigan was the recognized authority on work in his line. As years passed, he still stood at the head of his constantly expanding business and he was permitted to see it the largest and most important house of its line in the West. The Horigan Supply Company, which is located at Nos. 209-211 South Fourth street, St. Joseph, is known all over the country as manufacturers and jobbers of plumbers', gas and steamfitters' supplies, pumps, wrought iron pipe, fittings, Eclipse cylinder and engine oils and engine and mill supplies. At the death of Mr. Horigan, the management of this large concern fell into the capable hands of the founder's only son, John J. Horigan, who is president of the company and one of the leading young business men of St. Joseph.

During his many years of business life at St. Joseph, the late Mr. Horigan not only amassed a large fortune, but he also made for himself an enviable reputation as a business man of sound judgment, unquestioned integrity, and, without filling any public office, was considered one of the city's most useful citizens.

Mr. Horigan was survived by his widow (who is now deceased) and by one son and three daughters. The son, John J. Horigan, was born in St. Joseph, October 10, 1869, and, as noted, occupies a prominent place in the city's business life. One daughter is the wife of Joseph Flynn, who is secretary and has charge of the counting room of the Horigan Supply Company; a second daughter is the wife of Otto H. Quentin, proprietor of the O. H. Quentin Drug Company, and interested in the Quentin-Knight Millinery Company, both of St. Joseph; and the third is the wife of Thomas P. Holland, who is senior member of the Holland & O'Brien Shoe Company, of St. Joseph, and treasurer of the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, of St. Joseph.

Mr. Horigan was a worthy member of the Catholic Church. He was of an exceptionally genial disposition, was extremely generous and kind-hearted and the occasion was never known when he was not willing to assist those less fortunate than himself. To a remarkable degree he had the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens and the devotion of his immediate family was marked. As a token of their love and respect, they erected the beautiful stone structure, of Gothic architecture, in Mount Olivet Cemetery, known as the Horigan Memorial Chapel. Its estimated cost was \$10,000, but as a token of filial love its value can not be measured. No man of Mr. Horigan's material and moral worth can pass away from a community without his loss being deeply felt; few depart leaving behind the record of more good deeds, more generous benefactions or more kindly impulses, than the late James Horigan.

JOHAN G. ADAMS. For many years the late John G. Adams was a prominent farmer and valued citizen of Buchanan County. He was a native of Missouri, born in St. Charles County, October 18, 1840, and died in his home in section 31, township 57, range 34, in Washington township, December 23, 1891. He was a son of John and Margaret (Gill) Adams.

John Adams, our subject's father, was born in Virginia but passed the greater part of his life in Missouri, locating in St. Charles County as a boy and following farming and tanning. He married Margaret Gill, of Missouri, and they had a family of seven daughters and three sons.

John G. Adams remained at home until the opening of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Union Army, entering Company E, First Reg., Kansas Vol. Inf., and after serving three years was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, but he reenlisted and served until the close of the war. He was attached to the command under General Grant and took part in the great battles of that part of the army, including Shiloh and Corinth. Although he escaped wounds, he suffered for a time with fever and one occasion had a very narrow escape from death, his horse being shot from under him.

After the close of the war, he returned to St. Charles County and took a course in a commercial college, but in 1866 he came to Buchanan County and engaged in farm work and carpentering. Late he entered the employ of Frank Thompson, one of the large farmers of Washington township, who later became his father-in-law. After the death of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Adams purchased the farm and continued to operate it until his death, as mentioned above. He was a man of more than ordinary prominence in his locality, possessing all those qualities which command the respect of the public and win the esteem of acquaintances. Politically, a Democrat, he declined many proffers of political office but willingly served on the School Board and in agricultural organizations. At the time of his decease he was president of the Farmers' Alliance and president of the Central Protective Association. For years he had been a member of the Presbyterian Church and a liberal contributor to its various works of benevolence. He was a Mason.

In 1867 Mr. Adams was married to Mary F. Thompson, who was born in Washington township, Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a daughter of Frank and Mahulda (Lynch) Thompson. Frank Thompson was born May 18, 1813, in Sumner County, Tennessee, and died in Buchanan County, Missouri, April 18, 1870. He was reared in Tennessee and came to Buchanan County by wagon, in 1843, one of the earliest pioneers. He preempted 160 acres of wild land, the present farm of our subject, and continued its cultivation through life. He took a prom-

inent part in all matters of public concern in the township and was recognized as one of the leading men of his day in his locality. Mr. Thompson married, first, Sarah Jane Bagby, of Kentucky, who died two years after the family came to Missouri. Their children were: Robert M., of Oklahoma Territory; William L., of Holt County, Missouri; and Anna E., deceased, who was the wife of George Hurst. He married, second, Mahulda Lynch, who was born in Allen County, Kentucky, February 6, 1824. She still resides on the old homestead with her daughter, Mrs. Adams, from whom she has never been separated for even one day. Eight children were born to this marriage, namely: Mary F. (Mrs. Adams), widow of our subject; Zuriah, who died December 2, 1863; Willis, who died in infancy; Flora, who is the wife of Henry Higgins, of Andrew County, Missouri; Malinda, who is the wife of John Miner, a farmer living near Easton, Missouri; and Mahulda F. Sarah Jane and Alice who are deceased. The children of Mr. Thompson were all given the best educational opportunities afforded by the local schools. Mr. Thompson was always identified with the Democratic party but he never cared for political honors. He possessed considerable medical knowledge and frequently answered calls miles distant, to prescribe for his neighbors' ailments. He was a member of the Baptist Church. In the deaths of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Adams, Washington township lost two of its most respected and honored men. Both were men of the highest integrity and both reared families, whose members, under their training, have grown to be good and worthy members of society. In the early days when Mr. Thompson built his little cabin in the wilderness here, he displayed the traits of character which made him a natural leader, a position he held as long as he lived. His memory is still held in high regard, not only as one of the early pioneers, but as a man of worth and sterling character.

The late Mr. Adams was survived by his widow and a part of his family of seven children, the record being as follows: Allen F., born October 2, 1869, deceased February 24, 1890; Ada T., born December 2, 1872, who is the wife of Robert Heger of Saxton,—she attended the Sisters' school at Chillicothe, Missouri; Opal, born February 13, 1875, who married Paul Uhlig, of Gentry County, Missouri, and has three children,—John, Robert and Allen; James H., born February 21, 1879, deceased July 2, 1893; John

Quincy, born April 15, 1882, who married Grace Snyder and conducts a livery business in Gentry County, Missouri,—he attended the Lexington Military School one year; Mary Adelia, born February 24, 1884, deceased September 11, 1884; and Robert H., born November 14, 1888, who is now attending college at St. Joseph.

JOHN FRANCIS FOGG, one of the well-known farmers and stock-raisers of Agency township, Buchanan County, the owner of 200 well-improved acres situated in section 7, township 56, range 34, was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia, November 28, 1831, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (O'Neale) Fogg.

Thomas Fogg spent his whole life in Virginia, where he died at the age of 74 years. He was a large planter. Politically, he was a Whig. He married Mary O'Neale, who was born in Virginia and died aged 84 years. She was a daughter of Daniel O'Neale, a millwright by trade, who spent his life in Virginia. Our subject was born in his Grandfather O'Neale's house. He was the eldest of 10 children, the others being: James, of Washington township, this county; Joseph, of Holt County, Missouri; Mary, deceased; Elizabeth, Mildred and Jane, of Virginia; Adeline, deceased; Charles Elias, of Virginia; and Thomas, deceased.

Our subject remained on his father's farm until 21 years of age and then learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked several years. When his uncle William O'Neale and the latter's family proposed moving to Missouri, he concluded to accompany them. Transportation in those days was by wagon and boat and these agencies were used to convey the family and belongings first to St. Louis, and then to St. Joseph. Mr. Fogg is always accustomed to say that he walked the greater part of the distance. He worked at his trade in St. Joseph until 1867, when he married and then went to farming, working with his father-in-law for four years. The latter gave him a small tract which he himself increased to 100 acres and later added 100 more, and now has one of the good farms of Agency township. He raises grain and stock, his land being well situated for the large production of both.

In 1867, Mr. Fogg was married to Helen Dysart, who was born in Kentucky and is a daughter of Col. James Dysart, and they have six

children, namely: Mary, who married Frank Ewing, of Washington township, and has one child,—Francis; Adaline, who married William Lower, of Washington township, and has two children,—Beatrice and John Francis; James Thomas, residing at home; William Gentry, the namesake of a candidate for Governor, who runs a feed mill in St. Joseph; Pearl, who lives at home; and Sam Jones, named after the noted revivalist.

The Fogg family is probably of English extraction. It is widely distributed and the name is found among agriculturists and business and professional men. During last July a reunion of the family was held, which was attended by more than 200 members. It was a very interesting occasion.

Politically, Mr. Fogg has always been identified with the Democratic party, but takes only a good citizen's interest, not seeking any official position. He has served in school offices and during the Civil War was in the "Paw-Paw Militia." Mr. Fogg is a very well-known citizen and on account of his sterling traits of character has many friends.

GEORGE W. GILMAN, one of the representative farmers of Lake township, Buchanan County, residing on his well-improved farm of 225 acres in section 26, was born at Rushville, Buchanan County, November 6, 1873, and is a son of Henry and Polly Ann (Watson) Gilman.

The Gilman family is of English descent. Henry Gilman, father of our subject, was born in England and came to America at the age of 15 years. Soon after his arrival, he secured work at Chicago, Illinois, as a day laborer and continued there for some time. Removing to Buchanan County, Missouri, he obtained employment as a section hand on the Burlington road, at Rushville. His efficiency soon gained him promotion and for 20 years he served that road as foreman. Since 1904 he has lived at St. Joseph. Henry Gilman married Polly Ann Watson, who is a daughter of Elijah Watson, who was a prominent farmer of Buchanan County. The six children born to them were: Frederick, an employee of the Burlington road at Rushville; Margaret, wife of Albert Conard, section foreman on the Burlington road in Iowa; Kate, wife of T. Jefferson Fenton, a farmer of Bloomington township, this county; Beatrice and Edward, who live at home; and

George, of this sketch. Mr. Gilman has always been a member of the Democratic party since reaching his majority. He was one of the charter members of the Rushville lodge of Odd Fellows.

George Gilman completed his education in the public schools of Rushville when 20 years of age and then began to farm. After two years of tilling the soil, he began work as a section hand on the Burlington road, but three years later returned to agricultural pursuits. For the past five years he has devoted all his attention to the management of his large farm, which he has developed into one of the best and most productive in his part of the township. His improvements are all of a substantial character and add both to the attractiveness and to the value of the place.

On December 23, 1897, Mr. Gilman was married to Lucy Fenton, who is a daughter of Alfred and Alice (Long) Fenton, of Rushville. They have two interesting children: Alfred and Beatrice.

Mr. Gilman has always been identified with the Democratic party. He is associated with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows at Rushville. Both as a man and citizen, he is held in esteem. While no seeker for political office, he has always taken a good citizen's interest in public affairs, has advocated the election to positions of trust of men in whom the public could place reliance, and has favored all educational movements and desirable agricultural legislation.



EDWARD SAMUEL GARNER, M. D.

The death of the late Dr. Edward Samuel Garner, at his beautiful home in St. Joseph, on July 7, 1899, removed from the professional ranks of this city a physician and surgeon of eminent worth. Dr. Garner was born November 28, 1861, in Richmond, Missouri, and was a son of Dr. Henry C. and Eugenia (Hudnall) Garner, of Richmond, Missouri. Dr. Henry C. Garner was a son of Col. Jesse and Dosa (Trigg) Garner, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a daughter of Gen. Stephen Trigg, of Bedford County, Virginia.

Col. John Trigg, father of General Trigg, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army and was a member of Congress from the Bedford district in Virginia. In 1797 he was elected to the House of Representatives and served in that body until 1804. Gen. Stephen Trigg was married, in 1790, to Elizabeth Clark, a daughter of

Judge Robert Clark, a Revolutionary officer, and in 1794 removed from Bedford County, Virginia, to Clark County, Kentucky, with his own family and that of Judge Clark. The latter was a member of the convention that framed the second constitution of Kentucky, at Frankfort, August 17, 1799. The Clark family was one of distinction, a son of Judge Clark becoming Governor of Kentucky. General Trigg was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1816-17 and in the following year he removed to Howard County, Missouri, and served as a member of the House of Representatives of Missouri during the sessions of 1822 and 1823 and was also made a major-general of the Missouri State Militia.

Dr. Henry C. Garner, the grandson of General Trigg, was born in Howard County, Missouri, and graduated from a medical college in Kentucky. He became an eminent physician and surgeon and his mantle fell upon his son, the late Dr. Edward S. Garner of this biography.

The subject of this sketch acquired a good fundamental education in the public schools and then entered upon the study of medicine for which he had natural and inherited impulses. He was a student of the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis for two years. After his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, he entered the Presbyterian Hospital, in that city, and was associated with that great institution as surgeon for four years.

In 1885, Dr. Garner located at St. Joseph, Missouri, and almost immediately took a place in the front rank of his profession. Much of his energy was directed to the practice of surgery and in this branch his skill soon won him a great reputation. At the time of his death, Dr. Garner was chief surgeon of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway; chief surgeon of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, and was consulting surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. For several years he was a member of the Missouri State Board of Health, being an appointee of Governor Stone.

Dr. Garner's genius for surgery was well known, and many a life has been prolonged for years of usefulness by his skill and many a sufferer has been relieved from acute anguish because of his ministrations. His death left heavy hearts in many bosoms, for hundreds have the memory of the kind deeds he so willingly performed and the marvels of cure his skill accom-

plished. Early in life he achieved marked distinction but carried his honors with a noble simplicity. Cultured himself, he emphasized in his lectures the need and helpfulness of broad culture and general education and believed himself to be all the better physician and able surgeon because he was a thorough scholar and a cultivated gentleman.

Dr. Garner was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but was not actively identified with any religious body. Of a genial, social nature, he took his recreation in the Benton and Country clubs, of St. Joseph, being a member of both, and enjoyed social life as far as faithful attention to his practice permitted. He was also a member of the Commercial Club of St. Joseph, and always took a lively interest in the city to which he had devoted so many years of his life and where he had earned lasting fame.

Dr. Garner appreciated his membership in the Society of Sons of the Revolution, which came through the services of his great-great-grandfather, John Trigg, captain of Virginia troops in 1778.

Dr. Garner was married on February 17, 1891, to Louise Steinacker, who is a daughter of Charles Steinacker, a prominent merchant of St. Joseph. Mrs. Garner still survives, with one son, Edward Samuel, and they reside in one of the most beautiful homes of St. Joseph, which is situated on the corner of Eighth and Faraon streets.

JOHN W. HALTER, one of the prosperous farmers of Buchanan County, Missouri, owning a well-improved farm of 85 acres in section 6, Agency township, was born in Buchanan County, May 15, 1866, and is a son of Anthony and Katherine (Hafner) Halter.

Anthony Halter was born May 10, 1826, in France, and came to the United States with his parents when six years old. His poor mother died on the ship, of cholera, while still in sight of Havre, but the father and children completed the voyage, and settled in Stark County, Ohio, where the father of Anthony owned a half section of land. He married twice and reared a family of 12 children. He died in Stark County, Ohio, aged 85 years. Anthony Halter settled with his father near Canton, Ohio, but in 1857 he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and worked here in the brick-yards until the opening of the Civil War.

He then enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, under Captain Dolman, but served only a few months, being discharged on account of impaired health. He then engaged in farming, having 160 acres in his home place and owning a total of 320 acres in the vicinity. He built the large, comfortable farm house that is now on the property. Here he died July 10, 1890.

The mother of our subject was born in Switzerland, April 20, 1836, and came to the United States with her parents when 12 years of age, making the long voyage of 72 days on a sailing vessel. She died on the homestead, March 3, 1896. Of the family of 12 children, nine survived infancy, namely: Anthony, of Buchanan County; Katherine, of Buchanan County; John W., of this sketch; Louis, who died aged 32 years; Mrs. Sophia Hunter, of Buchanan County; Andrew; Mrs. Mary Magdalena Stock, of this county; Joseph Robert; and Tracy, who died January 1, 1897, aged 17 years.

John W. Halter has spent his entire life in Buchanan County and has always been engaged in farming. He has been very successful in his efforts and is counted among the township's substantial men.

On January 17, 1900, Mr. Halter was married to Catherine Zimmerman, who was born January 5, 1879, at Buffalo, New York, a daughter of Adam and Mary (Beyer) Zimmerman, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who were old friends in Germany, and came to the United States prior to their marriage. They now reside on a farm near St. Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman had six daughters, namely: Mrs. Anna Homer; Mrs. Mary Gibbs; Mrs. Halter; Tracy; Agnes and Carrie, all residents of Buchanan County, the last three residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Halter are valued members of the Catholic Church. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat.

HON. JAMES P. SHEWMAKER, one of the most prominent citizens of Buchanan County, residing on his farm in section 20, township 55, range 33, in Platte township, where he owns 126 acres of well-improved land, was born near Rochester, Andrew County, Missouri, December 7, 1842, and is a son of Woodford and Martha (Martin) Shewmaker.

The Shewmaker family is of Scotch ancestry, but our subject's grandfather was born in Ken-



MR. AND MRS. JAMES W. SHEPHERD AND FAMILY

tucky, to which State earlier members had come from Virginia. The grandfather came to Buchanan County in 1837, entered the present farm of our subject, building a log house on it, 16 by 18 feet in dimensions, which still stands, the oldest house in the township. Once the shelter of a large and happy family, its logs are still sound while many of those who once gathered gladly within its walls have passed away. He put the land under cultivation and here resided all his active life, an honest, upright, industrious man, dying in 1868, at the age of 74 years.

Woodford Shewmaker, father of our subject, was born near Shelbyville, Kentucky, and died in 1849, while on his way to California, at the age of 55 years. He had accompanied his parents to Andrew County, Missouri, where he lived until 1842 and then came to Buchanan County, and farmed on the present farm of our subject until his fatal start to the gold fields of California. His intention was to drive overland, with his ox-team, but he fell a victim to cholera, near Council Grove, Kansas. He married Martha Martin, who was born near Shelbyville, Kentucky, and died on the homestead farm, in Platte township, September 27, 1903, aged 77 years. They had four children, namely: James P., of this sketch; William, of Morgan County, Missouri; Ann Eliza, who died aged 14 years; and Elizabeth, who died aged 10 years.

James P. Shewmaker, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on his present farm to which he was brought in infancy. Although public life has claimed much of his time and attention, he has always continued his interest in agricultural affairs and has satisfactorily proved that an intelligent man can be successful in widely separated spheres of activity. Mr. Shewmaker raises grain, grows fruit and for many years has been one of the large shippers as well as feeders of cattle and hogs. He owns a farm which is considered very valuable, both on account of its location and cultivation and also because of its excellent improvements.

Mr. Shewmaker was reared in the Democratic party, his family always having supported the principles of the organization which has been known under that name. His first presidential vote was cast for George B. McClellan and ever since he has been one of the party leaders in Buchanan County. Twice elected to the State Legislature, he has been justly regarded as a masterful force in public life. His record during both of these terms shows that he was possessed of

the judgment, the tact and ability required for the responsible position and his efficiency was many times proved by the fidelity he displayed in committee work. He was one of the most useful members of the committees on agriculture, life insurance, roads and highways and miscellaneous and unfinished business, frequently devoting a good part of a night to the careful consideration of the questions. On many occasions he has served as delegate to State conventions and has taken an active part in the elections of several of the State executives.

In 1866, Mr. Shewmaker was married to Minerva Rockhold, who was born in Platte township, Buchanan County, Missouri, December 24, 1844, and is a daughter of Asa and Polly Rockhold. They have four children: Samuel, of Agency, who has five children; James L., a student of Central Medical College, of St. Joseph; Mary, who lives at home; and Frank, of Kansas City. The last named is connected with the *Kansas City World* as stereotyper. He has a family of four children.

Mr. Shewmaker is one of the leading members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Hebron, of which he has been a deacon for a long period. He is a man of sterling character, honest and upright in private and public life and he is regarded with sentiments of the highest esteem at home and all over the county.

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JAMES W. SHEPHERD, one of the prominent citizens, substantial men and large farmers of Washington township, Buchanan County, who owns 1,300 acres of land and resides in section 34, township 57, range 36, was born July 9, 1848, in Nodaway County, Missouri, and is a son of James Rier and Nancy (Cluck) Shepherd.

James Rier Shepherd was born in Virginia, but his parents removed during his boyhood to Jackson County, Missouri, where he was reared and married Nancy Cluck, a native of Tennessee. He was a competent farmer and was considered a good carpenter and followed both occupations through life. His later years were spent in Nodaway County, where he died in 1850. His wife came to our subject's home in 1861 and there passed away in 1866. Mr. Shepherd was a staunch Democrat and held numerous offices of minor importance and for a long period served

as a justice of the peace. They had six children, our subject being the fourth in order of birth and the only survivor. The others were: Elizabeth, Missouri, John W., Enoch E., and Daniel King. Our subject's parents were worthy members of the Old School Baptist Church.

The boyhood and youth of our subject were spent in the hardest kind of work. Without having any school advantages, he had ability and determination to make something of himself, in spite of adverse conditions, and has won success in his chosen occupation and now ranks also with the well-informed men of his acquaintance. In 1861 he came to Buchanan County, starting out in life for himself without a cent of capital. He worked and saved until he was able to buy a tract of 40 acres of wild land in section 32, township 57, range 36, Washington township, where he built a cabin of hewed logs, 16 feet square. All about this humble little home grew the heavy timber which only his strength and industry could clear off. He succeeded in clearing the farm and lived on that place until 1875, when he came to his present home in section 34, township 57, range 36. Mr. Shepherd calculates that he has cleared and improved more than 600 acres of land, involving labor which only those who have had similar experiences can appreciate. He has sold his timber in the form of cord wood. His farming has been of a general character, consisting of the raising of grain and hay and a large amount of cattle and stock. For the year of 1904 he had about 400 acres devoted to corn, 400 more to wheat and 160 to hay. He is a practical farmer and has worked out many of his own agricultural problems for himself. While yearly adding to his acreage, he has never neglected to carefully cultivate every portion of his estate subject to cultivation.

In 1881, Mr. Shepherd married Mary Hammy, who is a daughter of Sylvester Hammy, of Wayne township, Buchanan County. They had nine children, namely: James W., John and George, all deceased; Sylvester H., Enoch Elijah, Daniel King, Robert E. Lee, Mary Missouri and Stonewall Jackson. All of these children have been given the school advantages denied their father.

Politically, Mr. Shepherd was cradled in the Democratic party and has always been loyal to it. He has never accepted any office except that of school director. He has been connected with the various Masonic bodies for many years, having membership with the King Hill Lodge, No.

376, A. F. & A. M.; Royal Arch Chapter; Commandery, Knights Templar; and Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In every sense of the word Mr. Shepherd is a self-made man. He is justly entitled to respect as a filial son, a kind husband and good father and also as one of the township's honorable and upright men, whose word is as good as his bond. A picture of Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd and their family, reproduced from a photograph taken in the fall of 1904, accompanies this sketch.



WILLIAM SACKETTE LEACH, M. D., one of the most prominent of the pioneer citizens of St. Joseph, where he practiced his profession for almost half a century, was called to his final rest on November 20, 1893. His departure was mourned as he was a man who exemplified the mental powers of a successful business man, the high moral qualities of a spotless private life and an exalted sense of public duty. Our sketch can give but a fragmentary account of a life so rich in good deeds and instructive lessons.

Dr. Leach was born in Chenango County, New York, November 14, 1828. His father, Rev. Fowler Leach, was a native of Connecticut, and a minister of the Baptist Church, distinguished for his eminent piety, strong force of character and dignified scholarship. He was a member of a well-known English family that immigrated to America during an early period of this country's history. His wife was Malina Degross Pardee, a daughter of the celebrated physician, Dr. Pardee, of Paris, France.

William S. Leach received his early education at St. Gabriel's College, a Jesuit institute at Vincennes, Indiana. Poor in purse but rich in that determined energy and unfailing spirit of self-reliance which has ever characterized the course of his successful life, he overcame obstacles which would have daunted any young man of ordinary enterprise. After many a hard struggle with fortune, he was graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1847. He immediately after moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. At the close of the year 1848, impelled by a spirit of enterprise and by a contempt for opposing difficulties, he determined to try his fortune in the West. Chance threw him upon the

soil of the then insignificant village of Robidoux's Landing, now St. Joseph, a flourishing city of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Here he engaged in practice and with firm reliance in the future growth and ultimate importance of the place invested his carefully accumulated means, which he afterward saw fructified into elements of permanent and substantial wealth. He was a large real estate owner and during the many years of his residence in St. Joseph erected a considerable number of buildings. Thrown upon his own resources, he learned habits of economy and the value of possessions, which are only obtained through toil. Naturally contemplative, reading much, and always doing his own thinking, his ideas of theology, politics and social economy were original, and he had the courage to express them and follow wherever they logically lead. These peculiarities were noticeable in his selection of a profession, for he received his degree from an eclectic college and practiced in that school. His education and family traits appeared strongly in the mature man and were marked features of his character. A hater of cant and shams, and thoroughly despising the demagogues, he held aloof from the arena of party politics, though he had decided opinions upon every prominent question and always publicly expressed his views when called upon. His ideas of public policy were usually different from those promulgated by parties. In 1872, he espoused the principles of the party which nominated Peter Cooper for the presidency, and was by that party nominated for the General Assembly of Missouri, which honor he declined. He often lectured upon theology, physiology and other prominent subjects, and in these lectures exhibited a terse, vigorous and popular style. In business affairs he was quick to perceive and prompt to decide, and those qualities rendered him uniformly successful. Though born in New York, Dr. Leach was emphatically a Western man, a man whose innate activity and ambition pushed him beyond the tightening bands with which the sedate towns and villages of the older States are begirt; he was a man with eyes in front of his head and with ears eager to catch the rush, rattle and roar of active, vigorous life. Such are the successful men in our new States, and such have been the founders of our Western cities. Ere St. Joseph had scarcely an existence, he cast his fortunes in with the people who decided to erect a city here, and he was an industrious though often a silent worker for the general

welfare, the growth and fame of the city and State. He owned much valuable property in and adjoining the city. When in the prime of life, he was blessed with an excellent physique and was conversant with and ever heedful of the requirements of the laws of health. He lived not alone for himself but for others as well, and his memory will long live in the minds and hearts of the people of St. Joseph.

In 1891, Dr. Leach started on a trip to Europe, where he spent over a year. He visited Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land and in fact spent some time in every country of Europe.

In 1848, Dr. Leach was united in marriage with Lucile Adelaide Massie, who at the time of her death was in her 84th year and one of the oldest continuous residents of St. Joseph. She was born at Natchez, Mississippi, April 16, 1821, and during her childhood days was taken by her parents to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. There her youth was passed and there she married Dr. Leach, before their removal to St. Joseph in 1848. The death of Mrs. Leach resulted from the infirmities of old age. She had been in feeble health for more than a year prior to her death on August 24, 1904, and for a month she had been confined to her room. Her last days were characterized by a cheerfulness which had been a predominant trait of her character throughout her life. Uncomplainingly she bore the burden of years and sickness and fell asleep painlessly, surrounded by those she loved.

Four children were born to bless the union of Dr. and Mrs. Leach, namely: Cora, who died in 1902; John, who was drowned in childhood; Anna, wife of James Peterson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Mrs. Helen Dimbleby, whose husband died in 1890. Mrs. Leach spent the last years of her life living at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dimbleby, in St. Joseph. Mrs. Dimbleby has one daughter.—Donna, wife of R. M. McKnight, of St. Joseph.

JOHAN PATEE. Among the early pioneers at St. Joseph was John Patee, whose name is perpetuated in various parts of the city by monuments testifying to his public spirit and civic pride.

Mr. Patee was born August 1, 1814, in Otsego County, New York.

Mr. Patee was a man over 30 years of age when he came to Buchanan County and bought

hundreds of acres of land, including much of the site of the city of St. Joseph. Where now stand blocks of granite and the industries of the world are represented in business traffic, this New York farmer, with native shrewdness, bought land at \$13 per acre. He watched the growth and development of the interests of this section and the time came when he platted his ground into city lots. He built the Patee Hotel, a notable structure at that time, and he donated terminals to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He was a busy worker and held the development of St. Joseph as one of his dearest interests. Patee Park is a monument to this public-spirited citizen. He amassed vast wealth by the increase in value of his real estate, and at the time of his death its taxable value was \$350,000. At present, several million dollars would not cover its value.

Mr. Patee did not live to old age nor long enough to see some of his most cherished schemes for the city fully developed. He died February 14, 1868, and is survived by a granddaughter, Mrs. John Donovan, and these relatives: Mrs. Elmira Russell, Patee Russell, Mrs. Fred Griffin, A. P. Clayton, Harry Patee, John S. Patee and Harry Russell.

JACOB STUBER, one of the prominent farmers of Washington township, Buchanan County, owning 83 acres of very valuable land situated in section 32, township 58, range 34, was born in Switzerland, October 6, 1853. He is a son of John Stuber.

John Stuber, father of our subject, was also born in Switzerland, and there learned the trade of a carpenter. While he was able to provide a sufficiency for his family by his industry, he saw no encouraging future in his own land for his children, and, with the idea of providing them with opportunities, he decided to migrate to America. Therefore in 1853, with his family, he embarked on a sailing vessel, after reaching a French port, and, after 65 long days on the water, the party finally was landed at Castle Garden, New York. He found employment at his trade in the great metropolis and the family remained there for four years, during the childhood of our subject. In 1859, John Stuber came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and soon selected a farm of 100 acres in Washington township. He was a man of untiring industry and devoted the re-

mainder of his active life to agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the substantial residents of the township. His wife died on the farm at the age of 78 years, and his death occurred in 1899, at the age of 80 years. The surviving children are: John, a farmer of Washington township; Nicholas, farming on the homestead farm; Louisa, the wife of Peter Ozenberger; Mary; Frederick O.; and Jacob, of this sketch.

Jacob Stuber was too small to recall the early life of the family after coming to America, and almost all his years have been spent in Buchanan County, where he is known as an excellent farmer and skilled carpenter. He obtained his education in the schools near his country home, and since manhood has divided his attention between farming and work at his trade. His farm contains 83 acres of excellent, well-cultivated land, devoted to general farming. His capability as a carpenter has lately been shown in the erection of a handsome, comfortable, modern residence, which presents a very attractive as well as substantial appearance.

Mr. Stuber married the estimable daughter of a neighbor, Sarah Ozenberger, who is a daughter of Nicholas Ozenberger, a pioneer in Buchanan County, also from Switzerland. They have an interesting family of six children, namely: George, Henry, Charles, Carrie, Bertha and Oscar. The family belong to the German Reformed Church. In politics Mr. Stuber is a Republican.

WILLIAM M. KERNES, one of the old pioneers of Buchanan County, and a highly esteemed retired resident of Marion township, located on his fine farm of 118 acres in sections 28 and 33, township 57, range 33, was born in Russell County, Kentucky, May 21, 1836, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Kernes.

The parents of our subject were both born and reared in Russell County and were subsequently married there and began domestic life. In 1839 they resolved to migrate to Missouri, cheerfully accepting the inevitable hardships attendant upon pioneering. After a journey of seven weeks in their four-horse wagon, they reached the river, at St. Charles. Their objective point was Buchanan County and Mr. Kernes secured 80 acres in section 17, township 57, range 33, in Marion township, three miles north of Easton. The land was all wild prairie and tim-

ber. After working hard here for some years, he sold the property and secured 80 acres in the rich bottom lands below St. Joseph. When the freshets came his land was overflowed and his work all destroyed and he returned to Marion township, where he secured a tract of 190 acres, which he occupied and farmed until his death.

In those early days in Missouri, there were few pioneer experiences with which the family did not have to contend. Mr. Kernes, like the majority of the Kentuckians, well knew the use of a gun, and he was considered a great hunter in his district. He tanned the hides of the deer for clothing for himself and family, coon skins made their head coverings and various hides were used to make moccasins, which all wore. Their larder was supplied with deer and wild turkeys, which were still in abundance. Corn was the chief article of diet, but it was not used in the even, pulverized particles which now appear on modern tables in various forms, but, after the grinding was done in an old horse-mill, a small grist requiring a whole day's work, the final labor had to be performed with a pestle in a wooden mortar. Upon this coarse fare, however, Mr. Kernes' family grew brawn and muscle, and our subject, at the age of 68, when other men, more tenderly reared, have either passed away or are already leading a retired life, is well, active, busy about the affairs of the home and with a memory that recalls the events of his childhood.

George Kernes was very well known in Buchanan County and took an active interest in all local affairs; he was a strong Democrat, but never aspired to office. In his earlier years he was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, but later united with the Cumberland Presbyterian. His estimable wife did not survive him long. They reared four children: William M., of this sketch; Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Robert Yancy; Alvis, of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Elias, of Topeka, Kansas.

In the region where our subject passed his boyhood, progress had not yet established public schools. The only opportunities the children enjoyed were those afforded in subscription schools, the sessions being held in a log cabin, with split-slab seats, and under this humble roof Mr. Kernes received the only school instruction he ever had. His lot was like that of many of the pioneer youths who developed into the State's best citizens,—hard work and plenty of it,—until he was 21 years of age. After his marriage, he located at Easton and for a number of years

worked there as a blacksmith and as a hand in a saw and grist mill. After 12 years of residence in the town, through hard work and provident economy he had accumulated sufficient capital to buy his present farm, and in 1865 he purchased 118 acres of wild land in section 33, Marion township. It was rough prairie and years of hard work and careful management were required to bring it to a finished state of productiveness, but Mr. Kernes' enterprise was equal to the task and he now owns one of the really fine farms of the township, improved with everything necessary for a comfortable country home. He has found the raising of wheat, corn, oats and hay profitable and has given much attention to good stock and high-grade cattle.

On July 27, 1857, Mr. Kernes was married to Elizabeth Deagle, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they have five children: George, a farmer of DeKalb County, Missouri; Benjamin, a farmer of Marion township; Allen, a farmer of Marion township; Jacob, a farmer on the homestead; and Lucy, wife of Joseph W. Baker, of Marion township. Mr. and Mrs. Kernes have the satisfaction of knowing that their children are all well settled in life.

Mr. Kernes is a faithful member of the Free Will Baptist Church, a conscientious, Christian man. Politically, he has always voted the Democratic ticket and in every way has performed the duties of a good citizen in his township, serving, as occasion demanded, in local offices and for 21 years was a school director. He is well known all over his section of the county and is highly respected. In the years of the Civil War he was a member of the "Paw-Paw Militia," a sergeant in Company H, 81st Regiment.



CHARLES L. HOLLOWAY, M. D., one of the leading and experienced medical practitioners of DeKalb, Buchanan County, a member of the well-known drug firm of F. C. Reed & Company, of this place, is a citizen who is held in high and deserved esteem throughout Buchanan County. Dr. Holloway was born at Rockport, Missouri, August 13, 1856, and is a son of William and Caroline (Mullins) Holloway.

Both parents of Dr. Holloway are natives of Missouri and both are living. They had a family of five sons and one daughter born to them, namely: Charles L., of this sketch; Thomas, a

farmer of Auburn, Nebraska; Basha and William, twins, the latter of whom died March 6, 1897; Allie M., a farmer of Auburn, Nebraska; and Oliver M., a mechanic of St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Holloway's boyhood was spent on his father's farm and in attending the public schools of Rockport, in the near vicinity. He subsequently spent three years in the State Normal School at Kirksville, in his native State, and then entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he was most creditably graduated in 1878. Although entitled to practice and entering the field in 1879, Dr. Holloway continued to be a close student. After six years of practical experience in Cincinnati, he entered the Kansas City Medical College and was graduated there in 1885 and followed this with a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York. With this thorough medical equipment, he located at Forest City, Missouri, where he continued in successful practice for the succeeding 10 years, and then, in 1896, established himself at DeKalb. Here he has engaged in practice more or less continuously for the past eight years, building up a professional and business reputation. The drug firm of F. C. Reed & Company, in which he is interested, is a leading business house of the town, carrying a complete line of standard drugs, with a graduate pharmacist in charge to fill prescriptions.

On March 10, 1878, at Cincinnati, Dr. Holloway was married to Celia M. Mathews, of Cincinnati, and they have one daughter,—Caroline M.

COL. JOSEPH A. PINER, one of the best-known citizens of St. Joseph, of which city he was mayor for four years, is now living in retirement after many years of business activity.

Colonel Piner was born in Boone County, Kentucky, in 1820, and there was reared and spent his boyhood days, receiving his education in the common schools. In the early "forties" he was appointed sheriff of Campbell County, Kentucky, by the Governor, and subsequently was elected to that office, being the first incumbent after its change from an appointive to an elective office. He was engaged in the banking business at Campbell County, Kentucky, until 1860, and two years later came West to St. Joseph. He traded property in Newport for some located in this city, where he started a general store. He

had the misfortune to lose his store through a destructive fire, and thereafter engaged in various lines of business at different times. He purchased and operated sawmills at Lake Contrary, and several years later embarked in the omnibus and transfer business. This he conducted alone for some time, then took as a partner Col. Elijah Gates, the firm becoming Piner & Gates. This business was sold out to Amos M. Brown in the "eighties" and is still conducted by him. From 1878 to 1882, Colonel Piner served as mayor of St. Joseph, and because the city's finances were in a depleted state, inaugurated the system of paying city debts in scrip, sometimes called "Piner's Scrip." It was in the nature of "necessity" money; at a later date all the scrip was redeemed by the city. Colonel Piner was elected to the State Legislature in 1896, on the Democratic ticket, and was reelected in 1898. He has retired from politics and business, and resides at his comfortable home at No. 402 South Eighth street.

When 19 years of age, Colonel Piner was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Mains, of Kentucky, who died leaving three children, as follows: C. A., who died in Kentucky in early youth; W. A., who died in St. Joseph in 1863, aged 20 years; and Mrs. C. M. Massey, whose husband was identified with Mr. Piner in the omnibus business, and died in St. Joseph in 1888. Colonel Piner was again married, in 1853, to Sophia Bennett, of Kentucky, who died in St. Joseph, June 8, 1890. In politics, he has always been an enthusiastic worker for Democratic success. He is the oldest Mason in the city, having been a member for more than 50 years of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian Church. He owns considerable valuable property in the city. Although past the age of 80 years, he is a very active man whom many would take to be many years younger. His has been a most active and useful career.

HON. CHARLES FREMONT COCHRAN, Member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri, from 1896 to 1904, was born in Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, September 27, 1848, and is a son of Dr. W. A. and Laetitia (Smith) Cochran.

In 1852 the father of Congressman Cochran located at Lancaster, Schuyler County, Missouri,

removed to Weston, Platte County, in 1857, and to Atchison, Kansas, in 1860. At all these points Mr. Cochran attended the public schools and then learned the printer's trade. He continued to be interested in newspaper work, both as compositor and editor, up to 1872, finding time, in the meantime, to study law, and in that year he was elected justice of the peace at Atchison. From that time until 1884 he was actively engaged in a large private practice, was elected prosecuting attorney of Atchison County, Kansas, and served two terms. During this time he gained much prominence both as counselor and as a pleader.

He early became prominent in political affairs in Kansas, a loyal son of Democracy, and very soon was counted one of the party's most cogent reasoners and effective debaters. However, his interests were still in journalistic work, to some degree, and in January, 1886, he became part owner and managing editor of the *St. Joseph Gazette* and continued to direct the policy of this paper until 1896, when he was first elected to Congress. In 1890, Congressman Cochran was elected to the State Senate, from the district embracing Buchanan County, and served effectively for four years. In 1896 he was sent to Congress by an admiring constituency and it is only just to record that few men were ever accorded a more flattering recognition than he received during his first terms. In 1898 he was reelected, again in 1900 and in 1902, and was again a candidate in 1904.

At this time Mr. Cochran was opposed by Hon. Francis M. Wilson, of Platte County and the contest was the most stubborn and memorable in the history of the Platte Purchase. The three candidates who finally came forward for the suffrages of the people were: Mr. Cochran, with 43 delegates from Buchanan County; Mr. Wilson, with 36 delegates from Platte, Atchison and Holt counties; and Charles F. Booher, of Savannah, with 31 delegates from Andrew and Nodaway counties. The convention met and a deadlock appeared after the first ballot, which continued, the convention adjourning from day to day, without change, until the 1,031st ballot was reached, when Nodaway County left Mr. Booher and cast its vote for Mr. Wilson, which gave him the nomination.

In 1874, Congressman Cochran was married to Louisa M. Webb, who was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, and they have one son, Charles Webb, who is engaged in fruit-growing in Howell

County, Missouri. Our subject has similar interests there.

During his long public career, Congressman Cochran has ever been a champion of the laboring classes and an enemy of trusts and corporations in their efforts to disregard the rights of the people. He was one of the earliest and ablest advocates of the silver cause and is well informed on matters of finance and political economy.



CHARLES W. GOFF, one of the well-known citizens and successful small farmers and fruit-growers of Washington township, Buchanan County, owning 20 acres of highly cultivated land in section 1, township 57, range 35, was born April 28, 1849, in Platte County, Missouri, and is a son of Abbott P. Goff, formerly one of the most prominent men of St. Joseph.

Abbott P. Goff was born at Clarksburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), where the Goff family has been prominent for generations. His father was sheriff of Harrison County, and his uncle, Hon. Nathan Goff, was a member of Congress. In 1843, Abbott P. Goff came to Missouri and located at Union Mills, Platte County, entering into the operation of a mill there for a time, but later removed to St. Louis, where he conducted a banking business for seven years. In 1863 he came to St. Joseph and engaged in banking, insurance and expert accounting. His death took place in this city in 1884. Politically, he was a Democrat. Religiously, the Goffs were members of the Church of Christ.

Our subject was reared and educated at St. Joseph and then went to Macon County, Missouri, where he spent 11 years engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has occupied his present farm for the past 14 years. It was originally owned by his father-in-law, George Whitman, who was born in Germany in 1818, and died in 1887. Mr. Whitman came to New York when 20 years of age and was engaged for 12 years in farming in the vicinity of Lockport, New York. In 1852 he came to St. Joseph and soon bought 200 acres of land, which he operated until the close of his life. He married Christina Rentz, who was born in Germany, and died in 1870, leaving five children, namely: Louisa (Mrs. Robert Richter); Christina (Mrs. Charles Koch); Caroline, wife of our subject; Sophia (Mrs. Charles Roth) and

George. Mr. Rentz and family were Lutherans in religion.

In 1874, Mr. Goff was married to Caroline Whitman, who was born April 1, 1855, on our subject's present farm, in a brick house which is still standing. Mr. and Mrs. Goff have nine children, viz: Olive (Mrs. Lawrence Ozenberger); Addie (Mrs. William Boswell); Abbott P., who manages the farm; George W., of Goldfield, Nevada; William A., of St. Charles, Missouri; Horace R., of the United States Navy; David O.; Susan J.; and Louis F.

Mr. Goff and his son Abbott P. make good use of their rich farming land. They devote five acres to strawberries and two acres to blackberries and they give attention to 20 acres of rented land in addition to the amount contained in the homestead, raising fine vegetables and grains. The location, three miles east of the city limits of St. Joseph, makes their land especially valuable and gives them the best of markets for their produce. Politically, Mr. Goff is a Democrat.



WILLIAM WARNER, a prominent farmer and stockman of Washington township, Buchanan County, owning in partnership with his brother George a fine farm of 210 acres in section 36, township 58, range 35, was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, March 15, 1860. His brother George was born in Buchanan County, July 24, 1857. They are sons of George and Belvina (Reaster) Warner.

The father of our subject was born in Germany in 1816, and came to America in young manhood, locating at St. Louis. He resided there until 1854, when he came to St. Joseph, where he lived one year and then rented a farm one mile east of the city, which he operated for five years. He then bought 50 acres of timberland, which is now included in the home farm, and this he cleared and cultivated until his death, which occurred in 1875. He was a very highly respected man and was an active member of the Republican party. He married Belvina Reaster, of St. Louis, who was born in Germany. She still survives and resides with her sons on the home farm. The family comprised two sons and two daughters, namely: Elizabeth, George, William and Mary, all at home.

After the death of the father, the brothers took charge of the farm, which they have increased to

210 acres. They have not only developed the land but have engaged largely in stock-raising and now own 25 head of cattle and 75 head of hogs. They devote 35 acres to corn and 20 acres to other grains, and have fine pastures, orchards and gardens. The family home is beautifully situated on an eminence and its surroundings show thrift and good management.

Politically, our subject and his brother are identified with the Republican party. In religious faith, they are Catholics. As honest, industrious, responsible men, they enjoy the esteem of the neighborhood in which they have passed their entire lives.



DALLAS VELMAN, one of the substantial citizens and large farmers of Wayne township, Buchanan County, who resides on his fine farm of 338 acres, situated in section 30, was born November 14, 1844, on a farm about 13 miles southeast of St. Joseph, Missouri. He is a son of Dr. Peter C. and Keziah (Wadkins) Velman.

The Velman family is of Holland extraction, and Dr. Peter C. Velman was born at Amsterdam about 1798. He was educated there in medicine and for three years prior to coming to America served as surgeon on a Russian man-of-war. He was a man of 34 years when he came to the United States, landing at New York. Shortly afterward, he removed to Clay County, Missouri, where he resumed the practice of medicine. There he married a Mrs. Tolbert, who died soon after, and in 1839 he came to Buchanan County, locating one mile east of Agency Ford, where he continued to practice medicine until 1849. He then visited the gold fields of California, from which he returned in 1851 with a fortune. He settled then in Wayne township, where he remained until the close of his life, in 1863.

Dr. Velman was married a second time, in 1840, a lady of English parentage, named Keziah Wadkins, becoming his wife. They had issue as follows: Henry; Hamilton; Dallas; Louisa; Allison; Peter, of Andrew County, Missouri; Elizabeth and Matilda (twins); and Ann Eliza. The mother of this family survived her husband almost 20 years, dying in 1882. Dr. Velman in addition to being a physician of skill, was a gifted linguist, fluently speaking six different languages.

Dallas Velman, our immediate subject, never had his father's educational advantages, having had the cares of the large family thrown upon



MR. AND MRS. GENERAL W. CARREL

his shoulders when only 19 years of age. Inherited mental quickness and an observing nature had to take the place of schooling, and that he is now a man better informed than the majority of his neighbors is owing entirely to his own individual efforts. He remained with his mother until he was 26 years of age. In 1871 he married and then moved to his present farm where he has been engaged in farming ever since. In addition to this valuable property, he owns a farm of 110 acres in Brown County, Kansas.

On July 13, 1871, Mr. Velman was married to Sarah S. Mark, a daughter of Joseph Mark, a farmer of Buchanan County, and they have had four children, viz: Martin H., who died at the age of 17 years; a child which died in infancy; Luretta Vernon, who married Charles E. Matthews, a farmer of Wayne township, and has one son,—Velman; and Cassie, who resides at home. The family home is one of the most comfortable and attractive ones in Wayne township,—an elegant residence surrounded by well-kept grounds.

Mr. Velman may be called a self-made man for his success in life has all been achieved through his own efforts. He is respected and esteemed by all who know him and his acquaintance is wide.

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GENERAL W. CARREL. St. Joseph, Missouri, has, among her many esteemed residents, a number of retired farmers, who, after years of industry in agricultural pursuits, elect to spend their evening of life in comfort and well-earned ease in the social environments of city life. One of the well-known men of this class is found in General W. Carrel, whose comfortable home is situated at No. 514 North 22nd street. Mr. Carrel was born in Clay County, Missouri, in September, 1832, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Stubblefield) Carrel.

The parents of our subject were born, reared and married in Tennessee. John Carrel was probably of Irish extraction. At a very early date in the settlement of Clay County, Missouri, he located there with his family, securing a large tract of the wild prairie land to which he added by purchase. Later in life he removed to DeKalb County and there both he and his wife died. Their children were: Nathaniel, Robert, William, George, Major and Nancy, all deceased; Fannie; Martha, deceased; General W., of this

sketch; Jackson, of DeKalb County; and Francis, of DeKalb County.

The boyhood of our subject was spent in hard work on his father's farm, with absolutely no chance to attend any kind of a school. He grew to manhood well-trained, however, in all agricultural pursuits and possessed of that sound business sense which, under all conditions, is the foundation of all practical success. He married at the age of 20 years and started into farming for himself, buying land in DeKalb County. Later he traded this for land in Clay County, but bought a second time in DeKalb County and was operating a farm there when the Civil War broke out.

In 1862, when excitement ran high, Mr. Carrel enlisted for army service, at Stewartsville, Missouri, entering Company H, Fourth Reg., Missouri Vol. Cav., and was soon thereafter sent to Jefferson City. During the whole two years of service, Mr. Carrel was in poor health, not sick enough to be discharged, but too ill to perform his duties with any degree of comfort. It was during this enforced period of absence from home that he realized the noble qualities of his most estimable wife. Left alone on the farm, with five little children, she bravely took upon herself not only the accustomed duties of her absent husband, but cared for and provided for her young family. She cut wood, operated the farm, harvested the crops and hauled her wheat to St. Joseph and sold it there. Every part of the farm was forced to add to the income, and her poultry, eggs, butter and cheese were all disposed of by herself in the neighboring city. Mr. Carrel remained on the farm in DeKalb County until 1871, when he rented it. He sold it subsequently and bought his present comfortable home in St. Joseph in 1872. Since locating here he has done some teaming, but for the past four years he has lived retired. He has invested largely in real estate in the city and has an ample income.


In 1852, Mr. Carrel was married to Virginia Bays, who was born in Fayette County, Virginia, and is a daughter of William and Margaret (Jenkins) Bays, both of whom were born in Fayette County. They were the first settlers in DeKalb County, Missouri, where Mr. Bays was a large flax grower and a man of considerable prominence. Both he and his wife died in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Bays had 11 children, the three survivors of the family being: Miles, of Caldwell County, Missouri; Martha, wife of

Frank Lockhart, of DeKalb County; and Virginia, the wife of our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Carrel have had seven children, namely: Sarah, who is the wife of Marshall Smith, of Clarksdale, Missouri; William, who is a carpenter, living at Clarksdale; Edward Alexander, who is a carpenter at Portland, Oregon; Jackson, who is a farmer in DeKalb County; Burr H., who resides at Clarksdale; and Margaret and Belle, both deceased.

Although he has never sought office, Mr. Carrel has always been interested in public affairs and has actively supported the principles and candidates of the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Hard toil and persevering industry were required of our esteemed subject and his estimable wife for many years. They thus converted their wild land into a comfortable home. Conditions in this section of Missouri were very different 50 years ago and the hardships faced by Mr. and Mrs. Carrel were such as tried their endurance but never weakened their affection for each other. Their "Golden Wedding," which anniversary was celebrated on June 20, 1901, was an occasion long to be remembered. Surrounded by their children, whom they had reared with prudence and wisdom, preparing them for all the duties of life, and congratulated by friends of many years, they passed this milestone, happy that they had been spared to reach it together. Mr. and Mrs. Carrel, whose portraits are shown on a preceding page, are much beloved in St. Joseph and their many friends hope that they may be able to see other pleasant anniversaries.

RANK J. MOSS, one of the prominent business men of St. Joseph, who is president and manager of the Huttig-Moss Manufacturing Company, of this city, was born March 20, 1863, at Portage City, Wisconsin, and is a son of Thomas and Fannie (Bonell) Moss.

The parents of Mr. Moss, who were born at Liverpool, England, came to the United States in 1847, settling on a farm near Moundville, Wisconsin. In 1861, Thomas Moss enlisted in the Union Army, entering Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, under General Guppy. His service was confined to the West. At Missionary Ridge he was so severely wounded

that he was sent home and died nine days later, leaving his widow with seven children,—two daughters and five sons,—of which family our subject is the youngest. The mother still survives and lives at the old home at Portage City, Wisconsin.

Frank J. Moss was employed on the farm until the age of 16 years and secured his education in the schools of his native place. He entered into business in the employ of his brother, T. F. Moss, who conducted a picture frame and molding manufactory at Hudson, Wisconsin, and there he learned all the practical details of the business during his two years stay. He then traveled a year as a representative of the Eastman Dry Plate Company, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Moss then conducted a photographic and picture frame business at Iowa City, Iowa, for one year and then entered into the employ of the Huttig Brothers' Manufacturing Company, at Muscatine and traveled for this house, making large jobbing points from Philadelphia in the East to many sections of the South and West. In 1893 he came to St. Joseph as the firm's representative and established a branch house here.

In the following year this business was incorporated and Mr. Moss became manager and president of the company. He has other business interests, being secretary and general manager of the Huttig-Moss Lumber Company of Louisiana, which was incorporated in 1902. He is also vice-president of the Waverly Wooden Works, a corporation which has just been formed in St. Joseph.

When Mr. Moss first took charge of the business of Huttig Brothers here, the plant was located in a two-story iron-clad building, 100 by 200 feet in dimensions, located on Fourth and Locust streets. It now occupies two city blocks with 163,000 square feet of floor space. The offices and warehouses occupy a two-story brick building 241 feet long and 110 wide, on the west side of Fourth street, and another frame building 366 feet long by 40 feet in width, also two stories in height. On the east side of the street is the factory, three stories and basement, 90 by 200 feet, and the remainder of the building space is covered with lumber sheds. The company gives employment to 200 men and the pay-roll is \$135,000 annually. Eight traveling men cover the trade territory, which extends 150 miles to the East, as far West as the Pacific Coast and as far South as the Gulf of Mexico. The Huttig-Moss Lumber Company owns 200,000,000 feet of

cypress timber in Assumption Parish, near Napoleonville, Louisiana.

In 1896 Mr. Moss was married to Grace Flint, who was born at St. Joseph and is a daughter of John D. and Mary (Bell) Flint. They have one daughter, Frances, now six years of age. Mr. Moss belongs to the Country, Benton and Commercial clubs and is an Elk. As a good citizen he is interested in politics and is identified with the Republican party. He is vice-president of the Missouri World's Fair Commission at St. Louis.

DAWSON ELLIOTT, one of the prominent farmers and much respected citizens of Rush township, Buchanan County, who resides on his well-improved farm of 200 acres in section 25, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, January 28, 1833, and is a son of Burgess and Nancy (Larimore) Elliott.

This family originated in England and was founded by an early ancestor in Virginia, whence drifted one branch to Kentucky, where Burgess Elliott was born. He was reared and educated in Madison County, where he followed farming until April, 1845, when he came to Buchanan County, Missouri. Here, in the same pursuit, he spent the remainder of his active life, dying in 1880.

Burgess Elliott married Nancy Larimore, who was also born in Madison County, Kentucky, and was a daughter of Abraham Larimore, who was a farmer and blacksmith there. They had issue as follows: Abraham, deceased; Dawson, of this sketch; Henry, a farmer of Oklahoma Territory; Burgess, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Madison Fenton; Phœbe, wife of Greenup Sutton; Nancy, wife of Julius Perkins, of Plattsburg, Missouri; Levi P., deceased; and Milton and Mary, deceased. Burgess Elliott was a consistent member of the Christian Church and for many years was a deacon and elder. Politically, he was a Democrat.

Dawson Elliott, our immediate subject, was afforded excellent educational opportunities, attending school until he was 21 years of age and completing the course of the Irvin Valley High School. On starting upon his own business career, he chose farming as his occupation and settled in Rush township, having here a farm of 200 acres, which he has placed under the highest state of cultivation. His improvements include a beau-

tiful home with pleasant surroundings, and barns, buildings and orchards, in fact all that contributes to the pleasure and profit of agricultural life.

On July 9, 1854, Mr. Elliott was married to Elizabeth Argabright, who was a daughter of John Argabright, a farmer and carpenter now living in Nebraska. Mrs. Elliott died February 5, 1894. She was a faithful member of the Christian Church. They had a family of nine children, as follows: Nina, who married Monroe T. Connor, of Nebraska, and has six children,—Lemuel, Eva, Gertie, Earl, Ray and Mabel; Emma, who died in childhood; Nellie, wife of James Keller; Edmund, of Omaha; Dawson, Jr., a promising youth, who died while attending school at Platte City; Betty, who married Thomas Allison, a farmer of Rush township, and has six children,—Grace, Guy, Vivian, Eunice, Jasper D. and Lois; Lulu; John, who married Katherine Reesner, of Kansas; and Rosa, who died in infancy.

During his long residence in Rush township, Mr. Elliott has always taken an active part in all that has promised to add to the public welfare, has contributed liberally to educational and religious organizations and has ever given his influence in the direction of temperance and morality. He is well known and most highly respected. His political sentiments are in accord with the Democratic party. For many years he has been a leading elder in the Christian Church at Sugar Creek.

JOHAN GLEICH, one of the highly respected and substantial farmers of Buchanan County, owning 220 acres of fine land in section 25, township 58, range 35, and section 30, township 58, range 34, in Washington township, has retired from business activity after an active life of many years. He was born in Germany, April 15, 1830.

Mr. Gleich obtained his schooling in his native land and came to America in 1854. He made the voyage in a sailing vessel, which kept him on the stormy ocean for 43 days, but finally landed him safely at New Orleans. From that city he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and two months later came to St. Joseph. Here he followed the baker's trade for several years and then bought 40 acres of land in Marion township, on the Platte River. This he farmed until 1865, when he bought his present farm, where he has

lived ever since. He owns 220 acres, and, considering that he came to the United States with little capital except his youth, energy and habits of industry, it is a very good showing. Although he always worked hard until he retired, he is still very active and is one of the best informed men in his locality. His farm produces very abundantly, grain being grown very successfully, with other products. The land is now under rental.

Mr. Gleich was united in marriage with Rebecca Brosi, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They have had four children, the three survivors being: Martha, Emma N. and Frank, of St. Joseph. Henry is deceased.



JAMES M. WILSON, one of the leading members of the Buchanan County bar, was born December 29, 1857, near DeKalb, Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a son of Jasper and Mary (Garton)

Wilson.

The Wilson family, in some of its branches, can still be found in different parts of North Carolina, in which State Jasper Wilson, the great-grandfather of James M. Wilson, was born, and there married Jane Shannon, of Scotch-Irish descent. Four sons and one daughter were born to them, viz: James, William, Jasper, Quentin, and Annie, who became the wife of Joseph Chenoweth. In 1812 they removed to Orange County, Indiana, settling in the woods on the confines of civilization, and there a home was made and the great-grandfather died in June, 1826, on Honey Creek. His widow, born in 1774, survived him many years, dying in Illinois in 1855.

James Wilson, the grandfather of James M., was born in North Carolina, in January, 1797, and was 15 years old when he accompanied his father to Indiana. He continued his father's farming operations in Orange County, and married Priscilla Moore, who was born in 1798 in Tennessee. Their children were nine in number, the father of our subject being the second in order of birth. In 1818 James Wilson received a commission as captain of militia and took part in numerous skirmishes with the Indians. He also served as a justice of the peace. In 1835 he was at Chicago and he took part in the Black Hawk War. In 1837, James Wilson moved into Missouri and settled with his family in the woods in Buchanan County, before it was organized as such. He preempted a claim when Sparta was still known

as Sactown and its site was covered with the wigwams of the Indians. Deer still freely roamed through the forest, many wolves and some bear still remained, while geese and wild turkeys gave abundant opportunity for the hunter. The old preemption house on the present home farm stood until but recently and was probably the oldest house in the county. Both James Wilson and his son Hamilton were martyrs to their loyalty, in 1861.

Jasper Wilson, father of our subject, was born in Orange County, Indiana, in 1822 and, after coming to Missouri, with his brothers assisted his father in clearing up the farm and fencing the place. Oxen were used to break up the land and grub out the roots. Although the first corn was planted almost on the top of the ground, the soil was so fertile that a good yield was realized and he was able to raise plenty of vegetables without much effort. All the grinding had to be done at Smithville, a distance of 30 miles, the trip to and fro, with the ox team, consuming from 10 to 12 days. Later, mills were erected much nearer, at Platte City in Platte County, the schools and churches and other improvements which had been started by his father grew and flourished and the tide of civilization continued to sweep on. Many of those who wrought and toiled did not live to see the realization of their hopes, but their descendants enjoy the fruits of their endeavors.

Among Jasper Wilson's recollections of those pioneer days are many of a most interesting character. He recalls when fires were made by means of the flint and on many occasions he has gone to a neighbor to borrow "a little fire." The evening lamp in the early days consisted of a cup of lard with a twisted wick, but later Mr. Wilson assisted his mother in the molding of candles. His present farm of 160 acres is located in section 14, Bloomington township, this being the first land he cultivated after reaching his majority. He later removed to section 22, where he lived for 19 years near Sugar Creek. It contained 130 acres which he cleared and fenced and otherwise improved, but in 1867 he moved back to his present farm.

Jasper Wilson married Mary Garton, who was born in 1824 and died in 1887. She was a daughter of Zachariah Garton, who came to Buchanan County in 1838 and located near DeKalb, where he died in 1853.

Mr. Wilson has always been a Republican and a strong supporter of the government. Dur-

ing the Civil War he was in the army for a time, with the rank of lieutenant. He has always taken a prominent part in local matters, assisting in the building of schools, the improving of the highways and the founding of churches and charitable institutions. He served many years as a school director and was also road overseer for a considerable period. Although now past 82 years of age, he retains in a remarkable degree the vigor of youth. He has done so much, has seen so much and can intelligently look back over such a long period of the exciting history of Buchanan County, that a visit to him, on the old farm, is one of the greatest enjoyment and profit.

James M. Wilson grew up on the old home in Bloomington township and received his early educational training in the log school house which stood near his home. He remained with his father until 1881, and then engaged in teaching school, at the same time entering upon the study of the law. In May, 1886, he passed his examinations and was admitted to the bar, and has continued in active practice ever since, and has made an enviable name for himself in Buchanan County.


On July 19, 1892, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Gertrude Minor, who was born at Stockbridge, Missouri, and is a daughter of the late Dr. John Minor, a very prominent physician of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children, Robert Nye and Bernice.

Mr. Wilson naturally is a Republican, both by inheritance and conviction. On a number of occasions he has been honored by his party by being selected as a standard-bearer, and in 1888 was defeated for city attorney by a very small majority. In the same year he was nominated for prosecuting attorney, but declined to accept. From 1898 to 1900 he served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He now holds the office of city counselor of St. Joseph, having been appointed to that position by Mayor C. J. Borden in April, 1903.

Fraternally, Mr. Wilson is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F.; Zeredatha Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M.; Pride of the West Lodge, No. 42, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Missouri Camp, No. 1883, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Wilson is a worthy representative of one of the oldest and best families of Bloomington township, but this is not his only claim to the high esteem in which he is held. As a citizen of St. Joseph, he has taken an active part in her up-

building, has been interested in various successful business enterprises and has honorably and ably filled a place in his profession.

HOMAS BUFORD ALLEN, senior member of the well-known, reliable law firm of Allen & Mayer and the popular aspirant for judicial honors on the Circuit bench of Buchanan County, is a son of the late Judge N. B. and Sarah (Bollinger) Allen and belongs to a family which has given to Missouri more than her quota of lawyers and some of the most brilliant legal lights of the State. His brother, Albert O. Allen, is State Auditor, an office previously held for two terms by a brother-in-law, Judge Thomas Holliday, while Hon. James D. Fox (whose wife is a first cousin), occupies a seat on the Supreme bench of the State. The ancestors of Mr. Allen have been so closely identified with the growth of Missouri since its earliest days that the facts have become a matter of history and need no especial mention by us. The Bollingers were among the earliest pioneers and it was in their honor that the county of that name was called. There Sarah (Bollinger) Allen was born, while Fredericktown, which was named for her uncle Frederick, was the birthplace of her son Thomas Buford Allen, who was born March 26, 1868. Judge N. B. Allen was born in Madison County in 1821, was a man of much more than ordinary ability and gained and held an envied place among the leading attorneys of the State. As probate judge he was admitted to have few equals, his fair and impartial interpretation of all points winning the good will and friendship of all counsel, even in the most bitterly contested cases. He was serving his fifth term at the time of his death in July, 1902. His brother, L. C. Allen, is a colonel in the United States Army (regulars), being a graduate of West Point.

After attending school in Fredericktown and teaching a few terms in Madison County, Thomas Buford Allen entered the State University of Missouri at Columbia, where he was a close student for three years. He read law with Hon. B. B. Cahoon, of Fredericktown, for a time and then entered the law school of Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C., from which he graduated with the class of 1891; in the following year he took post-graduate work. In the meantime, from October, 1889, until August, 1893, he

had been employed in the office of the Judge Advocate General, in the War Department at Washington, receiving the appointment after a competitive examination under the civil service law. Not wishing to spend the best years of his life in this manner, Mr. Allen resigned in August, 1893, and returned to his native State where he at once formed a partnership with Mr. Sherwood, with whom he was associated at St. Joseph, under the name of Sherwood & Allen until July, 1898. He has established a reputation as a keen, clear-sighted and careful lawyer and has the confidence of the public which has resulted in a large patronage among the most desirable class of clients. Mr. Allen puts his entire energy into his work and it is this vim and ardor which has led to his remarkable success. He has acted as attorney for the county collector for the past five years, and for six years has been a member of the faculty of Ensworth Medical College, in which he is professor of medical jurisprudence.

Mr. Allen was married in New Madrid, Missouri, November 10, 1892, to Emma Hunter, daughter of Joseph Hunter. On March 20, 1903, she entered the life beyond and was laid to sleep beneath the budding branches of a newly awakening springtime. Two little children were left to comfort their father: Joseph Hunter Allen, aged six years; and Thomas B. Allen, Junior, aged three. Mr. Allen is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Knights of Pythias; M. W. A.; B. P. O. E.; I. O. R. M.; Knights and Ladies of Security; Yeomen; and American Guild. He is attorney for several of the local lodges and also for the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Company. He is an active Democrat and a very popular gentleman.

ARCH. COOPER, one of the prominent and enterprising men of Rushville, Buchanan County, operating a grain business and a butcher shop in the town, was born in Daviess County, Missouri, October 9, 1854, and is a son of Charles and Aramantha (Powell) Cooper.

The father of our subject was born in 1834, at Greenwichburg, Kentucky, where he followed the vocation of farming until he came to Missouri, a pioneer settler in Daviess County. He cleared up a farm there and operated it until 1869, when he came to Buchanan County, located in Rush township and continued to farm until his

death, in 1904. He married Aramantha Powell, a daughter of Benjamin Powell, a well-known farmer of Greenwichburg, Kentucky, and they had a family of 11 children, of whom only two—Arch. and James—are now living. Barney, Frank, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Levi are among those deceased. Frank, who was a resident of Arkansas, died November 6, 1904. The mother of this family died in 1895. Mr. Cooper was a prominent and influential member of the Democratic party, but never sought office.

Arch. Cooper attended school in Daviess County and completed his education in the schools of Buchanan County at the age of 14 years. He then began farming on the home place and assisted his father until he attained his majority. His inclinations not being in the direction of agriculture, he has devoted his attention mainly to mercantile pursuits, for 10 years operating a general mercantile business at Rushville. At present he deals only in grain and since June, 1904, has operated a first-class meat store. He is accounted one of the leading business men of this busy town, a man of honesty and uprightness, who commands the respect of his fellow citizens.

On August 18, 1879, Mr. Cooper was married to Mollie Gabbert, a daughter of Ransom Gabbert, a prominent farmer of Lake township. They have three children: Nettie, Ruby and Archie.

Mr. Cooper has always been identified with the Democratic party. Like his father, he is no office seeker, upholding only the principles he believes to be right, without a desire for political reward.

JOSEPH LILIGER, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Washington township, Buchanan County, residing on a well-cultivated farm of 58 acres located in sections 30 and 31, township 58, range 35, not far from the City Water-Works of St. Joseph and the Missouri River, was born in Prussia, Germany, in September, 1831. He was reared a farmer, that being the calling of his parents, Frank and Maria (Parker) Liliger.

After obtaining a good, common-school education, he learned the trade of blacksmith and worked at it until he came to the United States, in 1853. Landing at Baltimore, Maryland, he spent some time in New Orleans, then came to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1858. Here he opened up a blacksmith shop and worked at his trade very profitably until 1862, when he closed his

shop on Main street and retired to his farm, which he had purchased in the previous year. This was, at the time, all brush land and some years passed before Mr. Liliger had cleared it and brought it to a proper state of cultivation. It is now one of the best farms of the township, noted for its fertility. Mr. Liliger has proven himself as good a farmer as he was a blacksmith and devotes the greater part of his attention to agricultural matters, although the little shop on his land shows that he still enjoys work at the forge and anvil. Probably this exercise in part accounts for his activity, in spite of his 73 years. He raises corn, vegetables, grapes and fruit, and, on account of his farm being situated only a little over two miles from St. Joseph, he has a fine market there. Mr. Liliger owns other valuable property, a farm of 320 acres, in Butler County, Kansas. He is considered one of the substantial men of Washington township, and has accumulated his property entirely through his own industry.

Mr. Liliger was married first, at St. Joseph, to Mary Stump, who died and left three children, namely: Frank; Joseph, who manages the home place; and Rachel. Mr. Liliger's second marriage was to Mary Thomas, who was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, and came with her parents to Missouri in 1851, when six years of age. She is a daughter of William Thomas, who was a native of Kentucky, and later a prominent farmer of DeKalb County, Missouri. One son was born to this marriage, James. Mrs. Liliger is a most estimable lady, an excellent housewife and good manager. Mr. Liliger belongs to the Catholic Church and his wife to the Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Liliger is a Democrat.

ANTONIO ARENA, president of the Arena Fruit Company, which conducts extensive business houses at St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri, is one of the most enterprising business citizens of the former city, where he has lived continuously since 1880. The business of which he is the head was established by him and is one of considerable importance in Western Missouri and the adjoining States.

Antonio Arena was born in Leperdi, Italy, in 1857, and came to America at the age of about 18 years. He located in Baltimore, Maryland, a short time, then in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a year, following the fruit business in both cities. He

removed to St. Louis and two years later, in February, 1880, came with his wife to St. Joseph, Missouri. Here he established a small fruit store on Market square, and met with such success as to necessitate a change to a more favorable location. In 1881 he moved to Frederick avenue, in 1883 to Edmond street, and still later to the corner of Third and Felix streets. At this time he formed a partnership with A. G. Ghio, under the firm name of Arena, Ghio & Company, which continued for three years. Mr. Arena then continued alone at Nos. 210-212 South Third street, where he has since remained. He was the very first to bring car-load shipments of bananas and other fruits to St. Joseph and became the leading merchant in the fruit and commission business along the Missouri River. In 1901 he established a fruit business in Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1904 his interests were incorporated under the title of the Arena Fruit Company, of which he is president. He does almost all of the buying himself, and frequently makes trips to California to buy fruit directly of the grower. He has a thorough knowledge of all the details of the business and is a man of keen foresight and good business judgment. The success attained by him has come wholly through his own efforts, and through honest business methods he has become firmly established in the good will of the people of this city and all with whom he has been brought in contact, either socially or in business. He is public-spirited and is deeply interested in all such projects and undertakings as tend to develop the city.

Mr. Arena was joined in matrimony with Augusta A. Fossati, who was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1862, and is a daughter of Joseph and Marie (Spaghetia) Fossati, both of whom were natives of Italy and late in life residents of St. Louis, Missouri. This union was productive of the following offspring: Vincent Mathias; Joseph Fossati; John Stern Antonio; Anthony S.; Louis Gale; and Sylvester C. Politically, our subject has always been independent and has voted for the men best qualified for office.

JOHAN KAY KERCHEVAL, who is now retired from business activity, is a well-known citizen of St. Joseph, where he and his family were pioneers. He comes of a distinguished family, which has been established in this country since the middle of the 17th century.

The Kercheval family is of French origin. In 1635, during the oppression of the Huguenots, two brothers of this name went from France to London, England, where one subsequently died. The other, in 1699, came to America with his family and settled on the James River in Virginia. In the line of descent we find that one of this family married Miss Ball, a sister of George Washington's mother. John Kercheval, grandfather of our subject, was born in Tennessee and was an iron manufacturer. He conducted the old rolling mills at Fort Donelson until they were destroyed by fire and subsequently removed to Missouri. With his sons he entered land in Buchanan County, Missouri, in the early "forties."

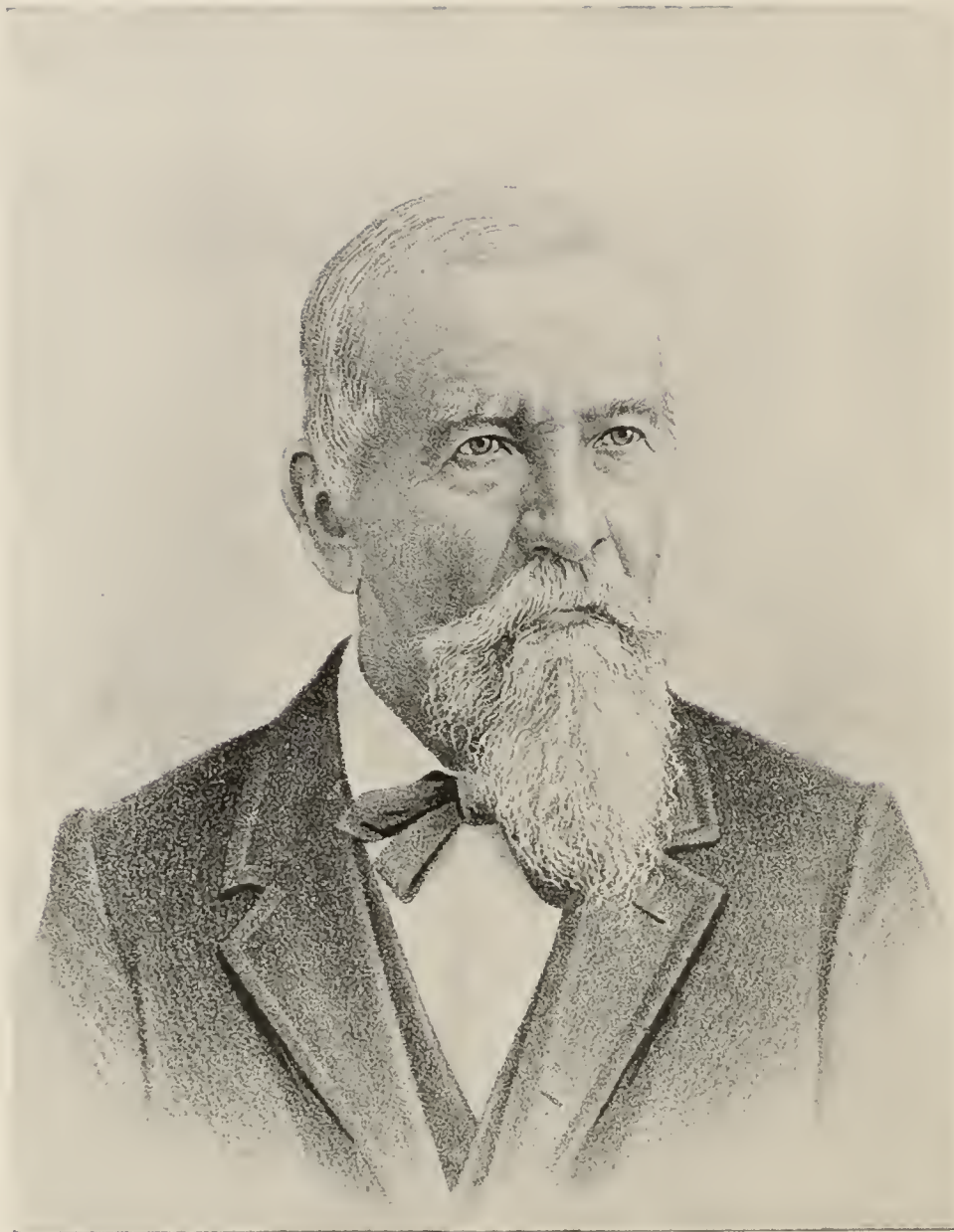
Capt. Franklin B. Kercheval, father of John Kay, was born in Pulaski County, Tennessee, on July 9, 1817, and he and his wife preceded his parents to St. Joseph. He located on a farm four miles east of St. Joseph, and removed in 1849 to the city, where he conducted a hardware store for five years. In company with some other gentlemen, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where the steamer "Omaha" was built, and was made captain of that boat, which plied between St. Louis and Sioux City. He afterward built the packet boat "Hesperion," of which he was captain until it was destroyed by fire in 1862. Returning then to St. Joseph, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business for a time, then purchased the steamer "Omaha," which he conducted until 1864. His next commercial venture was in fitting out 50 wagons, four oxen to a wagon, to go to Virginia City, Idaho. In that city he engaged with our subject in the wholesale grocery business for four years, and in 1868 returned to St. Joseph, where he built the Eagle mills, now owned by the R. H. Faucett Mill Company. During his last years he turned his attention to real estate, in which he had large investments. He became a very wealthy man and at one time was required to pay more in taxes than any other man of the county. While in Montana he laid out Kercheval City, at the mouth of Mussel Shell River. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was an active church worker. His death occurred in March, 1886. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Helen Kay, was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

John Kay Kercheval was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1848, and received his education in the public schools of the county. He later attended the State University of Missouri, at Columbia, after which he engaged in business

in Montana with his father as related above. Returning to St. Joseph, he engaged in the grain business for many years, and met with a high degree of success. He also served as deputy city engineer during the Hosca administration, under his brother-in-law, Thomas M. Long. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1896, he sustained a stroke of paralysis, and has since that time lived in retirement. He is a man of strong character, and has many lifelong friends throughout the community.

On May 14, 1872, at Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Kercheval was united in marital bonds with Ella Sites, a native of that city. Her father, Andrew J. Sites, was of English ancestry and came of a prominent Virginia family. He removed with his parents to Saline County, Missouri, in his youth. He located in Kansas City, where he was married and started on his business career, only to be cut down by the "grim reaper"—Death—at the early age of 22 years. His widow, whose maiden name was Ann Threlkeld, was born in Kentucky. Her father was one of the early settlers on the town-site of Kansas City, his large farm adjoining Market square. His wife was Julia Kercheval, whose mother, a Reynolds, was directly descended from the noted artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mrs. Threlkeld died in California in 1891, aged 87 years, while on a visit to Los Angeles. Mrs. Sites, after the death of her husband, became the wife of Hon. M. D. Trefren, an attorney-at-law and judge of the Circuit Court at Kansas City. Mr. Kercheval has two living sisters, namely: Minie, wife of Thomas M. Long, of Alton, Illinois; and Fannie J., wife of John K. Thorpe, of St. Joseph.

Mrs. Kercheval, wife of our subject, received a superior education in Mary Institute at St. Louis, from which she was graduated with the class of 1868. Since her marriage she has resided at St. Joseph. For a period of 22 years she was editor of the society columns in the *St. Joseph Gazette and Herald*, and also wrote for the Kansas City and St. Louis papers for a number of years. A portion of this work she was obliged to give up because of the great demand upon her time and strength. She is considered a leader in the literary and social circles of the city. For the past 23 years, Mrs. Kercheval has been identified with the public schools of St. Joseph, first teaching in the Washington School three years, and then becoming principal of the Floyd School. She is first vice-president of the Women's Press Club, and president of the Kercheval Study



JACOB MADINGER

Circle, of which she is the founder. Mr. and Mrs. Kercheval are well-known to the citizens of this city and vicinity, where they have many friends of long years standing.

JACOB MADINGER. The death of Jacob Madinger, on May 23, 1897, at his beautiful home on the corner of Scott and 20th streets, St. Joseph, removed from this city one whom his fellow citizens had many reasons to esteem and revere. He was at the head of many of the earlier enterprises which resulted in permanent good to the city and was ever ready, through life, to contribute time, talent and means to promote its welfare.

The late Jacob Madinger was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, February 10, 1822, and was a son of Jacob Madinger, who died at the age of 96 years. The latter served in the German Army through the war of 1812-15 and was given a medal for valiant services.

Mr. Madinger was the eldest of his parents' four children. He remained at home until 1834, when he came to America, in company with an uncle, Emanuel Siebold, locating first at Louisville, Kentucky. There he was apprenticed to the butcher business and his first wages were \$60 a year. In 1849 he made a trip to the West and visited Buchanan County, being particularly pleased with the business prospects of St. Joseph. He had the ability to foresee what this straggling town might become, from its geographical location, and ere long had decided to cast in his lot with the residents here. His father had been a farmer and vine grower and the youth had learned much of the business. In the fall of 1850 he settled permanently at St. Joseph and immediately began a vineyard, which was the first one laid out in the county. Two years after his arrival, he had 400 vines in growing condition, having bought them at Cincinnati and shipped them by boat to St. Joseph. These were mainly of the hardy Catawba and Isabella varieties, and they flourished in their new situation so well that Mr. Madinger felt encouraged to make more outlay.

He began buying every new variety that had been developed and these he studied and propagated, so that he had at one time in his vineyard as many as 60 different varieties. His fruit farm became a great attraction and brought people from long distances to see something so complete

and so novel. Mr. Madinger did not confine himself to his graperies, but extended his enterprise. He had large greenhouses and fountains played in various parts of the grounds, being supplied from hidden reservoirs.

In the spring of 1852 he purchased a farm of 20 acres which was then two miles from St. Joseph, but is now included within the city limits. Here he laid out a new vineyard and devoted three acres to orchards. He also built a vault and a wine cellar, intending to go largely into the manufacture and storage of port wine. His business was in a very prosperous state when the Civil War broke out and many of his plans were overturned. His sympathies were with the Union forces and he served all through the war as a member of the State militia, belonging to the first company organized at St. Joseph.

Mr. Madinger had many practical and progressive ideas. Soon after locating here, he built on Market square, a small shop, 10 by 16 feet in dimensions, which was the third building put up near the square and for the building of which he had to bring lumber from Savannah. At a later date, when the city built a Market House, he took the first two booths, which he occupied until he sold out to Benjamin Ullman. For a number of years he had a contract for supplying the best river boats with meat,—a large commission. It was Mr. Madinger who built the first ice house at St. Joseph and proved how easily this luxury could be made a necessity.

On May 15, 1848, at Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Madinger was married to Rosina Yant. She is a daughter of Jacob Yant, who was born in Switzerland and came to America in 1817. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and located in this business at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1834 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and embarked there in a cooperage business which he followed until 1850, when he removed with Mr. and Mrs. Madinger to St. Joseph, where he died at the age of 84 years. Mrs. Madinger is the second member of a family of eight children. One of her brothers, Jacob Yant, deserves especial mention as he died a martyr to his country. He was in the Union service, a member of the 80th Illinois Regiment, with the rank of sergeant. After being taken prisoner, he was incarcerated at Andersonville Prison, from which place he finally escaped, but was wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain and died July 3, 1864, in a hospital at Nashville.

In 1856 Mr. Madinger built a beautiful home

which his widow still occupies, at No. 2002 South 20th street. In 1891 he laid out 10 acres of his place in lots, which are called Madinger's First Addition to St. Joseph. He assisted in securing the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, helped in the purchase of the Fair Grounds and was foremost in all that pertained to the city's development. Formerly, he was a member and director of the Buchanan Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of which he was vice-president for a number of years.

Politically, Mr. Madinger was a staunch Republican. He assisted in starting the first lodge in Masonry at St. Joseph and belonged also to the Druids, but in his advanced years became inactive in both organizations. He was a most worthy member of the German Lutheran Church, to which his widow also belongs, and was always a liberal contributor to its support. There are many men in the world but there are none too many of the strength and moral fiber of the late Jacob Madinger, whose portrait is shown on a foregoing page.



REV. MARTIN HUGHES, who is widely known throughout Northwestern Missouri, which was the field of his long service in the ministry, is now living in happy retirement in the companionship of his wife at their home on Ashland avenue, just without the limits of the city of St. Joseph. He is one of the pioneer resident of this county, having lived here since he was nine years of age.

Mr. Hughes was born in Lee County, Virginia, January 15, 1828, and is a son of Elias and Rachel (Gilley) Hughes. His grandfather, Isaac Hughes, was born in Ireland and came to Virginia with his father when young. Elias Hughes was born in Russell County, Virginia, in 1803, and in 1837, when our subject was nine years of age, came to the Platte Purchase in Missouri, locating in what is now Buchanan County. He acquired a claim, but after a short residence of three years moved with his family to Andrew County, where he farmed until death overtook him at the advanced age of 85 years. He was a Democrat in politics and was quite active, serving at different times in Andrew County as sheriff, assessor and county judge.

Martin Hughes, having come to this county in 1837, is perhaps the oldest of the pioneers now living. He attended in his youth a subscription

school that was conducted in a log school house in this county, and later went to school in Andrew County. He then entered Chapel Hill College in Missouri, completing his education there in 1849. He then engaged in his life work as a Presbyterian minister, and followed it throughout his active career, his charges being mainly in St. Joseph and the vicinity. He has led an exemplary life, and has accomplished much good in his various charges. He is well-known and loved by the people wherever he has cast his lot. In 1899 he retired from active church work, and lives on his home place on Ashland avenue, which has been his home for more than 16 years. His house is built of brick and was erected by its owner Henry Morris some 55 years ago. His farm of 160 acres of valuable land is rented out. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Rev. Mr. Hughes was married to Ellen Maxwell, a daughter of Logan A. Maxwell, a pioneer of this county. She died in 1863. He formed a second union with Mrs. Matilda (Connett) Hodges, a daughter of Major Connett. She died in 1876, leaving four children by this union: William, Aura, Ellen and Celina. His third marriage was with Mary Jane Brandon, a native of Missouri. The twilight of life is being spent in comfort, amid pleasant surroundings, and our subject and wife are very hospitable in the reception of their many friends at their home.



HARRIS B. ADLER, M. D., a prominent member of the medical fraternity, at St. Joseph, justly ranks high in his profession. The fact that his superior attainments and thorough professional training are the results of years of persistent study and self-denial, unassisted by any agency outside his own energy, but adds to the confidence, respect and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Dr. Adler's early history is of such absorbing interest, disclosing not only the qualities which enabled him to emerge from penury to his present honorable position, but also the social conditions of the time and locality, that the biographer hesitates to change one word of his own graphic story. It is a story of pathetic interest. It has no feature of "frenzied finance" nor of giant stock speculation by which the poor young man of today becomes the millionaire of to-morrow, nor does it deal with any of the "luck" which the

romancer is fond of picturing as awaiting the poor boy by some happy turn of the cards. It is sordid, but it is human, and nothing could more forcibly emphasize the results of indomitable energy, tenacity of purpose, self-control and manly self-reliance.

Dr. Adler, in speaking of those early days says:

"I was born in a little town in Prussia, on the Russian border, in 1858. My father had been settled there for many years in the capacity of theological instructor, and there my early childhood was spent. When I was eight years old, I was sent to a German school and there pursued my studies until I was 12 years of age. As there was no longer a school in this town in which I could advance, my father made preparations to have me admitted to an institution suitable to my age and mental acquirements, but unfortunately, just at this time, he contracted typhoid fever, and, after seven weeks confinement, died at the age of 39 years. This left my mother with four boys, of whom I was the oldest, and two girls, one four years older than myself, in the most deplorable financial condition imaginable.

"My ambitions for future study were at an end, since upon me and my older sister devolved the duty to support the whole family. She had learned the art of wig-making and it did not take me long to also acquire it, and thus we managed to support ourselves, I laboring almost night and day until I was 13 years old. I had heard of America and the great opportunities in the wonderful land across the ocean, and I secretly resolved to make the attempt to get there, but, when, one fine day, I announced my intention to go to America, my mother took it merely as a childish jest. I had managed to save the sum of \$7 and with this capital and only the clothes on my back I left my mother, sisters and brothers and my native town and on the same day I arrived in a small town called Stallupönen, where I took the train. I went in the fourth-class department, which has no seats. When the passengers get tired, they simply slip down on the floor, in such positions as best suit the space afforded and their convenience. About eight o'clock of the same evening, I arrived at Königsberg and found a lodging for the night, leaving for Berlin on the following morning. From Berlin I went to Hamburg, where I landed without a *silbergrochen* or a place to sleep. On making inquiry, I was told that at No. 10, Wud Newman Strasse, there was a Jewish hotel, run by a Polish Jew,

Yarmulousky by name, who is now a banker in New York City. I found my way to this hotel and prevailed upon the proprietor to afford me supper and a night's lodging. On the following morning, I began to look for work and fortunately found a position with a Jewish hair-work establishment, on a salary of \$1 a week, dinners and three o'clock coffee. A German dollar is 30 *silbergrochen*, and out of this I managed to pay Mr. Yarmulousky 10 *silbergrochen* a week for lodging, and with the other 20 I managed my breakfasts and suppers and other items. I remained with that hair firm for four months and was advanced to \$2 a week.

"Mr. Yarmulousky, like the rest of his countrymen, was not only a hotelkeeper, but a thorough business man. He invested money in anything that would bring returns and at that time was doing a large business in human hair. This was quite an industry, agents traveling all over Russia, Poland and Sweden, buying hair from every young girl they met who could be induced to part with it. Mr. Yarmulousky not only had his own special agents distributed all over the country, but used inducements with the poor emigrants who had the misfortune to stop at his place, to part with their hair for such sums as his cupidity made seem just. In this way he had accumulated quite a stock of human hair and his next step was to convert it into manufactured goods, which had a ready market. He knew that I was working in that line and by this time was considered quite an expert. He sent for me to come to his office and, with every appearance of friendliness, said: 'My dear Adler, why should you work for that disbeliever for \$2 a week, when I will pay you \$4 a week, with board and lodging, for as long as you desire to remain in this trade?'

"With a boy's lack of business experience, I gladly accepted this proposition of this religious Jew, and started immediately to work manufacturing for Mr. Yarmulousky. For two weeks all went well and then I found my room taken from me, I was compelled to sleep in the hall, on the bare flagstones, and to this day I have received not one *silbergrochen* for my work. For four months I lived on the crusts and scraps I could obtain from the cook. I still had on the same shirt in which I had started to work, had not a cent with which to either buy another or to have it washed, in short, my life was one of the extremest misery. I felt that I could tolerate it no longer and I determined to leave that den and

make an attempt to board one of the steamers for America. I found out that two days before the Jewish New Year, September 6, 1872, the steamer 'Silesia' was to leave for New York, and I fully made up my mind to either board it and remain on it, or jump overboard and never return to Hamburg. I left Hamburg at 10 A. M. on the lighter which conveys passengers and their baggage to the Atlantic steamer, which we reached at 12 M. A gangway was lowered from the 'Silesia' to the vessel we were on, and the captain on one side and another official on the other ordered the passengers to hold their tickets in their left hands. By 2 P. M., 1,400 such fortunate passengers, men, women and children, had boarded the 'Silesia,' while I remained on the small boat, although I had made many futile attempts to get on board. The gangway was then removed and a flat platform was lowered for the purpose of bringing up the baggage. In my wild desire to get on board, I even tried to climb this inclined plane, but the sailors forced me back with curses. When I saw that my plans would miscarry, I began to cry bitterly and thus attracted the attention of the captain. He questioned the cause of my grief, and, forced by necessity, I told him that my mother was on board the 'Silesia' and in the crowd had lost me and that the sailors would not permit me to go on board. He reached down and drew me up and marched me to his office, took the passenger list from his table and asked me for my name. I gave him one which it is difficult for any one but a Jew to either grasp or retain. He asked me if my mother had any other children and I told him of one more and, after a few moments of reflection, said: 'Well, boy, I shall go with you below, and he led me down three or four starways until we reached the steerage, where 1,400 human beings were huddled together worse than cattle. I led him a wild goose chase for an hour and a half, in search of my suppositious mother. Finally I asked him if the ship was very large and he answered that it was and that he was tired and would leave me to search alone for a half hour and then, if I did not find my mother, he would send me back to Hamburg. This was the opportunity I wanted and as soon as he left me, I began to look for a nook in which to hide. I found one and lay hidden until I felt a thrill of life in the boat. The captain did not return and I found a bunk and an old mattress and there I made my home for the next 24 hours. On Friday night we reached Havre, France, where we

remained until 4 P. M. on Saturday. The steamer coaled here and all the steerage passengers were made to leave the boat and then return and deliver the coupons from the tickets which had been given them at Hamburg. I made many attempts to hide but was not successful and was forced off the boat. Realizing that I was going to be left there, in what country I did not know, I determined to make an attempt to escape on the boat between the captain and his official at the gangway. With all my little strength, I bounded up, but was caught by the captain and asked for my ticket. Again I told the story of my mother and that she had given up the ticket, and again I gave my unpronounceable name. I was permitted to remain on board. In 10 more days I landed at Castle Garden, New York."

Thus ends Dr. Adler's personal reminiscences. After these adventures, and landing an indigent boy, in a strange city, it is probable many other distressing situations faced him, but it is sufficient to know that the same persistency and bravery that brought him across the ocean enabled him to find work in the great metropolis and to enter the night school classes at Cooper Institute. He secured a position as bookkeeper in a mercantile house in New York, where he remained until 1881, and then took a similar position in Colorado and in the same year began the study of medicine under the private instructions of Dr. Delamater, a graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. After one year of study, he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and matriculated in the Northwestern Medical College, where he was graduated in 1884, and in the following year was elected to the chair of physiology in that institution. In 1886 he returned to New York and two years later was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College and took a post-graduate course at the New York University, and then entered into practice in that city. In 1903, with ripened experience, he returned to St. Joseph, finding here many old friends who gladly welcome him back, and since then he has been closely occupied in practice.

It is a long step from the little stowaway to the cultivated gentleman and assured man of science. His success teaches an invaluable lesson and should offer encouragement to those who find themselves confronted with conditions not of their own making. Sometimes the rough discipline of life brings out an unsuspected strength of character, just as the cutting of the lapidary's chisel brings forth the glory of the diamond.



WILLIAM G. HALL, M. D.

In February, 1897, Dr. Adler was united in marriage to Rose Levi, of Newport, Rhode Island, by which there is one child,—Samuel M. By a former marriage there was one daughter,—Drusilla.

WILLIAM G. HALL, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of St. Joseph for a period of more than 40 years, is one of the best known professional men of this section of the State. He is a scientist in his profession, and has ever kept abreast of the advancement made in the science of medicine.

Dr. Hall was born in Pennsylvania and received his early education in the schools of Pittsburgh. He entered upon the study of medicine at an early age, in 1853-54 attending Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. In 1858 he attended Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, under Professor Weber. He later attended Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, from which he was graduated. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Western Pennsylvania, and shortly afterward at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, where he continued during the following seven years. During the Civil War he was assistant surgeon of the 10th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Cav.

In 1865, Dr. Hall removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and practiced with much success until 1885. In that year he established Dr. Hall's Sanitarium in this city, locating it in a magnificent brick and stone building, three stories high, with a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 50 feet, the construction of which cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000. It was well equipped, having Turkish, Russian, electric, needle and electro-thermal baths and mechanical massage, and was fitted in an elaborate manner. It proved too great a step in advance of the times, and was doomed to failure after six years of varied success. The property was sold for \$12,500. Since that time Dr. Hall has given his attention solely to office practice, making a specialty of gynecology, electro-therapeutics, orificial surgery and vibratory stimulation. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, a past president of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons and of the Missouri State Institute of Homeopathy, a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Nebraska State Medical Society. He was

at one time a member of the Missouri State Board of Health.

In 1872, Dr. Hall was united in marriage with a daughter of Robert S. Carter. Mrs. Hall was a native of Kentucky and later a resident of St. Joseph. She died June 2, 1903, leaving one son, Edward Parks Hall, M. D.

Edward Parks Hall, M. D., was born in St. Joseph, where he received a common and high school education. He decided upon the profession in which his father had attained such prominence and success, and in 1897 was graduated from the Ensworth Medical College, of St. Joseph. During 1897-98, he was clinical assistant to Prof. R. C. Miles and Francis J. Quinlan in the New York Polyclinic, in the department of the nose and throat; and clinical assistant in the heart and lung clinic at the Northwestern Dispensary in New York City. In 1900 and 1902 he took a course in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and was clinical assistant to Prof. A. E. Davis in the eye and ear department of the New York Post-Graduate College. He was also first assistant to Dr. Pearson at the Presbyterian Hospital, of New York.

Dr. William G. Hall and his son are meeting with great success in practice in St. Joseph, both being ardent students and skilled practitioners. A portrait of Dr. William G. Hall accompanies this sketch.

CHARLES H. NOLD, one of the prominent business men of St. Joseph, leading in the line of general building material, belongs to one of the city's early and substantial families. He was born in St. Joseph, December 2, 1873, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Keiffer) Nold.

The father of Mr. Nold was born near Hamburg, Germany, and came to the United States when 18 years of age, locating in Washington County, Illinois. After some six years there, he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1865. Since that time he has been closely identified with the building and contracting interests of this city and is now one of the substantial men and highly respected citizens. The mother of Mr. Nold was born in Pennsylvania. Her death took place in 1900, at the age of 52 years. The family consisted of six children, our subject being the second son and third child.

In the public schools of St. Joseph, which are noted for their efficiency and excellence, Mr. Nold secured a good education which he supplemented with a commercial course at Rittner's Business College in this city. On completing this, he entered into the employ of the W. D. Bennett Lumber Company and remained with them for seven years. The five succeeding years were spent as traveling representative for the H. F. Cady Lumber Company, of Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Nold then returned to his native place to enter into business for himself and he has built up one of the finest trades in building material in Buchanan County. He has also established a reputation as a shrewd, intelligent business man, one who, while guarding his own personal interests, recognizes the ethics of honorable competition.

Mr. Nold has a pleasant home at No. 1006 North 25th street, St. Joseph. He married Lillian O'Connor, a daughter of James O'Connor, of Galesburg, Illinois. Politically, Mr. Nold is an active and interested Republican. His fraternal connection is with the Elks.



CONRAD TANNER, SR., one of the well-known citizens of St. Joseph whose long business connection here has brought him an ample fortune and the regard of his fellow citizens, was born May 5, 1834, in Siblynen, Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and is a son of Jacob John and Barbara (Surbeck) Tanner.

The mother of our subject was born in 1800 and died in 1887, and the father died in 1847, aged 52 years. Their whole lives were passed in Switzerland. Their children consisted of three sons and four daughters, of whom the following came to the United States: Anna (Mrs. Berwein), of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Melchior, who died here in 1864; Jacob, who lives in Nebraska; and Conrad, of this sketch.

Mr. Tanner came to America alone, reaching the port of New York on February 1, 1852. He first secured work, as a gardener, at Toledo, Ohio, and worked at various callings until the fall of the year, when he came to St. Joseph. He had a natural taste for mechanics and entered a plow factory here, where he worked for four and a half years. In the fall of 1857 he secured a contract to set up plows, in Savannah, Missouri. Upon his return to St. Joseph, he found business dull in his line and this induced him to go into the

country. He spent seven years as a farmer and one of these years as a member of the State Militia, returning to St. Joseph in 1866.

When Mr. Tanner came back to enter into business again in the city, he formed a partnership with his brother Jacob in the manufacture of wagons, locating on 10th and Francis streets. Two years later he built a factory on Ninth street, which the brothers operated together until 1877 when Jacob withdrew from the business. Our subject continued alone until he was succeeded by his sons, who capably manage the plant at present. By attending strictly to his business, Mr. Tanner built up a large establishment, made a large fortune for himself and contributed to the prosperity of the city. Mr. Tanner is one of the capable, persistent, trustworthy men of foreign birth but of American ideas, a representative of a class which has done wonders for every locality where they have taken root.

In 1857, Mr. Tanner was married at St. Joseph, by Justice Robidoux, to Genevieve Herman, who was born at Baden, Germany, December, 28, 1837, and came to the United States in 1855, accompanying her father and brother. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have had these children: Conrad, Jr., and William L., who with the father own and operate the wagon factory, under the firm name of C. Tanner & Sons; and Pauline (Mrs. Wandt), who resides at home. Two sons are deceased: Edward and Adolph, both of whom were formerly connected with the firm. They were highly educated young men, completing their education at the New York Technical Institute and their deaths, separated by three years, were sadly felt in the business as well as in the family circle. Edward was born in 1866 and died in 1896, leaving two sons: Clarence and Roy. Adolph died July 5, 1899, aged 31 years.

Mr. Tanner has always been a useful citizen, lending his influence to all the enterprises promising to benefit the city. Politically, he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church.



LOUIS J. DANDURANT, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of St. Joseph, a member of the faculty of the St. Joseph Hospital, of this city, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, March 2, 1875, and is a son of Damas F. and Rose Anna (Clark) Dandurant.

John B. Dandurant, the grandfather of Dr. Dandurant, was born in Montreal, Canada: He resided in various parts of the United States, for a time in St. Louis, Missouri, and then came to St. Joseph, locating here during the life of Joseph Robidoux. Damas F. Dandurant was born at St. Louis in about 1846, and was but a child when his parents came to what was then called Blacksnake Hills. He was afforded the best education provided at the time. He learned the trade of harness-maker and was employed by William M. Wyeth, of St. Joseph, but later removed to Union Star, Missouri, and there opened a shop of his own. The failing health of his wife caused his return to St. Joseph, where he reentered the employ of the Wyeth concern. He is and always has been a staunch supporter of the Democrat party.

The mother of Dr. Dandurant was a daughter of John Clark, a native of England and a man of superior education, who at one time was prominently identified in British politics with Daniel O'Connell. He was also president of the Daniel O'Connell Club and a member of its reception committee to receive O'Connell at the great Dublin mass meeting and banquet. He had letters of recommendation from Lord Disraeli and Gladstone, who were great personal friends of his. He was one of the charter members of the order of Knights of Father Matthew and a member of the committee to draft the first Father Matthew medal. The mother of our subject was also possessed of superior talent, being the writer of some choice poems and literature, as well as being a prominent member of leading literary circles. Two of the four children born to the union of our subject's parents reached maturity, namely: Louis J., of this sketch; and Sophia, who is the wife of E. L. Schott, of St. Joseph. The beloved mother passed away on December 4, 1899, aged 57 years. She was a devoted member of the Catholic Church.

Dr. Dandurant was a student at the Christian Brothers' College through his earlier years, going from there to the noted classical and scientific institution known as New Engleberg College, at Conception, Missouri. A feature of this college is the employment of highly educated instructors of European reputation. He completed the course in 1892, and later received the degree of B. A. He entered Central Medical College, of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he received his medical degree in March, 1898. He spent four years, while engaged in medical study, in the St. Joseph Hos-

pital, securing practical experience that only such training gives. He has been connected with this hospital continuously for 10 years.

Immediately after graduation, Dr. Dandurant opened an office and also accepted the position of professor of chemistry, toxicology and urinalysis. In the following year he was appointed to the chair of anatomy, at the St. Joseph Hospital, and to a place on the surgical and gynecological staff of the Central Medical College. The St. Joseph Hospital enjoys an enviable reputation for its skilled handling of both medical and surgical cases and no one practitioner has contributed more materially to this than has Dr. Dandurant. He enjoys the confidence of the public and of his brothers in the profession. He is enthusiastically devoted to his profession and is highly valued in the leading medical organizations, the St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri State and American medical associations.

Fraternally, he is connected with St. Joseph Council, No. 571, Knights of Columbus, and of the Catholic Order of Foresters, for which he is medical examiner. Like other members of his family, he belongs to the Catholic Church.

PATRICK DELANEY, one of the prominent general farmers of Center township, Buchanan County, who operates a fine farm of 120 acres, located in section 11, was born in this township, June 12, 1858, and is a son of Daniel and Eliza (Whalen) Delaney.

Daniel Delaney was born in Queens County, Ireland, in 1802. He followed farming in Connecticut, Kentucky, Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas and visited St. Joseph three times, coming here the last time in 1856. He resided in Buchanan County during the whole period of the Civil War and as he took no part in public affairs was never disturbed in his peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He survived until 1891, dying at the age of 87 years. He married Eliza Whalen, who was born in the same county as himself, and she still survives, at the age of 76 years. Their four children were: Patrick, of this sketch; Daniel, also of Center township; Mary, wife of Michael Cavanaugh, of Clay County, Missouri; and John H., of Center township.

Patrick Delaney attended the district schools in his boyhood and has devoted his whole life to farming and stock-raising. For the past 21 years

he has resided on his present farm, a part of which he cleared. He gives his main attention to grain-growing and the raising of first-class stock and has the reputation of being one of the most careful and successful farmers of the township. His property is well-improved and his residence, erected in 1893, is one of the handsome homes of the locality. His barns and outbuildings, his improved agricultural machinery and his sleek, well-fed cattle indicate thrift and prosperity.

On November 1, 1880, Mr. Delaney was married to Mary E. Farrel, who was born in Buchanan County in April, 1862, and is a daughter of Michael and Bridget (Carey) Farrel, and a niece of Judge J. H. Carey. Five children have been born to them, namely: John P., Winnifred, Daniel M., Mary E. and Patrick E. The family belong to the Catholic Church.

Politically, Mr. Delaney is a staunch Democrat. He is considered one of the substantial men of Center township. He has always been industrious, working first for his parents and later for himself, and the result of industry and perseverance is shown in his comfortable surroundings. He is educating his children and takes an interest in the general welfare of his locality and in every way represents the class of good citizens of which his county is proud.

JOHAN J. BAZAN, M. D., one of the skilled physicians and surgeons of St. Joseph, whose medical work here has received the commendation of the public, was born near Vienna, Austria, October 22, 1871, and is a son of Thomas and Annie Bazan.

The father of Dr. Bazan was also born near Vienna, and there he followed his trade of shoemaking for a number of years. With his eldest son, he was the founder of the family in America, where they resided in New York City for a time before the family joined them, in 1881. In 1882, they came to St. Joseph. The father now resides with our subject in this city. He is a consistent member of St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church.

Dr. Bazan completed his primary education in his native locality and attended college in Vienna, where he was graduated in the classical department with the degree of A. M. Immediately after graduation, he accompanied the members of his family still remaining in Austria, to New York, and in 1882 to St. Joseph. Here he

entered upon the study of medicine and was graduated at the Central Medical College in 1901, and has confined his practice to this city ever since. He belongs to a medical family, two of his brothers being practicing physicians, viz: Dr. Antony L. Bazan, of Salisbury, Missouri, and Dr. Joseph Bazan, settled at Glasgow, Missouri. One other brother, Andrew Bazan, resides in this city.

Dr. Bazan, like other members of his family, is a devoted Catholic, a member of Father Linnencamp's church.

Dr. Bazan has not identified himself with any political party. He occupies well-equipped offices on the corner of Eighth and Patee streets, St. Joseph. His medical practice is along modern lines and his success has brought him prominently to public notice.

WILLIAM H. DRYSDALE, a prominent farmer and dairyman of Buchanan County, who owns a fine, well-kept farm of 90 acres, situated in section 35, township 58, range 35, in Washington township, was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, December 1, 1849, and is a son of John and Margaret (Ryan) Drysdale.

The parents of Mr. Drysdale were both born in Ireland where they married. In 1848 they came to America and, shortly after, to St. Joseph, Missouri, making the trip from Weston in a wagon. For a time, John Drysdale served as sexton for the old Calvary Cemetery and made his home in St. Joseph, but later he rented land and engaged in farming it until 1879, when the present farm of our subject was purchased. It was originally covered with timber. In 1888 Mr. Drysdale died, aged 67 years. He had worked industriously all his life, accumulating his property through his own efforts. His widow survived him many years, dying in 1903, having spent her last days with our subject. In two more years she would have rounded out a century. But two of their children still survive,—our subject and a sister, Mrs. Ellen Dandurant, of St. Joseph.

Our subject was reared in his native place and was educated in parochial schools and at the Christian Brothers' College. He has lived on this farm for 35 years and it is one of the most attractive, best-kept and generously productive of any farm in Washington township. He has 90




JOHN M. DOWNEY

acres located on what is known as the Drysdale road, two and a quarter miles northeast of the city limits. He devotes 10 acres to a mixed orchard; 15 acres to corn; 20 acres to pasture, having a dairy of 28 Jersey cows and a large herd of Shorthorn cattle; 20 acres to hay and has four acres in blackberries, a fruit he has found very profitable. His two-story white house is one filled with comforts and the well-kept hedge which surrounds his property adds materially to its appearance.

In 1872, Mr. Drysdale was married to Kate Conner, who was born in Ireland. They have had a family of 15 children, the survivors being: John, the only one born off the farm; James, Francis, Mark, Charles, Mary, Margaret, Ellen and Genevieve. Those deceased were: Willie (1st) and Willie (2), Leo, Edward, Joseph and Annie.

Politically, Mr. Drysdale is a Democrat. He is a consistent member of the Catholic Church and has reared his large family in its teachings. They are among the most highly respected people of this section, honest, kind and hospitable. Mr. Drysdale has not only made a material success of his life, but has earned the friendship and good will of his neighbors. He has seen many changes since he first came to his farm, and has always acted for the best interests of Washington township.

RANKLIN VALLANDIGHAM DOWNEY, one of the representative farmers of Lake township, Buchanan County, owns and resides upon one of the finest farms in his locality, comprising 160 acres of well-cultivated land in section 36. He was born in Platte County, Missouri, October 20, 1867, and is a son of John M. and Lucetta (Williams) Downey.


Our subject comes of an agricultural family, his father having followed farming all his life. John M. Downey, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Adams County, Ohio, February 4, 1840, and was educated in the district schools of his native locality. He remained in Adams County until 1867, when he removed, with his wife, by rail and boat, to Platte County, Missouri, where he arrived March 14, 1867. He purchased a farm, settled down to agriculture, reared a family and died there at a good old age. He was one of the largest fruit-growers in Missouri, the firm of Rees & Downey having 320 acres in

orchards in Platte County. At the time of his death, he owned 1,000 acres of land clear of all incumbrances. His widow still survives and resides at Weston, Missouri. He married Lucetta Williams, who is a daughter of Andrew Williams, formerly of Adams County, Ohio, but who moved to Platte County, Missouri, in 1868. The children of John M. Downey and wife were: Frank V.; Thomas E., deceased; Andrew B., a farmer of Platte County; Rachel Ann, wife of Lee Turpin, a butcher at St. Joseph; Henry, Lucetta and Margaret May, deceased; and Amanda Mattie, wife of Thomas A. Rees, of Bean Lake, Missouri.

Frank V. Downey was reared and educated at Iatan, Platte County, leaving school at the age of 21 years. He then began farming on his own account and continued operations in Platte County until March, 1902, when he came to Buchanan County. He located on his present farm, all of which is under cultivation and is in fine condition. His improvements are excellent and his property ranks well with the best in Lake township.

On November 20, 1889, Mr. Downey was married to Mary Belle Rose, a daughter of William and Frances (Horton) Rose, farming people of Mason County, Kentucky. They have three children: John Calvin, Lillie Frances and Roy Jennings.

Mr. Downey was reared to support the principles of the old Democratic party and was named in honor of one of Ohio's great Democratic statesmen,—Clement L. Vallandigham. However, he is in no way bigoted and in considering the principles involved is apt to cast his vote for honorable, upright and able men, irrespective of party ties. Since coming to Buchanan County, Mr. Downey has proved himself a good citizen and both he and his estimable wife have formed many pleasant social connections.

AUL M. HOFFMAN, deceased, was one of the best-known and popular business men of foreign birth, in St. Joseph, where he numbered friends by the hundred. Mr. Hoffman was born in Germany, September 21, 1849, and died at his home in St. Joseph, January 18, 1900. He was a son of Richard P. Hoffman, who brought his family to America from Germany in 1866.

The late Mr. Hoffman was 17 years of age when the family came to the United States and settled in New York, where the father conducted

a chair manufactory. In his own land Richard P. Hoffman had been a contractor and a manufacturer of chinaware. The subject of this sketch did not fancy either industry, but applied himself to his books and became an expert bookkeeper. Prior to coming to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1888, he had been employed as a bookkeeper, both in New York City and in Atchison, Kansas. In this city he became manager for the Lemp Brewing Company and continued with this house until 1897, when he engaged in a wholesale whisky business, in association with the late Fritz Mast. The firm of Hoffman & Mast did a large business and by its honorable methods held the confidence and trade of the business world.

Mr. Hoffman was married on January 29, 1870, to Lillie Sussmann, who is a daughter of John W. Sussmann, one of the city's leading business men. They had six children, viz: Millie, wife of Samuel C. Simineo, of St. Joseph; Louise H.; Adeline L.; and Paul M., Jr., Otto R. and an infant unnamed, deceased. Mrs. Hoffman and her two daughters enjoy a beautiful home located at No. 823 Charles street, St. Joseph.

In politics the late Mr. Hoffman was identified with the Democratic party. His fraternal relations were with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He was a warm-hearted, generous man, one who was willingly contributed to the city's charities and educational institutions and set an example of honesty in business life and devotion and affection in the domestic circle.

JAMES W. WALKER, for many years a prominent business citizen of St. Joseph, closely associated with the city's commercial life, was born in 1856, at Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, and died at Kansas City, August 22, 1895.

The late Mr. Walker was educated at Savannah and at Plattsburg, to which place the family removed, his father, Henry T. Walker, being largely interested in mercantile pursuits. Shortly after attaining his majority, Mr. Walker, in association with his brother, S. A. Walker, embarked in a banking business at Beloit, Kansas, an enterprise which proved highly successful. On January 1, 1884, Mr. Walker, in partnership with a prominent man of affairs at St. Joseph, the late D. M. Steele, embarked in a wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Steele & Walker. On account of Mr. Steele's many other in-

terests, the greater part of the responsibility fell upon Mr. Walker's shoulders, and it was mainly due to his energy that this became the largest grocery house on the Missouri River. During his later years he was mainly interested in coal mining properties in Oklahoma, many of these being of great promise, and, operated with his known ability, would have returned large rewards. He was held in the highest esteem as a man of integrity and was made receiver for the wholesale clothing firm of A. N. Schuster, after its failure in 1894. Through times of financial depression and of consequent loss, Mr. Walker's business honor was never assailed nor was his business ability questioned. At the time of his death he was president and owner of the Savannah-Oklahoma Coal Company, which he had organized, and during some years he was interested in cattle deals in Texas.

On September 12, 1876, Mr. Walker was married to Mary Vance, of Plattsburg, Missouri, who survives, with one son and four daughters: Anna, who married F. Labrunerie, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Bessie, who married W. H. Griffith, of St. Joseph; Henry W., of St. Joseph; and Ruby and Margaret, who live at home with their mother. Mr. Walker's home was always a cherished spot and his devotion to wife and children was one of his most marked and lovable characteristics. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

For a number of years our subject was a prominent figure in Missouri politics, and was admitted to the personal friendship of President Cleveland, whom he ardently supported. Had he lived, he would in all probability been the Democratic standard-bearer in his congressional district. He had served on many charitable boards and with numerous civic bodies, was interested in all that goes to the development of the city's best interests and was able to claim as personal friends many of the leading citizens of city, county and State. James W. Walker will be remembered for his many sterling traits of character which endeared him to a wide circle outside his immediate family.

LUTHER A. TODD, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of St. Joseph, and a popular and representative citizen, was born at Morenci, Michigan, August 3, 1874, and is a son of Newell D. and Huldah (Aldrich) Todd.

The father of Dr. Todd was born at Adrian,

Michigan, in 1845, a son of Ransome Todd, who was a native of New York. Mr. Todd remained on his father's farm until the age of 17 years when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, as a member of the 11th Regiment, Mich. Vol. Cav., continuing in the army until the close of hostilities. After his return from the war, he learned the drug business and was associated with his brother, Luther L., until 1875, when he removed to Atchison, Kansas, where he accepted a position with the Atchison & Eastern Bridge Company, in 1884 becoming superintendent, which responsible position he still fills. Prior to locating in Kansas, he was a prominent Republican and filled the office of county treasurer, but has taken no active part in political campaigns for a number of years. He is prominently identified with the various Masonic bodies.

The mother of Dr. Todd was a daughter of Anson Aldrich, a prominent citizen of Fayette County, Ohio, and she became the mother of three children, the two survivors being Luther A., of this sketch; and U. H., of Atchison, Kansas, who is a superintendent of the Atchison & Eastern Bridge Company. The whole family belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Todd entered upon his pursuit of an education in the public schools of Atchison, at Midland College, and then had three years of military training at the Shattuck Military College, at Faribault, Minnesota. From this justly celebrated institution, he entered the Kansas State University, where he completed the studies of the junior year, going from here to Columbia University, New York City, where he was graduated in the medical department, in 1900, earning his degree of M. D. He was appointed to Roosevelt Hospital, New York, where he gained invaluable experience during two years as interne, and during his last six months filled the position of house surgeon. In March, 1902, he came to St. Joseph and opened an office, later establishing himself in the Logan Building, and his abilities received immediate recognition. He now fills several responsible positions outside of a large private practice, being professor of minor surgery at Ensworth Medical College; assistant surgeon for the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway and assistant surgeon for the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company. He is a member of the various county, city and State medical societies, and of the St. Joseph Surgical Society.

Dr. Todd married Ruth Hetherington, who is a daughter of the late W. W. Hetherington, of

Atchison, Kansas, and they have two children,—Ruthanna and Newell W. Dr. and Mrs. Todd belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Politically, Dr. Todd is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 40, B. P. O. E.; St. Joseph Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pythias; Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Association; and he retains his membership in the college fraternities of Phi Gamma Delta and Theta Nu Epsilon. He belongs also to the Benton and Lotus clubs.



MRS. AUGUSTA C. WILLIAMS, one of the most highly respected residents of Washington township, Buchanan County, who owns, operates and entirely manages a fine farm of 80 acres, in section 25, township 58, range 35, is the widow of one and the daughter of another old pioneer of this county. Mrs. Williams was born in 1845 in Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a daughter of Augustus M. and Rebecca (Farmer) Wylie.

The father of Mrs. Williams was born in Virginia. In early boyhood he went to Kentucky, and in manhood moved to Indiana where he married Rebecca Farmer. In the year of Mrs. Williams' birth, they came with their ox team to Missouri. Attracted by the rich bottom land between the One Hundred and Two and the Platte rivers, they entered a claim and remained on that farm for some years. Later they moved to Illinois, but still later the father went to Arkansas and died in that State. Mr. Wylie was a man who naturally took a prominent place among his neighbors and fellow citizens. Nature had given him a stalwart frame and his pioneer life a courage and strength which served him well during the years he served as sheriff of Buchanan County. The occasion of the theft of \$4,000 in silver from Joseph Robidoux in 1842 and Sheriff Wylie's successful efforts in recovering the money and catching the thieves are well recalled in local histories. He was a very determined man, one who knew no fear and was dreaded by law-breakers from one end of the county to the other. His memory should be kept green as one of the leading men of his time in this section. At the time of his death, in 1881, Mr. Wylie had completed his 78th year.

Mrs. Williams grew up on her father's farm and became not only a capable housekeeper, but a woman of practical ideas about business also,

otherwise she could not have so capably managed her large farm. She married Calvin Williams, who had lived in Buchanan County since boyhood, being a native of Virginia. His death occurred in 1872, leaving five children, namely: Belle; Julia; Hattie, wife of Edward Gallup; Benjamin, a wood and coal dealer at No. 511 Main street, St. Joseph; and Dora, deceased.

Mrs. Williams has seen many wonderful changes in Washington township since her childhood. Her property is very valuable on account of its proximity to St. Joseph, being situated six miles northeast from Market square. She carries on a general line of farming, employs plenty of help and enjoys the reputation of being a most excellent agriculturist. Her comfortable two-story residence, some 50 yards from the public highway, is surrounded by a beautiful lawn and some fine old trees. Mrs. Williams is well-known and has a wide circle of friends not only in the immediate neighborhood but in St. Joseph.

JOHN A. MUCHENBERGER, a prominent business citizen of St. Joseph, a member of the firm of Muchenberger Brothers, was born July 8, 1869, in St. Joseph, Missouri, and is a son of Leo and Magdalena (Bashnagel) Muchenberger.

The father of our subject was born at Lenzkirch, in the Black Forest, Germany, September 5, 1828. As in the case of other German youths, he was encouraged to learn a trade and chose that of baker, and when he came to America, at the age of 22 years, he was able to earn his own way, although the country and customs were strange. He located at Iowa City, Iowa, where he opened a bakery and operated it some years. In April, 1869, he came to St. Joseph and embarked in a bakery business here, opening his first shop opposite the old Patee Market House, but two years later he moved to Eighth and Felix streets, where he conducted a thriving business until 1880, when he retired from activity. His death took place in the following year. He was one of the best-known business men of this city, and all who ever had dealings with him found him the soul of honesty and a good and kind-hearted man. He was social by nature and belonged to the Odd Fellows and to the German Turn-Verein. Both parents of our subjects were members of the German Catholic Church, most worthy people in every way. The children who

reached maturity were: Goodlive, who died in 1880, aged 21 years; Leo J.; John A.; and Otto P., who was drowned in Lake Contrary, August 28, 1893, aged 29 years and 10 months.

Leo J. Muchenberger, our subject's partner in business, was born January 19, 1867, in Iowa City, Iowa, and was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph and at the Christian Brothers' College. After a few years of employment in the wholesale store of Ernst & Brill, he went into business for himself, establishing an art and picture frame store, in which he continued until 1891, when he enlarged his business by adding a wall paper department, later going into the wholesale wall paper trade. This business was expanded until it now covers Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. In 1899 a branch house was opened at Kansas City. He married Annie Weckerlin, a daughter of Philip Weckerlin, of St. Joseph, and they have one daughter,—Leanna. He is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World.

Our immediate subject, John A. Muchenberger, was educated in the public schools and then came under the care of Father Linnencamp and finally entered the Christian Brothers' College, where he completed the course at the age of 13 years. He then learned the trade of picture framer and shortly after entered into business with his brother, Leo J., under the firm name of Muchenberger Brothers. The business is one of the leading enterprises of St. Joseph. Mr. Muchenberger married Emma Huffman, a young lady reared in this city. He is a consistent member of the Catholic Church and belongs also to the St. Joseph Benevolent Society.

BENJAMIN W. CULVER, M. D., the oldest medical practitioner at Rushville, Buchanan County, and a man who is held in the highest esteem both personally and professionally, was born in Chemung County, New York, October 1, 1832, and is a son of Nathan and Lena (Turner) Culver.

The Culver family is of Scotch extraction and have mainly led agricultural lives. The founder of the family in America settled first in New Jersey, a wealthy and influential State largely indebted to the thrift and sterling character of the large majority of its early Scotch settlers. At a later period a branch of the Culver

family established itself in the rich farming lands of Chemung County, New York, where the grandfather of Dr. Culver was born. Nathan Culver, Jr., father of Dr. Culver, was born in Chemung County and followed agricultural pursuits. His wife, Lena Turner, was the daughter of a neighboring farmer. They had six children.

Benjamin W. Culver was reared through boyhood on his father's farm, obtaining his early education in the district schools. He completed his academic course in Benton County, Iowa, and secured his medical training in what was then known as the American Eclectic College, now the Cincinnati Medical College, where he was graduated in 1855. Dr. Culver's early practice covered a large territory, first in Iowa, later in Kansas, and in August, 1873, he located in Rushville, Missouri, where he has been established up to the present time. When Dr. Culver settled in Buchanan County, he found his section of the county a heavily timbered region, many portions of it not yet improved with bridges or public highways, and for five years his professional visits were made on horseback, traversing the bridle-paths through the forest that led to the scattered homes where his services were needed. That nothing ever prevented his answering a professional call reflects honor upon a man, who in an unusual degree seems to possess the esteem and love of his community. After more than 30 years of practice here, his people refuse to deny themselves of the benefits of his professional care, but the time has passed when he can visit homes. His patients must come to him and he still manages a very large office practice.

Dr. Culver was married first, in 1856, to Harriet E. Dolph, and they had four children: Emma, who married R. W. Jones, and at her death left two children,—Nellie and Frank; Frank L., of Kansas City; Dora Ann, widow of William H. Allison of St. Joseph, who died November 21, 1904.—Mrs. Allison has seven children, Clara, Gladys, Dolph, Matthew, Bornice, William and Charles; and Orville, deceased. Dr. Culver's second wife, Nancy Reed, died two years after marriage. His third union was with Mrs. Mary Ann (Gentry) Bracken.

Dr. Culver belongs to the leading medical organizations of the country. He has always taken advantage of opportunities to perfect his professional knowledge, taking post-graduate courses and keeping in touch with modern scientific discoveries. He has long been one of the

leading Democratic politicians of his locality and has frequently served as a delegate, attending in this capacity the congressional convention that nominated Hon. D. D. Burnes. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for many years.

JAMES A. GIBSON, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Platt township, Buchanan County, located in section 11, township 55, range 34, was born in Boone County, Missouri, January 2, 1840. He is a son of Arthur and Jane (Moore) Gibson, and a grandson of Garrett Gibson.

Garrett Gibson was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a wheelwright by trade and also followed farming. He moved from his native State to Indiana, thence to Illinois, and finally followed his children to Buchanan County, Missouri. He was the father of seven children, Arthur being the oldest of his sons.

Arthur Gibson was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, in 1803, and moved to Indiana with his parents, locating on a farm near Greencastle. He later went to Putnam County, Illinois, with his parents, and was there reared and lived until 1839, when he came to Missouri in a wagon, locating in Boone County. In the fall of the following year he came to the Platte Purchase, where he resided on a farm until his death, having entered 160 acres in section 11, township 55, range 34, in Platte township, and having built thereon a log cabin, 14 by 16 feet, in which he lived with his family for about three years. He eventually acquired an estate of 640 acres, much of which he cleared. He raised hemp and wheat largely, marketing these products at St. Joseph. He made all his money in raising grain and stock, although he followed his trade as a wheelwright for some time. He manufactured nearly all the furniture used in the community in the early days. He died in August, 1853. His wife, Jane Moore, who was born in Tennessee in 1811, and died in Jefferson County, Kansas, at the home of her daughter Mrs. Levi Wilhelm, in 1887, was a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Moore, early settlers in the Platte Purchase. She and her husband were parents of the following children: Thomas G., deceased, at Winchester, Kansas, at the age of 68 years, who was a farmer of Oklahoma Territory; Rachel, wife of Levi Wilhelm, of Winchester, Kansas; Louis, who was in the

Confederate Army, and lives in Harvey County, Kansas; Francis Marion, who was in the 100-day service during the Civil War; James A.; Nancy, wife of Milton Witt, of Winchester, Kansas; Clarissa, wife of Wesley Clark, of Jefferson County, Kansas; William R., a farmer of Jefferson County, Kansas; and George W., of St. Joseph.

In the fall of the year of his birth, James A. Gibson was taken by his parents to his present home place in Platte township, Buchanan County, where he has resided ever since. He has a farm of 445 acres in sections 9, 10 and 11, having purchased 100 acres of the old home farm when the partition of his father's estate was made. He raises grain and stock, having a large number of horses and mules, as well as Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He is an extensive feeder and shipper, selling about five car-loads of stock annually. About two years ago he erected one of the finest country homes in the township, in which he now lives with his family. He has always been a staunch Democrat and cast his first vote for Gen. George B. McClellan. He has held numerous minor offices, has been school trustee and was at one time defeated as candidate for county judge. He frequently has been delegate to county and State conventions. He has served on the executive board of the St. Joseph Baptist Association.

In 1863, Mr. Gibson was united in marriage with Louisa Caroline Holland, who was born in Jackson township, Buchanan County, Missouri, in February, 1844, and is a daughter of John and Jane Holland, natives of Tennessee. As a result of this union, the following children were born: Elmetta C., wife of Samuel Shoemaker, of Tremont township; Emma, wife of John Roberts, of Tremont township; Thomas N., of Platte township; Magdalene, wife of James Cone, of Marion township; Jaly Ann, wife of George Schuster, of Platte township; James W., of Platte township, who attended the State University of Missouri for three years, and was considered one of the best football players on the "varsity" team,—he is now a teacher and a prominent political worker, being clerk for Senator Voorhees, a member of the Democratic Central Committee, and having been at one time township assessor; Francis M., who lives in Platte township; Jennie S., who died at the age of 12 years; Dora, who is a high school teacher; Jessie, who also is a teacher; George S., who lives at home and one who died in infancy. Our subject's son, Francis M., drew No. 161 in

the government land lottery in the opening of the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota in the summer of 1904, and filed on No. 155. He went there and after filing built a sod house and will return in the spring of 1905 to reside there permanently. Our subject served on the petit jury in the first term of the United States Court held at St. Joseph. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masons, Grange and Farmers' Alliance.

PETER YOUNG, one of the prominent and successful market gardeners and farmers of Buchanan County, owning a beautifully located home, on an eminence above the Savannah road, surrounded by a fertile farm of 56½ acres, in Washington township, in section 33, township 58, range 35, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 13, 1831. He is a son of Kenrod Young.

The father of Mr. Young was born in 1800 and was a farmer by occupation in Germany. In 1844 he came with his family to America, making the voyage in a sailing vessel which, after 42 days on the ocean, landed the travelers at the port of New York. Mr. Young located in Pike County, Ohio, where he purchased 169 acres of land, which he operated until 1865, when he sold that farm and removed to Queen City, Missouri, where he resided until the close of his life, at the age of 72 years. Our subject was 12 years of age when the family came to America and has a very vivid recollection of the long and stormy voyage on the ocean. He attended a German school in Pike County, Ohio, and assisted in farming the home place until 1849. He then went to Chillicothe and learned the trade of stonemason, during which time he secured railroad work which then paid very well and he continued there for six years. In 1856 he came to St. Joseph where he found work on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which was the first line constructed in Buchanan County. At the opening of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Union Army, on June 13, 1861, in the 13th Regiment, Missouri, Vol. Inf., and was taken prisoner September 20, 1861, at Lexington. After his release he re-enlisted in the Fifth Missouri, and was discharged on June 24, 1863. He then went back to Ohio and spent 1864 and 1865 in bridge construction; returning to Buchanan County in the fall of the latter year. From 1868 to 1894 Mr. Young was interested in farming and also did a large amount

of contract work in the way of grading and macadamizing the St. Joseph streets. Mr. Young's farm is a very valuable piece of property both on account of the fertility of the soil and its high state of cultivation and also because of its close proximity to the city of St. Joseph, being situated within three and a half miles of Market square. He raises corn and hay but devotes much of his land to fruit, having 500 apple trees and a large amount of small fruit.

In 1859, Mr. Young was married to Louisa Deriff, who was born in Germany, and they have a family of seven sons and one daughter, namely: John P., Lewis L., William, Charles C., Peter P., Henry V., Christina, who is the wife of John Staal and George W.

Politically, Mr. Young and all his sons are identified with the Republican party and all are well-informed, sensible men. Although Mr. Young has turned over the care of the farm to his son, he is still vigorous enough to do an ordinary man's day's work. He is very highly respected by all who know him.



MICHAEL CURRAN, one of the successful farmers and well-known citizens of Buchanan County, who resides on a finely improved farm of 240 acres, situated in section 9, Agency township, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1836, and is a son of Francis and Bridget (McGee) Curran.

Francis Curran was also born in County Tyrone, where he married and followed the occupation of laborer until about 1844, when he came to the United States with his family, settling in New York City, where he subsequently died. His widow some years later accompanied her children to Missouri and died in St. Joseph, at the age of 76 years. Their children were: Patrick, who came to the United States and to St. Joseph with his uncle, the first of the family, and died in California; James, who died at an early age in Ireland; Lettie, who died in New York, aged 20 years; Sallie (Mrs. Watson), who died in California; Michael, of this sketch; and Frank, who died in California.

Our subject spent his boyhood and early youth in his native land and in New York City. In 1856 the family decided to join the older brother, Patrick, and the maternal uncle, Michael McGee, at St. Joseph, Missouri. From St. Louis they

came up the river on the steamboat "Martha Jewett." Except for short absences, Mr. Curran has remained in Buchanan County ever since. His uncle was a harness-maker and Michael Curran learned that trade with his relative and worked at the same for some 25 years. In 1862, in company with his brother and brother-in-law, he started for the far West, but at Salt Lake City he concluded to return home. His brother and brother-in-law kept on to California, where both died. After a few months absence, Mr. Curran was again established in St. Joseph.

After accumulating sufficient capital, Mr. Curran purchased his present fine farm of 240 acres, located in section 9, Agency township. At that time it was heavily timbered and the old log cabin on the place had to be improved before it was a comfortable home, but it lasted as such until 1902, when the present commodious residence and substantial barn were erected. All the excellent improvements have been placed here by Mr. Curran, himself, including a five-acre orchard. He first made grain-growing his main business, but now devotes more attention to stock. He has prospered and ranks with the substantial men of his township.

At St. Joseph, in 1881, Mr. Curran was married to Maggie Deagens, who was born in Canada, and died in 1890, aged 25 years. She was a daughter of Archibald Deagens. The four children of this marriage were: Lettie, Frank, Maggie and Mary, who died in infancy.

In politics, Mr. Curran is a Democrat. He is a worthy member of the Catholic Church. A good farmer and kind and obliging neighbor, he is held in universal esteem throughout Agency township. Through his own efforts, he has become independent and he is but one more example of the certain rewards which attend industry, perseverance and upright living.



PATRICK P. KANE, one of the well-known and popular and respected citizens of St. Joseph, who occupies the responsible position of chief of the city Fire Department, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, March 5, 1864, and is a son of James and Mary (Burke) Kane.

James Kane was born in Ireland but in young manhood came to America and settled in Buchanan County, Missouri. By trade a mason, he worked at that for a number of years and then

became a teaming contractor and did a large business in St. Joseph. He was a member of the Catholic Church.

Patrick P. Kane was reared and educated in St. Joseph. In early manhood he took an interest in the Fire Department and as he possessed the physique and the physical courage necessary, he was admitted to membership in Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, in October, 1884. Strict attention to duty and daring bravery in the face of danger attracted attention and in 1885 he was appointed foreman of his company and still later, in the same year, was advanced to the position of assistant chief. He remained in this position until 1891 when he was made chief of the department, a promotion which met with the approbation of his subordinates and pleased his fellow citizens, who had learned to trust in his fidelity. The position of chief of the Fire Department of St. Joseph is no sinecure, as he has 12 engine houses and 72 men under his command.

In 1899, Chief Kane was married to Margaret Vahey, who is a daughter of Andrew Vahey, a native of England, and they have one daughter.—Gertrude. Their comfortable home is located at No. 805 South 11th street. Politically, the chief is a staunch Democrat. He is a consistent member of the Catholic Church.

ARTHUR W. BREWSTER, a lawyer of prominence in Buchanan County, is at the present time postmaster of St. Joseph, having been appointed to the office by President Roosevelt, February 8, 1902.

Mr. Brewster was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1865, and is a son of A. S. Brewster, who took his family to Kansas in 1869. A. S. Brewster is a lawyer by profession and has three sons who are prominent in that profession. He is at the present time engaged in practice in Doniphan County, Kansas. The mother of our subject is also living, as are the following sons: S. M., prosecuting attorney of Doniphan County, Kansas; Arthur W., our subject; R. R., an attorney, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Harry H., who is assistant postmaster of South St. Joseph. Two sisters of our subject are living, of whom one is unmarried and lives at home, while the other is the wife of I. B. Morgan, of Kansas City, Kansas.

Arthur W. Brewster was mainly reared in Kansas, being four years old when his parents

moved to that State, and received his education in the grade and high schools and at Washburn College, from which he was graduated in 1890. He then studied law two years under the direction of his father and was admitted to the bar in Kansas, immediately thereafter moving to St. Joseph. He entered the law office of Huston & Parrish, and within a year formed a partnership with the present police judge, P. J. Carolus, under the firm name of Carolus & Brewster. In the fall of 1894, he was elected to the Missouri State Senate, in which office he served four years, and in the meantime continued in the practice of the law. In 1896, when Mr. Parrish was elected judge of the Circuit Court, the old firm was dissolved and in 1897 the firm of Huston & Brewster was established with offices in the German-American Bank Building. It was a strong combination of legal talent and continued with success until dissolved by the death of Mr. Huston on November 24, 1903. Mr. Huston was recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of this section of the country and is greatly missed by the Buchanan County Bar. In 1898, Mr. Brewster was the Republican candidate for Congress but was defeated by the Democratic nominee, C. F. Cochran. He has always been very active in working for Republican success in the campaigns, and stands high in the councils of his party.

On Christmas Day, 1894, Mr. Brewster was united in marriage with Ada Kanaga, of Hutchinson, Kansas, with whom he had attended Washburn College at Topeka. Religiously, Mrs. Brewster is a member of the Congregational Church. Fraternally, A. W. Brewster is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

NAPOLEON B. MILLER, a well-known farmer and stockman of Washington township, Buchanan County, residing on a very valuable farm of 215 acres, in section 34, was born here, April 23, 1859, in the residence which is still occupied by the family. He is a son of Isaac and Jane (Karnes) Miller.

The father of Mr. Miller was born in Monroe County, Virginia, in 1808, and died in Buchanan County, Missouri, May 29, 1866. His wife was also born in Monroe County and died here, January 11, 1899. Both families were prominent ones in the "Old Dominion." In 1840, Isaac Mil-




GALEN E. BISHOP, M. D.

ler came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and settled in Washington township, entering a large tract of land which he subsequently cleared, improved and added to until, at his death, he owned 500 acres of fine land. He established three dairies and became one of the largest stockmen of the locality, his place being noted for its fine horses and excellent sheep and cows. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Democrat, being a leader in all township affairs. Six of his nine children still survive, namely: Martha S. (Mrs. Matney); Amanda S. (Mrs. Albin); Sarah E. (Mrs. Goodlive); Arabella (Mrs. Wilkinson); Isaac A. and Napoleon B. The two sons own the home farm in partnership.

This farm now consists of 215 acres, 40 acres having been laid out in city lots, just north of St. Joseph, the subdivision being known as "Maple Heights." It is a beautiful tract of land, admirably situated for residence purposes and the time is not far distant when it will be the home of wealth and aristocracy.

Our subject still occupies the old home in which he was born. It is a two-story, brick residence and when it was built, 45 years ago, was the finest home in all the surrounding region. Its walls are still solid, its brick uncrumbled and its timbers are sound, making it still one of the most comfortable residences on Ashland avenue, just one mile northeast of the present city limits. The farm is still devoted to general farming and stock-raising and under its present management continues to be, what it has been for so many years, one of the most productive and valuable farms in Washington township. Mr. Miller, like his late father, has always been a Democrat, but is not a seeker for office. He is one of the solid, representative men of his locality.

ALEN E. BISHOP, M. D., one of the most distinguished practitioners of medicine and surgery in the West, and for almost 40 years a physician at St. Joseph, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, passed away in this city on July 11, 1902. Dr. Bishop was born November 18, 1824, a worthy descendant of a fine old English family, and a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Elliott) Bishop.

The family of Bishop was founded in New Hampshire in colonial days, and its representatives took prominent parts in all the early struggles with the Indians, and distinguished themselves in

the Revolutionary War. At the close of that great struggle, the progenitor of this branch of the family settled in Virginia.

Solomon Bishop, grandfather of Dr. Galen E., moved in 1800 from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled in Nelson County when his son Jacob was eight years old. The latter married Elizabeth Elliott, whose brother, Galen Elliott, was one of the most celebrated physicians of Somerset, Kentucky. Their father, Benjamin Elliott, moved to Kentucky from Maryland.

The late Dr. Bishop was born at Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky, where he was made much of by his uncle, Dr. Elliott, and it is probable that thus was introduced an element which controlled the whole of his later life. In 1843 he accompanied his father and family to Platte County, Missouri, where the father died in 1851. By trade he was a blacksmith and his son was trained to work at the forge, but from the age of 12 years he was determined to make this only a stepping stone to assist him in securing a medical education. Every spare moment was devoted to study of what medical works he could secure, spending every penny he could earn for their purchase, and thus he prepared himself for practice before he had attained man's estate. During all these years of hard work and close application, he never had a preceptor, never read an hour under any one's instructions, and he justly claimed the honor of being a self-taught physician.

Dr. Bishop first established himself in practice at New Market, Platte County, Missouri, in 1846, and from the first he was successful in his treatment of disease. In truth, Nature seemed to have designed him for healing, giving him the strong and steady nerve of the surgeon and the gentle, skilled hand of the physician. During the period of 19 years of practice in Platte County, his reputation constantly increased and his services were besought far and near. This rough country practice in all seasons brought on an attack which threatened lung troubles and induced him, mainly, to look about him for another location. This resulted in his settling at St. Joseph, a point easily reached by his numerous patients, and in the spring of 1865 he became a practitioner in this city.

After locating here, Dr. Bishop devoted his attention to an office practice, making specialties of surgery and chronic diseases. In a way, he was a pioneer in this line here and many of the difficulties he met with in those early days of practice have all passed away. He established a

medical institution on Third street, St. Joseph, which became widely known and extended his fame and is a credit and ornament to the city. His extensive buildings were beautiful in architectural design and finish and were arranged with due regard for all sanitary conditions and fitted with every comfort and convenience possible for the accommodation of his patients from all over the land. Here Dr. Bishop performed quietly and skillfully some of the most difficult operations known to medical science.

Originally, Dr. Bishop belonged to the Allopathic school and thereby thoroughly acquainted himself with the merits of all medical systems, and in his practice he did not hesitate to adopt what had been proved rational, without regard to the school which originated the method. Thus his views were entirely devoid of that narrowness and unreasonable prejudice so characteristic of those who zealously advocate particular dogmas. The best works of all the ablest writers of all schools of medicine could be found on his shelves, while his few hours of leisure were devoted to study and experiment. He was an enthusiastic student and, while his great library contained one of the best collections of medical works in the Western country, it also embraced the best authorities on law, theology, physical science and general literature. His beautiful library room, which had dimensions of 22 by 30 feet, contained, in addition to his large collection of standard works, which were selected and arranged with studied care, many fine engravings and paintings, busts of noted scientists and other notable characters and many works of beauty and valuable articles of *virtu*.

Dr. Bishop claimed originality in medical science and he was supported in his claim by his wonderful success. Patients came to him from far distant States and carried back with them the proofs of his claims. He had been a contributor to medical literature for a long time, and in 1853 he established a medical journal of 32 pages, which he styled the *Popular Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences*, which continued for several months, but was abandoned on account of the time it took from his practice in its preparation. In it he expounded his views on many scientific subjects and it was a valuable mine of learning. He kept fully abreast of the times in modern scientific thought and was a subscriber and a reader of 20 different medical journals and periodicals, both foreign and American. His close study and faithful attention to his pa-

tients gave him very little time for recreation, and, remarkable as it may seem, during the last 12 years of practice he did not lose a single day, nor more than three months in a practice of 32 years. He was a living demonstration of the results of persevering industry. Possessing a kind and sympathetic nature his mere presence brought relief to those in pain and often he was able to cure without medicaments of any kind. He was honored and revered by hundreds of grateful patients and was esteemed in the highest degree by his fellow citizens among whom he had spent so many busy and fruitful years.

Dr. Bishop was survived by a widow and one son and one daughter,—Anna Lee and Galen E. He married Catherine T. Cochran, who is a daughter of Hon. Jesse Cochran, and she still is a resident of St. Joseph, occupying a beautiful home at No. 2610 North Second street. Deprived of a companionship of many years, she with her children cherishes the memory of one who occupied a very high place in his profession, in his home and in the hearts of all who knew him well.



MARTIN L. SPENCER, who is now serving his second term as sheriff of Buchanan County, is well suited for the office and has made an admirable public official. He was born 17 miles south of St. Joseph, in Buchanan County, in November, 1862, and is a son of James L. and Katherine S. (Thomas) Spencer.

James L. Spencer came from Kentucky to Buchanan County, Missouri, as early as 1836, and has successfully engaged in farming ever since. He is now located on Mitchell avenue road, three miles east of St. Joseph. He has always been a staunch Democrat and in 1876 was elected sheriff of Buchanan County, an office to which he was reelected in 1888. He married a daughter of R. C. Thomas, who was an early resident of Buchanan County, living on a farm 12 miles south of St. Joseph until he removed to Platt County in the "eighties," dying there at an advanced age. Mrs. Spencer was born in Buchanan County and has always lived here. As a result of her marriage she had five children,—two sons and three daughters who grew to maturity: Sarah P.; Martin L.; Alice, wife of Emery Hess, of St. Joseph; Katherine; and James L., Jr.

Martin L. Spencer was reared in his native county and here attended the public schools, also

the schools at Canton, Missouri. He began his active business career in St. Joseph and for a period of eight years served as steward at the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, under Superintendent C. R. Woodson. He is an unswerving Democrat in politics, always taking an active part in the campaigns. He was elected sheriff of Buchanan County and served in such a creditable manner as to receive practically no opposition to his candidacy for a second term, which expires in 1905. He is a man of strong character and pleasing personality and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Spencer was united in marriage with Della A. Finch, a daughter of T. N. Finch, a farmer and early resident of the Buchanan County, who served as county recorder for a period of eight years. Two sons were born to bless their home,—Harold and John. The family home is at No. 316 North Fifth street, and it is there Mr. Spencer is always found during his leisure hours. Fraternally, he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men; St. Joseph Lodge, No. 40, B. P. O. E.; Modern Woodmen of America; and Invincible Lodge, No. 470, I. O. O. F. Religiously, Mrs. Spencer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HUGO ZAGRODZKY, deceased, was for many years one of the good farmers and highly respected citizens of Washington township, Buchanan County, owning a well-cultivated farm of 50 acres in section 36, township 58, range 35. He was born on a farm seven miles from St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1857, and was a son of Victor Zagrodzky.

The father of our subject was a native of Poland, a country which has contributed to the United States many good and worthy citizens. He came to Buchanan County, Missouri, from Minnesota, when his son was eight years of age, and lived for four years in St. Joseph and then moved to what later became our subject's farm in Washington township.

From the age of 12 years, Hugo Zagrodzky followed farming on the farm in Washington township, which he left to his widow and children in good condition. He spent his whole life on the farm except seven years, during which period he resided in St. Joseph. He was an honest, industrious man, devoted to his family and was respected by all with whom he was ac-

quainted. The land is very valuable on account of its high state of cultivation, its improvements and its close location to St. Joseph, being within five miles of the heart of the city. The sons of Mr. Zagrodzky have cultivated the farm since the death of their father on October 27, 1899. They raise corn and hay as their main crops.

Our subject married Rosa Goss, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a daughter of David Goss, who was one of the pioneers here. She has five children, namely: Ida (Mrs. Ryan); Frank, Victor, Albert and Minnie. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Zagrodzky was also a consistent member and liberal supporter. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a good neighbor, a kind husband and a devoted and careful father. His memory is preserved in loving hearts.



WILLIAM E. JAMIESON, who has been prominent in the affairs of St. Joseph, for many years, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 27, 1854, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Bell) Jamieson.

Thomas Jamieson, grandfather of our subject, was a Paisley weaver in Scotland, having a handloom in his home, on which he made his own shawls and cloth. He was a college-bred man. William Jamieson, father of our subject, was born in Scotland, and upon coming to the United States located in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1863. He was formerly a marine engineer, running on the Allan line of steamers from Liverpool to Montreal. For 20 years he was engineer of Nunning's brewery at St. Joseph, and also worked in the machine shops later. He died in August, 1901, at the age of 70 years. He was on the first board of examining engineers at St. Joseph. Mrs. Elizabeth (Bell) Jamieson died June 1, 1904, at the age of 73 years. The Bell family came to this country about the year 1849 and finally located in St. Joseph where the firm of Bell Brothers was a prominent one in business circles for some years. Of the children born to our subject's parents, William E. was the oldest. He had two brothers and two sisters who reached maturity, as follows: Maria F., deceased in 1897, who was the wife of Emerson J. Potts, of San Francisco, California, here she practiced medicine for some years; John B., who was born in Scotland, died at Aurora, Illinois, March 20,


1904: Samuel, born in St. Joseph, who is a machinist employed in Chicago; and Mrs. Elizabeth Criqui, of Buffalo, New York.

William E. Jamieson was reared in St. Joseph and attended Edward B. Neely's private school at the corner of 10th and Francis streets. Upon leaving school, in 1867, he began to learn the trade of a harness-maker, serving an apprenticeship under Israel Landis. He then served a four-years apprenticeship in the machine shop of Burnside, Crowthers & Rogers, and in 1875 entered the employ of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, now known as the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Company, with which he remained 13 years. He was then superintendent of the St. Joseph Sand Company until the fall of 1890, and from that time until January 31, 1892, worked for the St. Joseph Terminal Company. In 1892 he organized the Jamieson, Ment & Combe Iron Works, but this was soon changed to the Jamieson-Combe Iron Works, a corporation. They began on Charles street in a small way, doing chiefly general repairs in iron work, and in a short time their business was more than doubled. Our subject continued as president of the company until September, 1904, when he disposed of his interest. In that year, with his two oldest sons as associates, he established the Jamieson Machine Company. They erected a two-story brick building, 40 by 120 feet, at Nos. 213-215 North Second street, adapted especially for a modern machine shop. It has the most modern equipment of any machine shop in this section of the country, electricity being used as motive power.

Politically, Mr. Jamieson has always been a staunch Republican, and since 1886 has been an active worker for party success. In that year he was elected a member at large to the Council from the Fifth Ward, one of the first elected under the city's charter as a city of the second class, and was reelected in 1888, but in 1890 was defeated from the Seventh Ward. He was elected local alderman from the Seventh Ward in 1891, serving two years, and was reelected in 1895 and 1900 for terms of two years, serving as president of the upper house the last year. He was a candidate for mayor in 1902, but was defeated at the primaries by C. J. Borden.

Mr. Jamieson was united in marriage with Amelia C. Emmeluth, who was born in St. Joseph and is a daughter of William Emmeluth, who came here in the "fifties." Six children bless this union, namely: William T., associated with

our subject in the machine business, who is a Mason and Shriner; John B., also associated in the business; Richard, who is attending grammar school; Elizabeth, who is attending high school; and Corinne and Josephine, who live at home. Fraternally, Mr. Jamieson is a Mason, having held all the offices in the Blue Lodge up to master, and is a member of all the York rite bodies in St. Joseph, including the Shrine. He is past commander of St. Joseph Tent, No. 23, K. O. T. M. In religious views, Mrs. Jamieson is a Lutheran, and her children, Episcopalians.

 ILLIAM F. ALLISON, one of the well-known agriculturists of Rush township, Buchanan County, who resides on his well-improved farm of 100 acres, situated in section 23, belongs to one of the oldest pioneer families of this locality. He was born on the old Allison homestead in Rush township, July 29, 1856, and is a son of John H. and Dicy Ann (Trapp) Allison.

William Allison, the paternal grandfather, resided in Kentucky where John H. Allison was born, in 1813. About 1832 John H. Allison came to Missouri and located in the Platte Purchase in what is now Lafayette County, where he followed farming until 1835. In that year he came to Buchanan County, but returned to Lafayette County soon thereafter, where he continued to reside, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1837, when he removed to Buchanan County and settled permanently in Rush township, where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife, Dicy Ann Trapp, was a daughter of Rev. William Trapp, of Andrew County, a minister of the Baptist Church, and a sister of Rev. William R. Trapp, of Nodaway County, a minister of the Christian Church. They had 12 children: Jasper C.; Dora, who died in infancy; Houston, who is a farmer in Rush township; Florilla, deceased, who was the wife of the late Ambrose Seever; William F., who is the subject of this sketch; Tyrrell, who died in childhood; Sarah Frances, Alwilda and John Henry, all of whom died in childhood; George M., who resides in St. Joseph; Polly Ann, who is the wife of William Stanton, a farmer of Rush township; and James, who is a resident of Gower, Missouri. John H. Allison was a man of consequence in his community, was a justice of the peace for 12 years, and was held




JOSEPH ANDRIANO

in universal esteem by his fellow citizens. In politics he was a Democrat of the Douglas school. For many years he was an elder in the Christian Church.

William F. Allison spent his boyhood like other youths of his locality, attending school in the old log house, provided by the district for educational purposes, until the age of 18 years and in the meantime learning practical farming on the homestead. He has always been a farmer and stock-raiser and has given much careful attention to fruit growing, having orchards of apple, peach, pear and small fruits. Mr. Allison owns 100 acres of land here, all of which he has under an excellent state of cultivation. His improvements are all of a substantial character and indicate thrift, comfort and convenience.

On January 6, 1879, Mr. Allison was united in marriage with Rodilla Seever, who is a daughter of W. P. Seever, a farmer of Rush township. They have had nine children, namely: Geneva, who married William H. Page, a farmer of Bloomington township, and has one child,—Myrtle Ruth; Edward C. and Frederick M., both of whom are teachers; Mary Ethel, who died in childhood; Grover C., Lena, Robert S. and John Wyatt, all of whom still reside at home; and Ruby, who died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Allison is a staunch Democrat. He has never accepted any local office with the exception of that of school director, his interest in educational matters making him willing to serve as such. For a number of years he has been one of the elders of the Sugar Creek Christian Church, in which he was formerly a deacon. Mr. Allison is known as a good farmer, as an honest and upright man and as a citizen who is in every way a credit to Rush township.

OSEPH ANDRIANO, who is a member of the City Council of St. Joseph, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is a well-known citizen of the city, where he has been engaged in the manufacture of carbonated drinks for many years. The establishment conducted by him was established by his father as early as 1858, being the first bottling works in the city. He was born in Heidelberg, Germany, October 15, 1841, and is a son of Albert and Lizette (Meyer) Andriano.

The paternal great-grandfather of our subject came of a wealthy military family of Italy, where

he was knighted in 1600. He located at Mannheim, Germany, where he established a tobacco factory and an oil mill, manufacturing oil from nuts. He also established the first porcelain manufactory in Germany and for his enterprise was knighted in that country, where he died. The paternal grandmother of our subject was a viscountess.

Albert Andriano's uncle, Lawrence Brentano, was the instigator of the Brentano Revolution in Germany, in 1848, in which both fought. After the strife had been quelled, they came to America, Albert Andriano locating in St. Louis and Lawrence Brentano, in Chicago, Illinois, in later years becoming Member of Congress from Cook County. For many years he was editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*. From St. Louis, Mr. Andriano removed to St. Joseph where he conducted a boarding house until 1858, in which year he established the plant for bottling and manufacturing carbonated drinks. He was very successful in this venture and continued until 1862, when he disposed of his interest to his son, thereafter living in retirement until his death September 11, 1882, aged 73 years. He was a very active Republican in politics and for one year was president of the City Council. His wife, whose maiden name was Lizette Meyer, was born in Dantzic, Germany, where her father was an extensive brewer. Her only brother, who succeeded his father in business, died in 1875, leaving a personal estate of \$250,000 and considerable realty. Her first marriage was with a Mr. Borngesser in Germany, and they had six children, all of whom came to St. Joseph, as follows: Henry, who now resides in St. Louis; William, who lives with his sister, Mrs. Bombeck; Jacob, Theodore and Mary, deceased; and Cordelia, wife of D. F. Bombeck, who lives on 22nd street, St. Joseph. Mrs. Borngesser was joined in marriage with Albert Andriano in Germany. After the failure of the Brentano Revolution, the family were separated and were reunited at Havre, France, in 1849, and sailed for St. Louis by way of New Orleans. They became parents of two children: Joseph and Lena. Lena Andriano married Col. G. H. Koch, who died in New York state. She formed a second union with Dr. Hildebrand, of Chicago, Illinois, and they resided in Berlin, Germany, for a time, finally locating in San Francisco, California, where the Doctor died and where Mrs. Hildebrand now lives. The mother of our subject died in St. Joseph in 1877, aged 75 years.

Joseph Andriano attended school in Germany

two years, and was seven and a half years old when he came to St. Joseph. Here he first attended the old school where the Tootle Theatre now is, under F. X. Stuppy as teacher, then a school on South Fourth street taught by a Catholic priest. He went to Joseph Trice to receive instruction in German, and later to Charles Burnes, who when the Civil War broke out organized a company for service in the Union Army. Mr. Andriano joined Company C, of the State Infantry, with which he served one year, being advanced to the rank of sergeant-major. When Henry R. W. Hartwig recruited a battery, our subject joined and was elected 1st lieutenant; the battery was attached to Company E, 25th Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf. He was elected captain of the battery and served as such until the close of the war, after four years of hard service. In 1862, he purchased his father's interest in the bottling works established by him, and conducted it alone for four years. He then took Louis Fuelling into the partnership, and they continued until 1869 when he sold his interest to Mr. Fuelling. He then went to Chicago and engaged in the passenger omnibus business in partnership with his father-in-law, William H. Young, running from Wabash avenue and 22nd street to Lake street, and later established the Lincoln Park Omnibus Line, but they were burned out in the great Chicago fire of 1871. They gained a new start and continued the business for about one year, when they were compelled to close because of the panic of 1873. Mr. Andriano then returned to St. Joseph and accepted the position of chief of the registry department under Postmaster Francis M. Posegate. He resigned two years later and in 1880 was elected city collector on the Republican ticket, serving as such until 1885. He then purchased an interest in the firm of J. B. Huber & Company, composed of Isaac Ballinger, Nicholas J. Schlupp and John B. Huber. The firm was changed to the St. Joseph Brewing Company, and our subject was elected president and manager. After Mr. Ballinger's death, it was reorganized as a stock company under the same name and Mr. Andriano continued as president and manager until 1892 when he sold his stock. In the fall of 1886, he was elected sheriff of Buchanan County, his being the honor of having been the only Republican elected for a period of 16 years. He served until January 1, 1889, and from 1891 to 1893 served as county treasurer. In 1894 he was again elected sheriff of the county and served with credit throughout the term of two years. He is

now a member of the City Council, and in 1901 was elected to the upper house for a term of four years. He is now devoting his attention to the bottling business which he established in 1899, building a structure for that purpose on Patee street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The plant has a capacity of 1,000 cases per day and is one of the most successful in the city.

Mr. Andriano was married in Chicago to Isabelle Young, who was born in New Jersey and is a daughter of William H. Young. Her father came from New Jersey to St. Joseph in 1860 and engaged in outfitting trains for the West. After his experiences in Chicago as told above, he returned to St. Joseph, where he lived until his death. This union was blessed by the birth of one son and a daughter, namely: William Albert, who died in infancy; and Mrs. J. D. Martin, whose husband is a member of the wholesale dry goods house of Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company. Fraternally, Mr. Andriano is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M., and the Royal Arch Chapter. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Turn-Verein. In religious views, he and his family are liberal.

JOHAN M. FRAZER, a capitalist and prominent citizen of St. Joseph, was for many years engaged in the wholesale grocery business in this city as a member of the well-known firm of Turner, Frazer & Company. He has been a resident of St. Joseph continuously since 1864 and is widely known throughout this section of the country.

Mr. Frazer was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and when a boy, in 1853, removed to Oregon, Missouri, where an older brother was located. After remaining there a period of seven years, he removed to Forest City, Missouri, where in 1860 he formed a partnership with R. E. Turner and H. L. Williams and engaged in a general merchandise business. In 1863, in Holt County, he recruited a company for the 12th Regiment, Missouri Vol. Cav., in the Union Army, but most of his men being over age the government would not receive them into the service, although nearly all of the men were of the highest character and were willing to fight for their country. The success of the partners in their mercantile venture was such as to warrant

them in seeking a wider field for operation and in 1864 the firm of Turner, Frazer & Company was established in St. Joseph, with place of business on Fourth street. After continuing there some three years, the firm removed in 1868 to Third street. In the early "seventies" they erected a commodious building on Charles street, with improved facilities for handling the largely increased volume of business. The firm name of Turner, Frazer & Company was familiar to the people throughout the northwest part of the State and continued so until the business was sold in 1898 to the firm of Letts, Spencer & Company, a corporation in which our subject is a stockholder. Since that date Mr. Frazer has lived practically in retirement, although he still has large investments which require his attention. He has been one of the city's most progressive citizens and has always been enthusiastic in his support of such measures and enterprises as were likely to advance the city's interests. He was foremost among those enterprising spirits who secured the erection of the Board of Trade Building on Third and Edmond streets, one of the best equipped and largest office buildings in the city, in which is located the Merchants' Bank, the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway offices, many grain brokers and dealers, the Commercial Club rooms, and until recently the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He has large investments in property in and surrounding St. Joseph, to which he devotes his sole attention at the present time.

In 1862, Mr. Frazer was united in marriage with Anna L. Bangs, of Springfield, Massachusetts. The happiness of his home life was interrupted by her death in 1880. He attends the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M. In politics, he is a staunch Republican.



ELIJAH BOWEN, one of the most successful farmers of Marion township, Buchanan County, was born six miles from Canton, in Stark County, Ohio, and is a son of Ephraim and Anna Catherine (Kaucher) Bowen, both natives of Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Ephraim Bowen was reared and educated in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and there was employed in a mill. After his marriage he moved to Ohio, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1844. He

then came West, going from Wellsville, Ohio, to Weston, Missouri, by boat, thence by team to Buchanan County, where he took a government claim in Marion township. He received 160 acres of land, on which he made a clearing and built a house of logs, in which he and his family lived for some years. He died in 1877 and his wife in 1881. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. Eight children were born to them, as follows: Levi, who lives on a part of the old homestead in Marion township; Sabina, wife of George Boyer, of Nebraska City, Nebraska; Elijah; Ephraim; and four children who died at an early age. Mr. Bowen was a Democrat in politics until the Civil War, and thereafter a Republican. He served many years as a justice of the peace, later as county assessor and at different times held other township and county offices. He was one of the first of those able to speak German to locate in Marion township, where many of that nationality now live.

Elijah Bowen attended the subscription schools of his district, and was obliged to go a distance of four miles to and from school. He lived on the home farm until 1851, when he purchased 91 acres in Marion township. He improved and lived upon this property until 1864, when he sold it and purchased 80 acres in sections 29 and 32, township 57, range 33, in Marion township, where he now lives, his home being in section 29. This farm consisted of a wild piece of land and it required hard labor to clear it and place it in its present high state of cultivation. He has built good houses and outbuildings and is reckoned among the most enterprising farmers of the township. He conducted a dairy for some four years, but now follows diversified farming, raising wheat, oats, corn and hay, and some stock.

Mr. Bowen was joined in marriage, in 1857, with Melinda Woodward of Clay County, Missouri, and they have the following issue: William E., who is in the real estate business in St. Joseph; Kate, who married Jesse Atchison, of Liberty, Missouri; Annie, wife of R. M. Durham, who lives near Hemple, Missouri; Nettie, wife of C. J. Gibson of Grundy County, Missouri; Lawrence C., who is in the insurance business; Truman, who is attending William Jewell College; and Harry and May, who are at home. In national politics, our subject is a Democrat, and served as deputy assessor under John F. Boyle and John C. Landis for four years, and as clerk of School District No. 3 for 30 years. He is a

member of the Missionary Baptist Church, which he joined more than 30 years ago, and is now a deacon of the church.

JAMES McBRIDE, one of the highly esteemed citizens and good farmers of Washington township, Buchanan County, who owns a valuable farm of 120 acres in section 19, township 57, range 34, was born in Lifford parish, Ballindrait, County Donegal, Ireland, May 13, 1837, and is a son of Edward and Margaret (McGrennehan) McBride.

Our subject's parents were honest, worthy, hardworking people in County Donegal, but the father's business of weaving did not provide for the future of his sons and five of them.—Frank, William, Edward, Patrick and James—emigrated to America. The parents lived and died in the old country. They had 13 children, nine of whom reached maturity.

On account of the death of his father in his boyhood, our subject went to live with a sister, with whom he remained for six years, engaged in farming. In 1856, having accumulated enough to pay his passage, he embarked on a sailing vessel for America, and, after a voyage of 27 days, landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained two weeks and then went to Schuylkill County. There he worked for three years in the coal mines, going then to Linn County, Iowa, for a short time and then to Denver, Colorado. About 1859 he came to St. Joseph where he first worked as a farm hand and then rented land in Buchanan County. In 1882 he purchased his present farm of 120 acres in section 19, township 57, range 34, Washington township. It was partly improved and Mr. McBride has completed its improvement and has made here one of the really fine farms for which this township is justly noted. He follows a general farming business and raises grain and stock.

On February 28, 1865, Mr. McBride was united in marriage by Bishop Hennessey at St. Joseph, Missouri, to Catherine Britton, the estimable lady who has nobly seconded all his efforts and has materially assisted him to his present prosperity. She is a daughter of George W. and Jane (Brazille) Britton, the former of whom was of English birth and the latter of French. Mr. Britton came to America at the age of 14 years, moved to Wisconsin at the age of 18, was there

married and then removed to St. Louis, later to Jefferson City and in 1849 to St. Joseph. By trade Mr. Britton was a painter. Both he and his wife died in Buchanan County.

Mr. and Mrs. McBride have three children: John, Margaret and Edward. Margaret married Joseph Burns, a merchant at Saxton, Buchanan County, and they have two children: James and Catherine M. Edward is his father's farmer. He married Nellie Whittaker and they have six children: Pearl, Mona C., James Bell, Eva, Ruth and Edward. Our subject and family belong to the Catholic Church. Politically, he is a Democrat and has served as school director and in other township offices.

Mr. and Mrs. McBride are well-known and they have the esteem of many friends. They began life with little capital except their health and affection, and what they have together accomplished is but the result of industry and good management. Their hospitable home is one of comfort and, surrounded by their children and grandchildren, they present a pleasant picture of domestic happiness. Mr. McBride has the reputation of being a man of sterling integrity and one whose simple word is just as binding as any legal paper could make it. He stands as one of the representative men of the township.

AUGUSTUS W. HORN, the genial alderman from the Eighth Ward, is one of the most prosperous as he is one of the most public-spirited citizens of St. Joseph, and "Horn Heights," his recently platted addition to the city, is rapidly becoming one of the most attractive and desirable residence portions of this city. Mr. Horn was born in St. Joseph in 1854 and is a son of the late John A. and A. L. (Horning) Horn, who will be remembered by most of our readers.

John A. Horn was of German ancestry, his parents locating in Virginia, from which State he migrated first to Booneville, Missouri, and later to St. Joseph. In 1843 he secured a quarter section of land from the government and, realizing the advantages offered in the way of commerce, he opened a store of general merchandise and soon established trading relations with the Indians and trappers. He also furnished supplies for the long trains of wagons that carried freight across the plains and, as the migration to the coast became heavier his trade also increased, the




CLIFFORD C. DUTTON, D. D. S.

town flourished and he found it advisable to move his store from the river where he had first located to Second street, a more accessible site. Here he continued until 1870 when he retired from business, the remaining 16 years of his life being spent on the homestead, which was now becoming crowded by the constantly growing city of St. Joseph. Many exciting incidents formed a part of the life of this section in the early days of its history before the Civil War. Mr. Horn figured unwillingly in one of these incidents, being held up and shot by a robber. He was a Democrat and a man of strong character and upright principles. The mother of our subject was Miss Horning of Westport, a suburb of Kansas City, before her marriage with John A. Horn. She survived her husband several years and left the following children to bless and venerate the memory of a devoted mother, viz: Lewis H., who died in this city about eight years ago and was a successful newspaper man, for many years connected with the *Gazette*; John V., a manufacturer of cigars and tobacco at San Diego, California; Augustus W., our subject; Bertha, widow of Dr. A. S. Long, a prominent physician who died in 1903; and Charles, who is now associated in business with our subject but was formerly engaged in the brick business in St. Joseph.

In 1870, Augustus W. Horn went to Kansas City, where he accepted a clerkship in a grocery store and a few years later engaged in the clothing business which he conducted for 13 years. He then embarked in the grain and commission business, dealing also in real estate, and was recognized as a shrewd, reliable and leading business man of Kansas City. In 1892 he returned to St. Joseph, as he had been made executor of his father's estate, and the nature of the business made it expedient for him to reside in this city in order to give to it the careful attention desired. Part of the land of the homestead had been disposed of and 107 acres then constituted the homestead. This Mr. Horn at once conceived the idea of platting and putting on the market as an addition to the city. He was not long in carrying out this plan; the plat was made in 1890 and later developments have shown the wisdom of his course. He and his brother are constructing houses on these lots which they sell on the installment plan, and "Horn Heights" bid fair to become one of the prettiest suburbs of St. Joseph. Mr. Horn devotes his entire attention to looking after this business and the interests of the city. He was selected on the Democratic ticket as

alderman from the Eighth Ward in 1900 and has proved such a capable and efficient councilman that he has been retained in that capacity since.

The lady with whom he was united in marriage was Lillie E. Bruce, daughter of Col. Henry Bruce, of Kansas City. She was born and reared in Covington, Kentucky. They have buried three children; their only living child, John A., a young man of 22 years, is now employed as bill clerk in the Santa Fe offices. They are members of the Baptist Church. Fraternally, Mr. Horn is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges of Kansas City and the Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America and Ancient Order of United Workmen, of St. Joseph.

LIFFORD C. DUTTON, D. D. S., one of St. Joseph's leading professional men, a member of the dental firm of Dutton Brothers of this city, was born at Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, November 22, 1872, and is a son of Daniel W. and Amanda (Beeler) Dutton.

The father of Dr. Dutton was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1842, and now lives retired at his city home in Mount Pleasant. He has been a prominent farmer and large stock-raiser, belonging to a family noted in this industry in the "Hawkeye" State. The Duttons for years have been leaders in raising and dealing in stock and Dr. Dutton's uncle, Jasper Dutton, still operates about 4,000 acres of land. The family was established in Iowa in 1840 by George Dutton, father of Daniel W., who came as a pioneer from his New England home to what was then the far west. During the Civil war, Daniel W. Dutton served several years as a member of the Fourth Regiment, Iowa Vol. Cav. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Pleasant and one of the most highly respected citizens of Henry County. Of the five children born to him and his wife, Amanda Beeler, four reached maturity, namely: Clifford C., of this sketch; Blake W., a dentist of Chicago, Illinois; and Alta and Maude, both of whom reside at home. Maude is a graduate of the Art Institute of Chicago and has evinced promising talent. Upon her graduation, her work was exhibited at the World's Fair with the work of other talented members of her art class.

Dr. Dutton was educated in the public schools of Mount Pleasant and enjoyed collegiate advan-

tages through three years at the Iowa Wesleyan University. From there he went to Chicago, that mecca of ambitious young professional aspirants, and, after some years of study and experience in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, was graduated in 1896, with his professional degree. He practiced for two years in Chicago and then came to St. Joseph, Missouri, opening an office here, in partnership with his brother, who is a graduate of the same college. Dr. Dutton is favorably located and enjoys a fair share of the best dental practice of the city.

Dr. Dutton married Blanche Martha Payne, a student of the Iowa Wesleyan University and a member of the Greek fraternity, Pi Beta Phi. She is a daughter of C. W. Payne, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, who is one of the prominent men and leading Republican politicians of Henry County and who has served several terms in the Iowa State Legislature. A portrait of Dr. Dutton accompanies this sketch.

JAMES BLACK, one of the successful farmers of Rush township, Buchanan County, owning a fine farm of 182 acres in sections 13 and 24, Rush township, and section 18, Bloomington township, was born in Kentucky, May 18, 1840. He is a son of James and Sallie (Martin) Black.

William Black, the paternal grandfather, was of Scotch-Irish birth. He came early to Kentucky and settled at the point called Jintown, where he followed farming and trading. He married Polly Guess and their children were: Annie, Nellie, James and David. The subsequent lives of William Black and wife were spent in Kentucky.

James Black, our subject's father, was born and reared in Kentucky, where he became a successful farmer prior to coming to Buchanan County, in 1847. His death occurred in 1868 in Bloomington township, where he had cleared a fine farm. He married Sallie Martin, a daughter of Robert Martin, a farmer of Tennessee, and they had these children: William G., a farmer of Clay County, Missouri; Elizabeth, wife of Cleveland Black, both now deceased; Robert, a farmer of Rush township; Mary, wife of Joseph Howard, of Oklahoma Territory; Armilda, wife of David Hart, a farmer of Oklahoma Territory; David, deceased; James, of this sketch; John, a farmer of Bloomington township; Thomas H.

M., deceased; Sarah Jane, wife of James Moore, a farmer of Oklahoma Territory; and Cleveland, of Bloomington township. Mrs. Black died August 11, 1899, having survived her husband more than 30 years. Mr. Black was a strong supporter of the Democratic party and during his earlier life was a major in the Kentucky State Militia.

James Black, of this sketch, his father's namesake, was seven years old when his parents came to Buchanan County, and he was educated in the old Sleepy Hollow School, in Bloomington township. At the age of 20 years, he completed his schooling and then enlisted in the State Militia, under General Jackson, and served about 10 months, during this time, participating in the battles of Pea Ridge, Blue Mills Landing, and Lexington. After his return from the army, he operated the farm for his father for a year and then crossed the plains to Denver. He spent two years in that locality, farming and mining, and three subsequent years in other parts of Colorado, and in Utah and Montana, engaged in teaming and mining. After his return to Buchanan County until 1896 he lived in Center township, engaged in farming. Since 1896 he has remained in Rush township, concerned in the operation of his large farm, carrying on farming and stock-raising.

On February 22, 1872, Mr. Black married Annie Thomas, a daughter of William and Mary (Carl) Thomas, farming people of Buchanan County. They have had nine children, two of whom have passed away. The record is as follows: Hudson T., who married Margaret Sutton and has three children; Mary, deceased; Carol, who married Ethel Sutton; and Sallie M., Elizabeth, James B., Tempy and Squire F., all at home; and a babe, deceased. The family belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Black is a prominent Democrat of his section. He is well-known throughout his neighborhood where the family has been settled so long, and is one of its representative men, interested in all public affairs and progressive movements.

WILLIAM H. UTZ, of the law firm of Duncan & Utz, and a member and treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Joseph, was born in Crawford township, Buchanan County, Missouri, his parents being J. H. and Sarah E. (Duncan) Utz, who located in Center township, this county, in 1857.

J. H. Utz was among the first to respond to the call for men, serving under Gen. Sterling Price for six months and at the expiration of his term he returned home. He had not been home long when the killing of several neighbors by the Federals led him, with a number of others, to reenlist. This band of men sought to make their way South to rejoin the Confederate Army, but the State was so full of Union soldiers that this was found impracticable, and so they turned their footsteps Northward, intending to find employment in a section where their Southern sympathies would not be suspected. In DeKalb County they were arrested by Union soldiers and were tried and condemned as bushwhackers. President Lincoln first extended the time for their execution, and later commuted the sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary at Jefferson City until the close of the war. The gallows had been erected on each occasion before the interposition of the President was made.

While at home, just before he started to reenlist, Mr. Utz was married to Sarah E. Duncan and of the 10 children born to this union, all are living, namely: William H., our subject; S. B., a prosperous farmer and stock-buyer of Buchanan County; R. E. Lee, who has combined the business of fruit-raising with that of farming; John A., also a well-to-do farmer; Jane C. (Mrs. William Moore), whose husband is a farmer of Crawford township; Amanda and Annie S., who are at home; Sarah D., wife of Dr. Brigham, who resides at Agency; Mary E., a teacher in the McKinley School, St. Joseph; and Jessie, who is engaged in teaching in Andrew County.

William H. Utz was reared to manhood in Buchanan County and here obtained the rudiments of a sound, practical education. In the fall of 1883 he entered Central College, in Howard County, where he remained one term, then returned home and taught one winter in the public schools. In the meantime deciding to take up the study of law, he entered the law department of the State University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1889. In the following month (July) he was admitted by Judge Silas Woodson to the bar and has been a practitioner at St. Joseph since that time. He first entered the office of Casteel & Hayes and later the office of D. D. Burnes, where he was associated with Judge Strop for about five years. During the years of 1895 and 1896 he served as assistant prosecuting attorney and the following year formed his present partnership with A. B. Duncan and this com-

bination has proved one of the strongest firms in the city. He has been a member of the Board of Police Commissioners since his appointment April 18, 1901, and has discharged the duties of that office in a manner to win him the highest commendation of the citizens.

Mr. Utz married Alice Henry, of St. Joseph, and their friends find a hearty welcome at their cozy home, No. 1222 North 10th street. They have one child, Mary Elizabeth. They attend the Francis Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Utz is a lifelong Democrat and fraternally is something of a "joiner," having membership in the following orders, viz: Zeredatha Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M.; St. Joseph Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; St. Joseph Chapter, No. 198, O. E. S.; St. Joseph Council, No. 9, R. & S. M.; Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Arapahoe Tribe, No. 26, I. O. R. M.

ERNEST F. HARTWIG, one of the enterprising, successful and prominent citizens of St. Joseph, conducting an extensive business as a wholesale dealer in liquors, was born in Niedermöllrich, near Cassel, Germany, and is a son of Frederick Oswald and Elizabeth (Rosenblath) Hartwig.

The father of Mr. Hartwig was a farmer in his native land, but the grandfather was a preacher in the German Reformed Church, a man of great prominence in his day. An uncle of Mr. Hartwig was a lieutenant under General Blucher and participated in the battles of Leipsic and Waterloo.

Mr. Hartwig was educated in his native land and was reared on a farm, but his inclination led him to prefer business, and, in 1862, he followed his older brother, Henry R. W. Hartwig (of whom a sketch will be found in this volume) to America, and joined him at St. Joseph, Missouri. This city has been the permanent home of our subject ever since. Soon after reaching this city, he became bookkeeper for the mercantile house of Stix & Eckjart, and remained with that firm until 1869, and then became associated with the firm of H. R. W. Hartwig & Company, in the wholesale liquor business. The older brother soon became a prominent factor in politics and, with many responsibilities of office upon him, being made mayor of the city in 1884, he gradually withdrew from the business, severing his con-

nection entirely in 1888, since which time our subject has been at the head of the concern. Since its founding, in 1864, this house has been noted for its business integrity, a reputation it has sustained. No business house stands higher with the commercial world throughout the West, where it is best known, and no business man is regarded with more esteem than its present proprietor. He is treasurer of the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce, and, with his brother, Maj. Henry R. W. Hartwig, is prominently identified with the Commercial Club.

On March 18, 1868, Mr. Hartwig was married to Emma Freidrich, and they have a family of five children, viz: Henry O., Emma, Catherine, Nieta and Caroline. The family belong to the Lutheran Church. They enjoy one of the most beautiful homes in St. Joseph, located at No. 502 South Ninth street.

Mr. Hartwig belongs to a number of fraternal and social organizations, being popular in all, namely: Knights of Pythias, Red Men and the Benton and Country clubs, the latter being exclusive social bodies. Mr. Hartwig is one of the city's substantial men, liberal and public-spirited and has always actively encouraged laudable enterprises. His genial manner has attracted many to his friendship and he is widely known through this section of the State. He belongs to a family whose affairs have been closely interwoven with those of St. Joseph for many years.

FRANCIS BROWNE. The passing away from earth of so prominent and noble a man as the late Francis Browne removed one whose life had been filled with much that was calculated to win public esteem, personal affection and reverent memory. The late Francis Browne, capitalist and philanthropist, was born May 6, 1832, in County Cork, Ireland, and died in his palatial home in St. Joseph, May 28, 1895. His parents were Francis and Ann (Geohagan) Browne.

The father of the late Mr. Browne was a native of County Cork and the mother of County Dublin, Ireland, and our subject was their only child. For a number of years the father was a large merchant in the city of Cork, proprietor of extensive stonequarries and also owned large sutler stores, having government contracts to fill. In 1831 a disastrous fire devastated his fortune and his death occurred shortly after, when his son

was less than a month old. The shock and grief also prostrated his mother and the little lad was left an orphan at the age of six months. He found a tender mother in an aunt, his father's sister, a widow with two sons, one of whom, at a later date, came to America as a surgeon on the same vessel which brought the noted Father Matthew, the noted Irish temperance reformer, to the United States. Later this able surgeon was appointed surgeon of a regiment in the British Army and accompanied the 68th Regiment to Southern Russia, which regiment took part in the siege of Sevastopol. The other cousin of our subject entered the civil service and was appointed clerk in the quartermaster general's office and finally rose to be its chief, filling that position when our subject visited him in 1885.

The orphan boy was placed by his estimable aunt in a private school, where he remained until he was 17 years of age. He then started out on his own account, and, as has been remarked of another great capitalist, he owed everything to himself and nothing to luck. For one year he was employed as a copyist by the British government, in the Royal Engineers' department, and then became clerk for a Mr. McGarry in Buttevant, with whom he remained until August, 1851. Then he came to America, landing at the port of New York, after a stormy passage of 38 days. Learning that better opportunities could be found, in the class of work for which he was fitted, at New Haven, Connecticut, he made his way to that city, where he secured employment as a stationary engineer, and where he remained until April 6, 1857.

About this time emigration was strongly setting Westward, and Mr. Browne, with the encouragement of Father Tracy, a Catholic priest from Missouri, decided to seek a home in a Western center, their objective point being a place called St. John's, Nebraska. With his wife, Mr. Browne reached St. Louis, but as he could gain no information concerning the place for which he had started, he engaged their passage on the river boat "Washington City," for St. Joseph, where they arrived May 1, 1857.

At that time, St. Joseph, far from sustaining its present proud position of the third city in the State and one of the wealthiest of its size in the United States, was only an overgrown town, whose energies had been taxed in fitting out mining expeditions for the far West. In this line the grocery houses took the lead and very soon Mr. Browne secured employment with one of the

largest grocery houses in the place. He remained with this firm until 1860 and then entered the employ of William Riddle, going then to the firm of Nave & McCord, which even then was a firm of prominence through all this section of the State. His salary was fixed at \$30 a month, but a very few months had elapsed before he was tendered \$1,000 per year, and within two years he was receiving \$1,500 a year.

In February, 1866, Mr. Browne was given an interest in the firm of Nave & McCord, being installed at the time of its incorporation as secretary and treasurer, a position he held until his resignation on April 1, 1885. Mr. Browne was not only associated with this firm in its grocery interests, but also in its great packing and manufacturing industries and in its extensive dealings in cattle. During his long connection with his partners, he held the most cordial relations with both of them and he was often heard to remark on the warm and fraternal friendship which existed between himself and the late James McCord. To this most estimable man, Mr. Browne attributed much of his success in life. This may, in a measure, have been true, but without the possession of his own inherent qualities, no friendly encouragement could have brought him the material prosperity he enjoyed.

The late Francis Browne was twice married. In 1852 he was united to Lucy M. Littleton, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, the attachment between them having been formed prior to their removal to America. Mrs. Browne died in December, 1880, the mother of five children, the four survivors being: Ann, who is the wife of Albert J. N. Enright, of St. Joseph; William, who married Minnie Hays; Mary C. (Burtis) and Francis P. Joseph H. died in 1885. In the year just mentioned, Mr. Browne visited his old home in Ireland and while in Europe was married on August 27, 1885, to Mary A. Davis, who was born in 1864. Five children were also born to this union, two of whom still survive: Louis Francis and Raymond T. Mrs. Browne also survives and resides in a beautiful home at No. 408 South 12th street.

The mother of our subject was a Catholic, but the father was an Episcopalian, and the son was reared by his paternal aunt in the latter faith. In 1860 he identified himself with the Catholic Church and until his death he was a faithful, sincere son of the church. In 1861 he deeded a tract of 40 acres to the Academy of the Sacred Heart, of St. Joseph and aided in the building of a new

structure, furnishing all teams and implements and later he assumed all the indebtedness of the institution, making it a gift free from all incumbrances. Thus Francis Browne still lives not only in the affections of his immediate family and his personal friends, but in the grateful remembrance of hundreds who will benefit by his bounty.



JOHN H. FLYNN, M. D., one of the leading physicians of St. Joseph, and a prominent and representative citizen, was born at Nebraska City, Nebraska, October 5, 1870, and is a son of James M. and Anna M. (Owens) Flynn.

The father of Dr. Flynn was born in Canada, of Irish parentage, and the mother is a native of Pennsylvania. They have a family of nine children, of whom Dr. Flynn is the eldest, the others being: William C., a mail carrier; Thomas L., now of Denver, Colorado, who spent six years in the service of the United States as a soldier,—three years in Cuba and three years in the Philippine Islands; Winnifred Ann, a Sister in the Sacred Heart Convent, at Omaha; Eunice E., a Sister of Charity, now located at Mobile, Alabama; Maude M., a stenographer at St. Joseph; Bertha Grace, a teacher in the Neely School, St. Joseph; Paul Ignatius, in the employ of the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company, at St. Joseph; James Francis, a student, in the graduating class of 1904, at the Christian Brothers' College, St. Joseph. The family residence is at No. 1115 Powell street.

In his early manhood, prior to his marriage, James M. Flynn served five years in the United States Army on the frontier, first as a member of Company F, 13th Regiment, and later on the 22d Regiment. While our subject was still a child, Mr. Flynn removed with his family from Nebraska City to Clay County, Nebraska, where he took up a homestead claim and remained on it until the fall of 1881. He then removed to Lincoln County, Nebraska, but in the spring of the following year went to Denver, Colorado, and in the fall of 1884, to Hot Springs, Arkansas. In the spring of 1886, he removed to Denison, Texas, and in 1890 came to St. Joseph. For nine years he served as sexton at the Cathedral of St. Joseph, but now lives retired.

John H. Flynn attended school wherever the family was located, up to the time of settling at Denison, Texas, where he entered a business col-

lege, and also acquired a knowledge of telegraphy. This he turned to account as assistant operator at Eufaula, Creek Nation, for a time, but failing health caused him to seek a more active career. Hence he took up the study of mechanics and became a practical machinist, working as such first at Denison and later at St. Joseph, to which city he removed in the summer of 1890. For a time he was employed as machinist by the St. Joseph Street Railway Company, and later he bought an interest in the St. Joseph Plating Company, and was its manager for one year. After selling his interest to Stewart & Yenawine, he accepted a position with the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company and about this time began the study of medicine. After due preparation, he entered Ensworth Medical College, of St. Joseph, where he was graduated in 1897. He spent one year of practice at Leona, Kansas, and then returned to St. Joseph and opened his present office at No. 2221 South Sixth street, where he has all modern appliances and a complete medical library. He spent the winter of 1894-95 in practice at the Ensworth Hospital and the year 1896-97 with Dr. Jacob Geiger, which was prior to his graduation. He has a very large practice and is numbered with the skilled practitioners of this section.

Dr. Flynn was married at St. Joseph to Hettie McCleary, and they have one daughter, Marie, born in this city. Dr. Flynn, like the other members of his family, is a member of the Catholic Church.



JC. PRYOR, a prominent resident of Washington township, Buchanan County, is engaged in farming and dairying with much success. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, September 5, 1845, and is a son of Silas H. and Lavina F. (Fulton) Pryor.

Silas H. Pryor was reared in Virginia, and educated in the schools of Harper's Ferry (his birthplace) and of Washington, D. C. From his boyhood he was in the employ of the United States Army in the manufacture of guns and was a very skilled workman; many of the old guns now in use bear his initials. He worked at Harper's Ferry, then at Chillicothe, Ohio, until 1848, when he came West to Missouri, acquiring 1,000 acres of land in Daviess County. He continued here until 1864, then returned to Ohio, sold his farm in Daviess County one year later

and came to Washington township, Buchanan County, where he purchased a farm of 122 acres, situated in sections 30 and 31, township 57, range 34, and sections 25 and 36, township 57, range 35, which is now owned by his son. Here he resided until his death at the age of 83 years, 10 months and 23 days. He was a staunch Democrat, and for many years was a Mason. He was joined in marriage with Lavina F. Fulton, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and comes of a very prominent family of that section. Her grandfather, John A. Fulton, was an attorney-at-law and also a United States surveyor, having surveyed and laid out Ross County and other counties in Ohio. He was a wealthy man of philanthropic tendencies. He had a very fine telescope and library which he willed to Ross County, and he also built a fine library building there. William Fulton, father of Mrs. Pryor, helped lay out and survey the city of St. Louis, and also the Cherokee Strip, being a United States surveyor many years. He spent most of his life at Chillicothe, Ohio. Mrs. Pryor now resides in Dallas, Texas. Silas H. Pryor and his wife became parents of nine children, of whom the following are living: Tarleton F., a farmer of Jasper County, Missouri; J. C., our subject; Fillmore, who is farming in Oklahoma Territory; and Missouri, who lives in Dallas, Texas, with her mother. Those deceased are: Virginia, Austin M., Milton Clay, Florence Alabama and South Carolina Belle.

J. C. Pryor received his education in the schools of his home district in Daviess County, and lived with his father until he came to this county. In 1879, in connection with Albe M. Saxton and Charles B. France, he went to the Cherokee Strip and engaged in the cattle business, under the firm name of J. C. Pryor & Company, for 11 years and five months. He was the first to take fence wire into the "Strip," where the firm had 175,000 acres of land under fence. They raised cattle and some horses, which were shipped to the Kansas City market. The firm brand was P (the first letter of Mr. Pryor's surname) followed by a circumscribed diamond. In 1890, he returned to Buchanan County and purchased the old home farm of his father, and of this he has since sold all but 80 acres. During the past eight years, he has engaged in the dairy business with success. He is well-known over the county, and is everywhere held in highest esteem.

On May 9, 1888, Mr. Pryor was united in marriage with Sallie McNeill, of Jamesport, Missouri, and they have three children: Polk P.;

Preston F.; and Pearl P. He has always been a staunch Democrat in politics, and for some years has served as central committeeman and treasurer. He was president of the School Board of the township for 10 years. Religiously, he is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Saxton Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.; Knights of Pythias; and the Improved Order of Red Men.

THOMAS WESLEY WILSON, postmaster and proprietor of the largest mercantile establishment at Halls, Buchanan County, has been a resident of this community for more than 30 years, and is widely known to the people of the vicinity. He was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, near Columbus, September 10, 1853, and is a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Parks) Wilson, and a grandson of Hiram and Hannah (Phipps) Wilson.

Hiram Wilson was a native of Virginia, but moved about the year 1801 to Indiana, where for many years he followed the trade of a blacksmith. He married Hannah Phipps and had the following children: Josiah; Jane; Eliza; and Martin, who lives at Halls and is the only surviving member of this family.

Josiah Wilson was born at Columbus, Indiana, September 10, 1823, and received a common-school education there. Upon leaving school, he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed until he reached the age of 20 years. At that time he enlisted under Gen. Zachary Taylor, taking part in the battles of Santa Anna, Buena Vista and others of note in the War with Mexico. After being in the service about 18 months he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Indiana. He was appointed to the position of superintendent of the Bartholomew County Poor Farm, which he filled three successive years. He then went into the mercantile business, in which he continued five years. He followed his trade as a blacksmith three years, after which he purchased and conducted a farm until 1871, at which time he removed to Buchanan County, Missouri. For three years he again followed his trade as a blacksmith, then engaged in the mercantile business for six years in the building now occupied by our subject. He then retired from active business and moved on a farm where he resided until his death, which occurred October

31, 1903. In 1848, he married Elizabeth Parks, a daughter of Thomas Parks, of Ohio, and they had the following issue: Thomas W.; Alfred Buena Vista, who married Anna Starmer, is a farmer of Wayne township; David M., a farmer of Lake township; Hiram U., who was killed on a railroad at the age of 22, while employed as a brakeman; M. J., a farmer of Lake township, who married Hattie Minter; Charles S., a farmer of Lake township, who married Della Lewis; and Emma Belle, who died at the age of 17 years. Mrs. Wilson died February 19, 1901.

Thomas W. Wilson received his early education in Indiana, supplemented by one term in a school in Buchanan County in 1871, at which time he came with his parents. During the succeeding year he was occupied in farming, then began the study of telegraphy and general railroad work. After working extra one year, he was given charge of the station at Halls, which he managed successfully 24 years. On November 1, 1902, he discontinued that work to devote his entire attention to the mercantile business, which for nine years prior had been in charge of his daughter.

On August 17, 1873, Mr. Wilson married Eliza Mark, a daughter of Joseph Mark, of Wayne township, by whom he has had three children: Olive Florence; Arthur Eugene, who died aged five years; and Myrtle E. Religiously, he is a member of the Baptist Church and serves as deacon. He is an unswerving Democrat and has held several offices of honor and trust in his township. He is at present postmaster of Halls, and serves efficiently. Fraternally, he is a Mason. He has the largest store in the town, carrying a complete line of dry goods, boots and shoes and groceries.

ALVIN W. BENIGHT, one of the old and honored residents of Easton, who has filled the office of justice of the peace since 1880, is a man who is known and esteemed all over Buchanan county, where he was long associated with milling and mercantile life. He was born December 11, 1824, in Kanawha County, Virginia (now West Virginia), and is a son of Thaddus and Abigail (Waite) Benight.

Thaddus Benight was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, in 1797; his wife was born in Vermont and removed in girlhood with her parents to Ohio, where she was married. About 1820, Thaddus Benight and wife moved

to what is now West Virginia, but in 1846 they returned to Ohio for two years, and in 1848 came to St. Joseph, Missouri. Here he died in October, 1850, survived by his widow for four years. Their seven children were: Sarah L. (wife of Anderson Smith), deceased; Calvin W., of this sketch; Mary (wife of Daniel Force of St. Joseph), deceased; Samuel D., deceased, who was prominent in Buchanan County, serving on the bench and in other offices; Benjamin W., a farmer living south of St. Joseph; Phoebe G. (wife of Robert Maupin), deceased; and Susie E. (wife of Robert Darnell, a farmer of Platte County), deceased. Thaddeus Benight traded his farm in Ohio for a tract of land containing 320 acres in Andrew County, situated northeast of St. Joseph, but did not live long enough to enjoy it. He was a stern supporter of Whig principles, but would never accept political office. For years he was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Our esteemed subject in boyhood, had the best educational advantages to be secured in the subscription schools of his locality, but these were meager. When his parents came West, he was 24 years of age, and he recalls the long trip, made by water, the journey consuming 17 days. The death of the father greatly changed the family's plans, and in 1850 he decided to join a party setting out for California. It consisted of 45 people with 19 wagons and 90 head of cattle. It took four months to cross the plains and mountains and many of those who started out well and hopeful grew sick and some died of cholera. Our subject stopped at a point which at that time bore the suggestive name of Hangtown, its present name being Placerville, California. There he worked in the mines for two years and in May, 1852, returned to St. Joseph. After a visit in West Virginia for a few months he returned to settle permanently in Buchanan County.

In partnership with Norman Buell, Mr. Benight built a flour and woolen mill, on Blacksnake River, but in the fall of 1855 he sold his interest and settled at Easton. Here, in association with a Mr. Rauch, he built a mill and operated it some years. Mr. Rauch sold his interest to J. L. Stoner, who bought Mr. Benight's interest in 1880. For a number of years our subject also conducted a mercantile business at Easton and is probably the oldest continuous resident of the place.

On May 1, 1856, Mr. Benight was married to Mary L. Talbot, who was born in Kentucky, and

they have had nine children: Thaddeus, a miner at Hillside, Colorado; Julia A., wife of Charles Neimeyer, of Duluth, Minnesota; R. C., a furniture dealer of St. Joseph; Maggie L., wife of Dr. J. A. Minor, of Marion township; Octa K., a teacher in St. Joseph; Sybil, a teacher in Minnesota; Harry W., a merchant of Denver, Colorado; Robert M., an attendant at the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, at St. Joseph; and Mable, wife of J. M. Boyer, a resident of Kansas.

For the past 14 years our subject has impartially dispensed justice in Easton and has done a large amount of legal work. He is a citizen who has been closely identified with the development of Easton and vicinity, owns considerable valuable property here and has many warm personal friends. Politically, he has always supported the Democratic party. Formerly he was active in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Christian Church.



CHARLES F. BYRD, M. D., one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of St. Joseph, was born in Indiana, January 23, 1866, and is a son of Thomas and Martha J. (Harris) Byrd.

The parents of Dr. Byrd were also natives of Indiana. The father was a well-known and substantial farmer of Putnam County, and died on his own estate there on March 6, 1895. There were seven children in the parental family.

Charles F. Byrd was educated in the common schools of his native locality until about the age of 16 years, when he learned telegraphy and subsequently became operator for the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railroad Company and remained with this corporation for two years and then took up the study of medicine with Dr. C. H. Wallace of St. Joseph, Missouri. Later he entered the Ensworth Medical College of this city, where he was graduated in the class of 1894. In 1895, Dr. Byrd located in Gentry County where he practiced for three and a half years and then settled permanently at St. Joseph. His professional success has been marked and he now has a large and lucrative practice and is recognized as one of the leading members of the medical fraternity in Buchanan County. He is the physician and surgeon for the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, examiner for the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and physician and examiner for the Knights of the Maccabees.



FERDINAND LUTZ

Dr. Byrd was married in 1893 to Nora S. Ackles, who is a daughter of James O. Ackles, of Waterville, Kansas, and they have three children,—Eunice G., Jessamine W. and an infant boy. Both Dr. and Mrs. Byrd are members of the Christian Church. They have a pleasant, attractive home and the Doctor has well-appointed offices at No. 2002 St. Joseph avenue.

Politically, Dr. Byrd is a Democrat and in 1904 he was the candidate of his party for county coroner. He belongs to the various medical organizations and keeps fully abreast of modern medical thought.

JOHN KIRSCHNER, a worthy representative of one of the old families of this section, resides on his valuable farm of 75 acres, situated in section 28, township 57, range 35, in Washington township, Buchanan County. He was born at St. Joseph, October 16, 1847, and is a son of John Peter and Anna Eva (Groh) Kirschner.

John Peter Kirschner was born in Bavaria, Germany, where he lived until 1845, when he immigrated to the United States. He settled in Clay County, Missouri, where he married, and in the following year came to St. Joseph and started the first bakery business in this city. He operated his bakery until 1867, when he removed to a farm of 160 acres in Washington township, which he had purchased in 1855. It was but rough timberland at that time, but he lived on it long enough to completely change its condition. At the time of his death, May 9, 1898, it was ranked with the township's best farms. He was survived by his widow until January 12, 1902. Politically, John Peter Kirschner was a Democrat. He was an honest, upright man, and was a liberal supporter and member of the German Catholic Church at St. Joseph. The four of his nine children who survived infancy are as follows: John, of this sketch; Peter Joseph, a physician, of St. Joseph; George Edward, living retired in St. Joseph; and Lena, who was married to John Adam Steinbrenner, on March 27, 1901, and has one child,—Lottie Ann.

Our subject attended school in St. Joseph and then learned the baker's trade with his father, and followed it until 1867, when he located on the farm in section 28, township 57, range 35, in Washington township, where he now lives. He carries on general farming, devoting much atten-

tion to the culture of small fruits. Washington township has been called the garden spot of Buchanan County and Mr. Kirchner's part of it justifies the name.

Mr. Kirschner was married first, December 30, 1875, to Mary Eichholz, of St. Joseph, who died in 1885, leaving five children: Charles E., a druggist of St. Joseph, Anna, Joseph W., Emma and Mary G. In 1887 he married his sister-in-law, Kate Eichholz, and two children were born to this marriage: Rosa and Josephine.

Mr. Kirschner is one of the township's active Democratic politicians and is a man of influence in his locality. For 21 years he has served as school director. He is a consistent member of the German Lutheran Church.

FERDINAND LUTZ, deceased, who was prominently engaged in the hotel business in St. Joseph for a quarter of a century, was at the head of one of the best German families of the city.

Mr. Lutz was born in Germany, June 29, 1835, and was one of a family of three children born to his parents. When a boy he learned the trade of a baker in his native land, which he followed upon his arrival in this country. He arrived at New York City in 1852, and subsequently removed to Chicago, where he followed his trade for seven years.

In answer to the call for men to fight the battles of the North, Mr. Lutz enlisted, in April, 1862, as 3rd sergeant in Company H, 5th Reg., Missouri Vol. Cav., and served until the close of the war. He saw much hard service, and as is characteristic of his race made an excellent soldier.

When the news of the discovery of large deposits of gold in Colorado swept the country, he was numbered among the victims of the gold fever. He lost no time in going to Colorado, where he engaged in mining. He met with success for some years, and upon returning Eastward located at St. Joseph. He engaged in the hotel and restaurant business on Second street and found his experience at the baker's trade a great help, his establishment always being noted for the excellence of its table. For a period of 23 years he kept the old Colorado House, but retired to spend the last years of his life in ease and comfort. His death occurred January 16, 1901. He left his family well provided for.

On October 28, 1863, Ferdinand Lutz was united in marriage with Theresa Hunt, a daughter of Bernard Hunt, of Germany, and of their children one is now living, Henry. Our subject was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was a staunch Republican in politics, although he would never consent to run for office. Mrs. Lutz is living in her beautiful residence at No. 502 North 22nd street, in which vicinity she owns considerable valuable property. She is a lady of generous impulse and liberally contributes to the aid of the poor and suffering. Religiously, she and her son are members of the Catholic Church. Our subject was a Catholic and very liberal in giving of his means to worthy causes. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

JOHN OLIVER KNAPP, who is one of the best known citizens of St. Joseph, of which city he has been a resident since 1847, and a member of the city's Fire Department since 1875, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 15, 1846, and is a son of Edward J. and Emily (Mallett) Knapp.

Edward J. Knapp was born in Orange County, New York, and followed the trade of painter. His death took place in 1879 in St. Joseph, to which city he had removed with his family in 1847, when the subject of this sketch was one year old. There were 11 children in the parental family.

John O. Knapp was reared to manhood in St. Joseph and here secured a good common-school education. He prepared himself for a business career as steamboat engineer, and followed river pursuits until about 1872, having many adventures and more than once being in serious danger on account of the wrecking of boats, while attending to his duties. After discontinuing his work on the river, he had charge of the machinery on the St. Joseph Bridge for several years.

In 1875, Mr. Knapp entered the city's service as a member of the Fire Department, and many citizens of St. Joseph have reason to feel grateful, in time of danger and terror, that so courageous and faithful a helper was at his post of duty. His years of service have not been without accident, a serious one happening to him in 1877, the marks of which he will probably retain as long as he lives. In 1892 he was promoted to the responsible position of assistant chief of the department, under Chief M. M. Kane, a brother of

the present head of the department, P. F. Kane. The position which the Fire Department of St. Joseph is able to take in any competitive drill or exhibition is due to the thorough training it receives under its efficient officers. The position of assistant chief carries with it almost the same responsibility as does that of chief, and requires a man of the highest personal courage, a knowledge of a thousand details, concerning the successful fighting of the fire fiend, as well as executive ability of a high order. St. Joseph has reason to repose confidence in her Fire Department under its present management. Mr. Knapp is stationed at Engine House No. 1. Few men in the city are better or more favorably known. He has resided for the past 51 years under the same roof at No. 418 South Fifth street. In politics he is a strong Democrat.

GEORGE M. ALLISON, one of the representative citizens of St. Joseph, and a well-known Democratic politician of Buchanan County, was born in Rush township, Buchanan County, Missouri, February 20, 1863, and is a son of John H. and Dicy Ann (Trapp) Allison.

The father of Mr. Allison was born in Kentucky, but passed the greater part of his life as a farmer in Missouri, to which State he removed about 1832, settling in the Platte Purchase in what is now Lafayette County. In 1835 he came to Buchanan County, but soon thereafter returned to Lafayette County, where he lived until 1837, when he removed to Buchanan County and settled permanently in Rush township. His wife was a daughter of Rev. William Trapp, of Andrew County, a minister of the Baptist Church, and a sister of Rev. William R. Trapp, of Nodaway County, who was a minister of the Christian Church. For 20 years John H. Allison served as a justice of the peace in Rush township, and was a man of considerable prominence in his neighborhood. His death took place in 1888. His wife died in 1870. Their family consisted of 12 children.

The boyhood of our subject was that of the usual active, healthy and intelligent country youth, his school attendance alternating with farm duties until he was old enough to become a student in the academy at Platte City. After completing the prescribed course and securing the necessary papers, he began to teach school and suc-

cessfully followed the profession, during the winter seasons, for eight years, giving his summers to farm work. In 1894 Mr. Allison came to St. Joseph and soon became interested in politics, was shortly afterward made a deputy county clerk and at the present time is serving as assistant circuit clerk under Circuit Clerk Patton. In 1904 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the position of county treasurer but was defeated by a small majority, by the Republican landslide of that year.

Mr. Allison was married to Mahala Thompson, who died in 1888. His second marriage was to Jennie Dickson, who is a daughter of James K. Dickson, one of the pioneer merchants of Rushville, Missouri. Mr. Allison has two children, both of whom were born to him by his first wife, viz: Mabel, who is a graduate of the class of 1904, of the St. Joseph High School; and Everett, also a graduate of the St. Joseph High School, who is an employee of the Sheridan-Clayton Paper Company.

Fraternally, Mr. Allison is an Odd Fellow, connected with Enterprise Lodge, No. 232, of St. Joseph; and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Improved Order of Red Men. As a public official he enjoys the full confidence of all political parties and his long connection with county matters makes him well qualified for the responsible position he now fills. He is an earnest worker in behalf of his party and is highly valued by his associates. His personal friends are many, attracted by his pleasant, genial manner and by his sterling traits of character.

JOHN A. DEAKINS, a representative farmer of Platte township, Buchanan County, has been a resident of this county for more than half a century. He was born near Jonesboro, Tennessee, August 13, 1847, and is a son of Richard and Katherine (Garst) Deakins.


Richard Deakins was born in Tennessee, February 22, 1799, and came of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents had moved to Tennessee from Maryland. He was a miller by trade in early life and followed that vocation until he came to Missouri, in 1854, after which he engaged in farming until his death, which took place July 11, 1873. He was a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was joined in marriage with Katherine Garst,

who was born in Roanoke County, Virginia, April 26, 1820, and now lives in the State of Washington with her son, Charles. She was one of 18 children born to her father and his two wives. Mr. and Mrs. Deakins were parents of the following children: Samuel, who died in Weston, Kansas, aged 42 years; John A. and Richard, who live in Buchanan County; Tennessee (Wadsworth), who died in 1900; Charles, who lives in the State of Washington; Katherine (Gayley), of California; Absalom, who died April 19, 1878; and Theodore, who died August 27, 1879.

John A. Deakins was seven years of age when, in 1854, he accompanied his parents to Missouri. They started in September of that year with three teams, bringing their household goods with them. They passed through Arkansas, and on November 11th arrived in Buchanan County. The first winter was spent in a log house, which they rented, located where Garrettsburg now is, on the Platte River. In the spring of 1855, they rented a farm south of Easton upon which they lived until the spring of 1856, and then purchased the northeast quarter of section 14, township 55, range 34, in Platte township. Our subject has since resided on this or an adjoining farm. He has 160 acres which he devotes to general farming and stock-raising. The building in which he lives was originally built by his father, but an addition thereto was built by himself as well as two large barns and other buildings, while most of the improvements were effected by him. He has a fine orchard set out, has placed most of the land under cultivation and has it all fenced and cross-fenced. He has achieved success in his farming operations, and takes rank among the substantial and reliable men of the community. He has always been a Democrat in politics and has entertained many of the political leaders at his house, but has never aspired to office. He frequently has been called upon to accept township offices, such as road overseer and school director, and has without exception discharged his duties faithfully and to the best interests of the community.

On October 31, 1867, he was united in marriage with Eliza Kinnaird, who was born on an adjoining farm in Platte township, Buchanan County, December 5, 1841, and is a daughter of Charles and Melinda (McNeely) Kinnaird. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Deakins: Anna, who married George Bogard, of Andrew County, and has three children,—William, John and Lola; Kate, who married A. E.

Marteny, of St. Joseph, cashier in the St. Joseph Terminal Company's office, and has four children,—Edward, Katherine, John and David; Betty, who married William Moore, of Platte township, and has a son,—Eugene; Lida, wife of James Hines; Lulu, who married William Gibson, of Platte township, and has a daughter,—Gladys; and David, who lives on the home farm. Religiously, the family belong to the Christian Church of Gower, which Mr. Deakins helped to build, and of which he is a deacon.

HARLES N. STARMER, who is the fortunate possessor of one of the best farms of Rush township, Buchanan County, consisting of 300 acres of well-cultivated land in section 2, was born in Harrison County, Missouri, December 11, 1857, and is a son of Jacob T. and Elizabeth (Blackley) Starmer.

Alexander Starmer, our subject's grandfather was born in Tennessee and died in 1863 when nearly 70 years of age. Throughout his life he always followed agricultural pursuits. For the five or six years preceding his death he lived in Red River County, Texas. He married Annie Tener, daughter of Jacob Tener, of Tennessee. In religious belief, they were strict Methodists. Our subject's maternal great-grandfather, Rev. Jesse Blackley, who was a son of Alexander Blackley and a Hard-Shell Baptist preacher, was born in Tennessee and died in 1857, aged 84 years. His wife, whose maiden name was Polly Kearns, died six hours later from grief. She was 84 years old and was a native of Ireland. Rev. Jesse Blackley fought under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. Our subject's maternal great-grandfather, Bachelor Crickmore, was born in France and married Mary Brown, a native of Virginia, from which State he migrated with his wife and family to Whitley County, Kentucky, where he and his wife died.


Jacob T. Starmer was born in Tennessee, October 14, 1829, was reared on his father's farm, and later served in the Mexican War, after which he came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Harrison County, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Buchanan County, locating in Lake township, where his death took place February 14, 1881. He was a staunch Democrat in his political convictions, and for years was actively interested in the Masonic fraternity. He married

Elizabeth Blackley, born September 3, 1832, who was a daughter of Nathaniel and Frankie (Crickmore) Blackley, of Kentucky, and they reared this family: James L., now a contractor in Colorado; George W., a resident of St. Joseph; William T. and Rhoda J., deceased; Charles N., of this sketch; Annie E., wife of B. V. Wilson, a farmer of Wayne township; Nathaniel H., a resident of St. Joseph; Frances E., wife of David Wilson; Nancy, wife of Fenton Mitten; Didymire Malvina, the wife of Rev. O. P. Garlock; Sophronia, the widow of Hugo Myers, of St. Joseph; and Jacob T. and Alexander, deceased. The parents of this family both belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church and were highly respected residents of the township.

Our subject, Charles N. Starmer, was eight years of age when his parents came to Buchanan County, where he attended school, more or less regularly, until the age of 20 years. He then left home and spent two years in Montana, engaged in freighting, an enterprise which required physical endurance, courage and considerable business ability. Since his return to Buchanan County, he has followed farming exclusively. He owns a very fine property and has almost all of it under cultivation. To successfully operate so large a body of land requires good judgment, large experience and close and careful attention, and the success which has crowned Mr. Starmer's efforts shows that he possesses all the qualifications of a good farmer.

Mr. Starmer married Nettie Howard, who is a daughter of William Howard, a prominent farmer of Rush township, and they have three children: George, Charles N. and Romulus Dixon Bryan.

Although one of the useful and influential men of his township and a leading Democrat, Mr. Starmer has never been willing to accept political office. His interests are centered in the cultivation of his farm, the improvement of educational and moral conditions in his neighborhood and the rearing of his sons to be all that loyal Missourians desire in citizenship. He stands as one of the honorable and representative men of his locality.

LWOOD J. NETHERTON, D. V. S., a well-known citizen of St. Joseph, holding the office of city sanitary inspector, with membership on the Board of Health, is also a leading member of his profession in Missouri, being deputy State vet-

erinary surgeon. He was born in Daviess County, Missouri, August 11, 1874, and is a son of George and Hannah (Everly) Netherton.

The father of Dr. Netherton was also born in Daviess County. He was a large farmer and was also a graduate physician and a graduate veterinary practitioner. He secured his diploma at the Kansas City Medical College, at Kansas City, in 1894, but had previously, in 1888, graduated at the Chicago Veterinary Medical College. He continued to practice veterinary medicine until 1894.

Dr. Netherton, our subject, was educated in the schools of Daviess County and graduated from the Gallatin High School, and in 1896 from the Kansas City Veterinary College. He practiced at Gallatin until 1898, when he came to St. Joseph, where he took front rank in his profession. In 1901 he was honored by appointment to the office of deputy State veterinary surgeon.

Dr. Netherton was united in marriage with Alice M. Woods, who is a daughter of Capt. John Woods, of Virginia, a hero of the late Civil War. This ceremony took place on October 2, 1896, and they have a bright little daughter named Lucille. Both Dr. Netherton and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They reside at No. 901 North 20th street.

Politically, the Doctor is identified with the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the Woodmen.

WILLIAM H. FLOYD, Jr., city engineer of St. Joseph, one of the most prominent men of his profession in this section of the State, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, October 26, 1852, and is one of the family of two children born to his parents, William H. and Sarah E. (Cram) Floyd.

Our subject has been a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, ever since the age of seven years. He attended the public schools and the High School here and then went to Troy, New York, where he completed an engineering course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1874. In 1875 he became connected with the Kansas City & St. Joseph Railroad Company, entering their employ as an engineer and for three years worked as assistant engineer in various localities. Mr. Floyd was then engaged as engineer for a period of two years in the construction of the City Water Works at St. Joseph, going then into the employ

of the government as an assistant engineer on river improvements for five years. With all this experience back of him, he then opened an office in St. Joseph and continued to accept and carry out large contracts for all kinds of surveying and civil engineering work. After some 10 years in business for himself, he accepted, in 1901, his present position, that of city engineer. The grave responsibilities attached to this office are easily met by Mr. Floyd, who has had exceptional experience in this line of work.

In 1879, Mr. Floyd was married to Minnie W. Stroud, who is a daughter of Lewis Stroud, of St. Joseph, and they have three children, namely: Julia S., William H. (the third of the name in line of descent,) and Louise.

Politically, Mr. Floyd is identified with the Republican party but is no seeker for political preferment. His fraternal association is with the Elks. The pleasant family home is an attractive one on 22nd street between Oak and Cedar streets. Mr. Floyd is one of the substantial, representative men of his city, thoroughly posted on all engineering matters and deeply interested in the progress his profession is constantly making.

DAVID A. TURNER, who owns and conducts the "Fair View Fruit Farm" in section 5, Center township, is located one and a half miles from South St. Joseph. He has risen to a position of prominence in his community, having gained a competency through years of persistent effort and without assistance from any one. He was born in Center township, Buchanan County, Missouri, April 30, 1845, and has always resided here. He is a son of William and Mary (Harness) Turner, and grandson of Lancaster Turner.

Lancaster Turner was born in Kentucky, and at an early date came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and entered land at Agency Ford. William Turner also was born in Kentucky and came with his parents to Agency Ford. Here he engaged in the mercantile business, at which he continued until 1852, when he met death by shooting, aged 33 years. He married Mary Harness, a native of Virginia, who came to Buchanan County, Missouri, as a child and lived here until her death in 1901, aged 73 years. Her union with Mr. Turner resulted in the following issue: Rachel (Evans), of Michigan; Mary E., who

died at the age of 18 years; Sally, who died in childhood; Jane, who died young; and David A.

David A. Turner was very young when his father died and his early life was attended with many hardships. He was bound out to his uncle, Capt. Peter Gift, who conducted a blacksmith shop in old Sparta, and later to a minister who was very severe with him. His first work for himself was in the employ of Thomas Wallis, receiving \$10 per month as wages. On February 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 25th Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., under Capain Wade and Colonel Peabody, both of whom lost their lives in the battle of Shiloh, in which the regiment participated. Mr. Turner fought in that battle and at Jonesboro, then went with the army of Sherman in its "March to the Sea," and was discharged at Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 26, 1865. With 54 others, he was the first of Sherman's army to reach Washington on its march north from Atlanta. At the time of his discharge he was orderly on General Howard's staff. At the beginning of the war, before going south, at New Madrid, Missouri, he met with an accident while on scouting duty, his horse falling upon him. He did not go to the hospital but was treated in his company, and it was but a short time before he could perform his duties. Upon the close of the war he returned to his farm and has followed farming since. He acquired 25½ acres in section 5, Center township, known as "Fair View Fruit Farm." He has 85 acres of fruit, 65 acres of apples of different varieties, a 12-acre vineyard, eight acres of peaches, six acres of strawberries and five acres of blackberries. He has 100 acres of hay land, and the entire farm is under cultivation. He has made many improvements on the place, built houses and barns, and has one of the best improved farms in the township. Land which he bought for \$20 per acre when he first came to this country, he sold three years later for \$75 an acre.

On December 4, 1869, Mr. Turner was married to Louise Mathison, a native of Scotland, who came to this country when young and died here October 27, 1879, aged 26 years, leaving two daughters: Belle, wife of J. H. Ducate, of Denver, Colorado; and Goldie, wife of Harry Korf. He was again married March 3, 1882, to Elizabeth McClaren, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 22, 1855, and is a daughter of Alexander McClaren, a native of England. Three children have been born to them: David A., William Albert and Mary A. Mr. Turner is a Re-

publican in politics, and in 1901 was a candidate on that ticket for county judge but was defeated. Fraternally, he is a Mason and a Mystic Shriner. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the local and the State horticultural societies, in whose affairs he takes a prominent part.

JOHAN E. BLACKWELL, a prominent farmer residing one and a half miles north of St. Joseph, on the northeast quarter of section 28, township 58, range 35, in Washington township, has spent his entire life upon this farm. He is one of the reliable citizens of the community, and has many acquaintances throughout the county who hold him in high esteem. He was born on his present farm May 18, 1847, and is a son of James H. and Sarah A. (Byrd) Blackwell.

James H. Blackwell was born in Clark County, Kentucky, in 1815, his father having come to that county from Germany in early manhood. He was reared on a farm and lived there until 1842 when he started, in company with his wife, for Missouri, going as far as St. Louis by boat, thence to Buchanan County on horse. They located on the northeast quarter of section 28, Washington township, which he preempted. He cleared the farm of a heavy growth of timber and brush, converting it into cultivated fields. He increased his holdings to 240 acres, and was a well-to-do man. He died on May 15, 1865, aged 50 years. He was joined in marriage with Sarah A. Byrd, who was born in Clark County, Kentucky, and was a daughter of Mitchell Byrd, a native of Virginia. She died in Buchanan County at the age of 67 years, being survived by the following children: John E.; Henry S., a farmer of Washington township; and Orinstead, of St. Joseph.

John E. Blackwell was educated in the public schools of this county, and has always followed farming on the old homestead. He owns 88 acres of land, which he devotes to the raising of corn, hay and potatoes, in addition to which he is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising.

Mr. Blackwell was married to Maggie Steffen, a native of Germany and a daughter of Hartman Steffen, a prominent farmer of Washington township. The latter was born in Germany, November 12, 1842, and was married there to Charlotte Garish. They came to the United States in 1867, and for one year were located in Ohio, after which they came to Washington township, Buchanan

County, where Mr. Steffen has since farmed. Our subject and his wife have two children living: James H. and George W. He is independent in politics, while fraternally, he is a member of the Masons and of the Odd Fellows. Religiously, he and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

CICERO HAMILTON, one of the prominent citizens of DeKalb, Buchanan County, extensively engaged as a contractor in plastering, papering and decorating work, was born December 28, 1852, in Louisa County, Iowa, and is a son of Dr. William and Mary (McDonald) Hamilton.

Dr. William Hamilton was a native of Canada, where he was born in 1824. He became prominent in his profession in Iowa, being a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and later served in the Mexican War, for which service he was given a land warrant. His death took place in 1868. He and his wife were parents of seven children, namely: Elvira, wife of David Goff, of Butte, Montana; Cicero, of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of P. H. Smith, of Omaha, Nebraska; Harriet, deceased; Flora, wife of Arthur Huffman; Cora, deceased; and Charles, of Shenandoah, Iowa. The mother still survives and is now the wife of A. J. Wilson, of Hamburg, Iowa.

Cicero Hamilton attended the public schools of Hamburg until the age of 14 years and then was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the *Fremont County Times*, where he served three years. This business he never closely followed, but in 1874, after removing to Winterset, Madison County, Iowa, he learned the plastering trade and soon went into contracting in the same. From 1880 to 1881, he followed contracting at Atchison, Kansas, and then moved across the Missouri River, and continued to follow this business until 1886, when he located permanently at DeKalb. His work can be seen all over both Platte and Buchanan counties and includes every kind of plastering, papering and decorating.

On May 31, 1876, Mr. Hamilton was married to Mattie Emma Strong by Rev. J. K. Cornell. She was born in April, 1855, and died on November 1, 1879, leaving one son, W. T., who married Sarah Roberts and now resides in the residence adjoining that of his father on the north. On April 12, 1885, Mr. Hamilton was married by

Rev. W. S. Connor, to his sister-in-law, Sarah V. Strong, who was born October 16, 1859. The children of this union are: Raymond W., born November 5, 1885; Guy L., born June 7, 1889; Mary E., born December 12, 1890; Walter Cicero, born October 14, 1892; Charles F., born November 21, 1896; and Ralph, born December 2, 1897.

For a number of years Mr. Hamilton was very prominent in political circles, one of the leading Republicans of his district. His party has honored him times without number by sending him as a delegate to the various conventions and he has been an important factor in party councils. The party named him for several very responsible positions, once as representative from the Third Legislative District against Benjamin F. Stuart, again as recorder of deeds against Joel E. Gates, in 1894, when he was defeated by only 168 votes, and in 1898, for the same office, against Joseph Carnes, the present incumbent, when our subject ran far ahead of his ticket. During his active political career he served as a delegate to the State convention at Jefferson City, June 24, 1902, and with justifiable pride he recalls the fact that he was a delegate to the congressional convention at Savannah that nominated the delegates to the convention that nominated the late President McKinley. For several years he served as central committeeman from Bloomington township. He has practically retired from politics and now devotes his whole time to the demands of a very large business.

Mr. Hamilton is a prominent Mason. He is a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 238, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, being past master as well of Wellington Lodge, No. 22, of DeKalb. He is a member of Ringo Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest. His family attend the Baptist Church, while his views are liberal.

WILLIAM SIDENFADEN was for many years a well-known and respected citizen of St. Joseph, to which city he came in 1853. Mr. Sidenfaden was born in Prussia, Germany, September 10, 1829, and died at St. Joseph, August 25, 1902.

The late Mr. Sidenfaden remained at home until he was 20 years of age, when he immigrated to the United States. After a short time spent at Chicago, he pursued his way Westward,

through several towns in Kansas, seeking a desirable location for his business, that of cabinet-making. He reached St. Joseph in 1853 and soon secured work with Weber & Reister, on Felix street, remaining with them until prepared to buy the business. Shortly after it came into his possession he added undertaking, locating on the corner of Fourth and Messanic streets, in 1867. Here he continued in business until within a few years of his death. It is continued by his son Herman O., who is very competent, having learned the work from the bottom, under his father's instruction.

Mr. Sidenfaden is survived by a widow and five children, namely: Emma (Mrs. Maier), of St. Joseph; Herman O., who succeeded his father in business; William, Jr., who resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; Edward, who is a resident of Chicago; and Henry, who lives in St. Joseph. All the sons are intelligent, successful business men. Herman O. resides at No. 320 Messanic street, and his mother occupies a very comfortable and attractive home at No. 524 South Ninth street.

For a number of years, the late Mr. Sidenfaden was a member of the City Council, where his advice and good judgment were often of the greatest value to the city. He served on the board which secured the present system of city water-works and lent his aid to all measures for the city's advancement, which he judged of practical benefit. At the time of his death, he was the oldest member of the St. Joseph Benevolent Society. He was shrewd, skillful and judicious in the conduct of his own affairs and was no less so in the public charges he held. He left behind him a record of unblemished honesty and many friends who knew his kindness of heart and his many other estimable qualities.

Mr. Sidenfaden was always identified with the Democratic party. His son and successor is also a Democrat and he is also one of St. Joseph's honorable and progressive business men.

THEODORE H. BORNGESSER, deceased, was one of the pioneer merchants and leading business men of St. Joseph for many years. He was born in Heidelberg, Germany, June 14, 1829, and died at his home in St. Joseph, after a long and useful life, July 11, 1891.

The late Mr. Borngesser was well educated in his native land and came to America in 1853, pre-

pared to enter into business. He located at St. Louis, Missouri, entering into partnership with the firm of Doan, King & Company, a large dry goods house that was one of importance prior to the Civil War. In 1862 he came to St. Joseph and embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, as a member of the firm of Koch, Chew & Company, Mr. Borngesser being the company. Subsequently Mr. Borngesser engaged in a grocery business of his own for some years and later became a bookkeeper for the well-known house of John Emory, later for Townsend & Wyatt.

On January 10, 1854, he was married to Maria T. Courteney, and to them were born two children: Albert E. and Lena. The latter is one of the leading teachers of music in this city, a lady of many accomplishments. She resides with her mother in a beautiful home at No. 918 Felix street.

The late Mr. Borngesser was a member of the Catholic Church, and his remains lie at rest in Calvary Cemetery. He left behind him the records of a good life and was sincerely mourned by a large circle of personal friends. His kind heart and ready charity were known to those who benefited by his generosity, the extent of which he never published to the world. He loved his home and family and was happy that he had been enabled to provide so well for their welfare.

CAPT. GEORGE LYON, who has been one of the representative business men as well as public-spirited citizens of St. Joseph ever since locating here, in 1860, was born at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 23, 1823.

George Lyon attended the schools of his native place until he was 12 years of age and subsequently lived at Albany, New York, and at Brooklyn, Long Island. He was reared to mercantile pursuits and continued to follow the same until 1854, when he removed to the West, locating in Chicago, in the lumber business. He went to California in the early "fifties" and engaged in mining for a year, but was not very successful. His claim afterward proved to be very rich. In 1860 he came to Missouri. At the opening of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in Company G, 25th Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., and was commissioned captain.

On March 10, 1843, Captain Lyon was united



JAMES W. HARTIGAN

in marriage with Jane C. Judson, who was born September 29, 1822, in St. Lawrence County, New York. They have had 10 children, viz: John F.; Judson; George; David and Jennie (twins); Frederick W., of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Horace; Arthur; and Grace and Mary (twins). David Lyon is deceased and his widow resides with our subject, as does also Jennie, who is the widow of Joseph Morris, formerly of California. Mrs. David Lyon is a daughter of the late well-known Col. John H. Bliss, and is a talented musician and teacher in this city. Mary, who died in September, 1904, was a highly valued school teacher of St. Joseph.

Captain Lyon resides in a comfortable and attractive home at No. 602 North Eighth street, where he is passing the evening of life surrounded with all its comforts and in the enjoyment of the esteem of a wide circle of friends. From his first settlement in Buchanan County, he took an active part in its development. In 1862 he was elected treasurer of the county and served as such for eight years and has also been city treasurer. He was president of the first notable agricultural exposition in the county and has held many offices of trust and responsibility. During recent years he has held the office of justice of the peace.

JAMES W. HARTIGAN, for a number of years one of the leading business citizens of St. Joseph, who has retired from active participation in the city's commercial life, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, February 6, 1844, and is a son of James and Ann (Ward) Hartigan. The parents of Mr. Hartigan were of Irish birth and extraction. The father was a farmer both prior to immigrating to America, in 1848, and after he settled in Caldwell County, Missouri. He came here as one of the pioneers, one of a colony of 21 individuals, all kindred and all induced to settle in Missouri by Father Ward, a Catholic priest, located at St. Louis, who was our subject's maternal uncle. In 1878 James Hartigan retired from active life and removed to Cameron, Missouri, where the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring July 14, 1899. On February 6, 1842, he married Ann Ward, who was a daughter of James Ward, and they had these children: Mary, deceased; James W., of this sketch; Thomas F.; Johanna, wife of Michael Degnan, of Easton, Buchanan County; Jeremiah J., of New York City; Annie,

wife of John McAnaw, of Cameron, Missouri; Michael E., of Caldwell County, Missouri; Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Rooney, of DeKalb County, Missouri; Ellen, wife of Patrick Kinney, of Cameron, Missouri, and one who died in infancy. James Hartigan was the youngest son of James Hartigan, who died when James the second was quite young. The name of James has been preserved in the family until the present time, through three preceding generations.

Previous to the outbreak of the Civil War, our subject assisted on the home farm and attended the local schools. He entered the army as a member of the Sixth Regiment Missouri Vol. Cav., and during two years of service participated in the battle of Lone Jack and innumerable skirmishes. In 1864 he came to St. Joseph and joined Captain Maxwell's Home Guards. In looking about for employment, he found a butcher who needed an assistant and this position Mr. Hartigan filled for a year and was then taken into partnership, the firm name appearing as Bush & Hartigan. After one year another partnership was formed with James Cumpton and the firm style became Cumpton & Hartigan, and this association also continued through one year. In the fall of 1868, Mr. Hartigan entered into business for himself and for 40 years was identified with the butchering trade of St. Joseph, doing his part toward building up this gigantic industry.

Mr. Hartigan began business in a small way with many hindrances, obliged to contest his way at first with a rough lot of butchers and cattle men and under conditions which would now not be tolerated by any community nor recognized by any member of the trade. As the oldest butcher in the city, the records of the business within his memory go a long distance back. At times stock was very scarce and frequently Mr. Hartigan was obliged to ride fully 10 miles before he could buy enough cattle to supply the demands of his customers. These cattle were then driven along the highway, across ditches and over fences, to the slaughtering place in the town, where they were immediately killed and their carcasses were on sale the following morning in the markets, which closed at 11 o'clock in the morning. The negligent housekeeper went without meat if her memory happened to be poor.

Mr. Hartigan recalls when the first Stock Yards were established, the very beginning of the great industrial plants of the trade at St. Joseph at present, and it was considered a matter of the greatest convenience to be able to buy enough

cattle in one day to last a week. The shipping of the wild Texas cattle came later and Mr. Hartigan tells many interesting incidents as to their management, as they were so wild that frequently they had to be shot in the yards as they could not be induced to go into the pens. As time went on, changes came in the meat business and Mr. Hartigan was a prominent promoter of some of the city's most progressive movements in this line, wholesaling meat from 1871 until the Stock Yards were built. Recognizing that his product was one of the necessities of life, he possessed the clear business judgment to enable him to make the business profitable, and as a result of his enterprise and business faculty not only is St. Joseph one of the great meat markets of the world, but he has individually prospered to such an extent that he is one of the capitalists of Northwestern Missouri. He is one of the heavy owners of real estate, scattered in various portions of St. Joseph, and pays one of the largest tax assessments of any man in the county. He has always been prominent in the upbuilding of the city and has been identified with many of her leading enterprises. His money and influence assisted in the establishing of the Union street car line and he was one of the directors of the company for two years, was treasurer of the Irish-American Investment Company for seven years and was one of the promoters of the Irish-American Building.

In 1868 Mr. Hartigan was married to Mary Reardon, who was born in Ireland and is a daughter of John Reardon, who died in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1848. They have reared a family of eight children, viz: Annie, wife of Austin Ready, of St. Joseph; Mary B.; Alice; Helen; Agnes; Grace; Elizabeth and James R. Mr. and Mrs. Hartigan have one grand child, James Hartigan Ready.

No one has been more intimately connected with the commercial development of St. Joseph than has Mr. Hartigan, and his energies have been given more to business than public affairs. Politically, he is an independent Democrat, but he has not sought political rewards. He is known as a man of charitable inclinations and the Catholic Church has been the recipient of his beneficence on many occasions. The business which he so successfully built up from small beginnings testifies more than words can to his ability, foresight, undaunted resolution and unflinching industry. These very incomplete records by no means do justice to all that Mr. Hartigan has accomplished and but feebly place in the city's

annals a true estimate of one who for 40 years occupied so prominent a position in the city's busy life. Personally, Mr. Hartigan has many warm friends, possessing as he does the genial nature of his countrymen and the kindness of heart which is but a suitable accompaniment of his stalwart frame and cordial manner. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



DAVID M. KINNAIRD, one of the well-known farmers and substantial citizens of Platte township, who resides on the old home where he was born, October 3, 1844, owns 140 acres in section 13, township 55, range 34, and belongs to one of the old pioneer families of the locality. He is a son of Charles and Malinda (McNeely) Kinnaird.

The Kinnaird family originated in Scotland and from that land came the founder of the family, William Kinnaird, who settled with his Irish bride in Virginia. They had five children: George, Lottie (Mrs. Bryant), Betsey (Mrs. Smith), Jane (Mrs. Garrett) and David.

George Kinnaird, grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, took part in the War of 1812, followed an agricultural life in Kentucky for many years and died there in 1823, at the age of 52 years.

Charles Kinnaird, father of David M., was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, August 16, 1805, and was taken when a babe of nine months to Adair County, Kentucky, where he was reared on a farm and lived until 1841, when he came with his wife and three children to Buchanan County, Missouri. Two covered wagons carried the household belongings and the family landed in Platte township on October 26, 1841. Mr. Kinnaird entered a tract of 160 acres in the wilderness and soon had built a log cabin, 14 by 16 feet in dimensions, laying a plank instead of a puncheon floor, and this made a cosy and comfortable home, fully up to the requirements of the times. Here the children were born and for years knew no other accommodations. Charles Kinnaird worked hard and cleared off his land and probably the paralysis, with which he was afflicted in later life, was occasioned by his endurance of hardships during the early years of his settlement. The death of this old pioneer occurred in 1880. Although a man of limited education, he was naturally intelligent and during his years of enforced quiet enjoyed reading, although

he had not learned the art until he was a grown man. During his activity he was a close attendant on divine services in the Baptist Church, of which he was a valued member and to which he gave liberal support. In politics he took much interest, being a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined the new organization.

He married Malinda McNeely, who was born in 1810 in Cumberland County, Kentucky, and died in Platte township, Buchanan County, February 28, 1872. They had these children: Mary, widow of David Workman, who died a member of Company D, 11th Reg., Missouri Vol. Cav., in the Civil War, in 1864, at Raleigh, Missouri,—Mrs. Workman draws a pension; Mrs. Esther Rodman, of Buchanan County; Mrs. Elizabeth McCray, of Atchison County; Mrs. Eliza Deakins; David M., of this sketch; Joseph, who died in 1875 and William, of Shawnee County, Kansas.

David M. Kinnaird has always resided on his present farm, which originally consisted of 160 acres. On the occasion of the marriage of his sister Elizabeth, his father gave her 20 acres. The property is very valuable on account of its excellent improvements and the high state of cultivation to which it has been brought.

Mr. Kinnaird is a Republican, but takes only a citizen's interest in political matters. He is highly respected by his fellow citizens, who have known him from childhood.

THON. CHARLES M. THOMPSON, deceased, for many years was a well-known and influential citizen of St. Joseph, whose long connection with the Circuit Court as deputy clerk and his identification with the city's earlier newspapers brought him into a wide acquaintance all over the county. Mr. Thompson was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, October 12, 1830, and died in California, in July, 1902. He was a son of Meriwether and Martha (Gladdis) Thompson.

Mr. Thompson came to St. Joseph in 1849 having completed his 19th year, joining his two elder brothers who were established in business here. As he had already completed his apprenticeship to the printing trade, he soon secured employment on the *St. Joseph Gazette*, which had been established here by James Ridenbaugh. This connection lasted for 15 years, Mr. Thompson climb-

ing from the case to be foreman and subsequently sole proprietor, the ownership having passed through many hands in the interim. Born in the South, his sympathies continued to be with that section and her institutions and he was so outspoken in his convictions about the time of the outbreak of the Civil War and later, that his paper came under the ban of the Federal authorities and was seized by Iowa troops under Colonel Curtis, and its circulation was prevented.

Mr. Thompson then became foreman of the *Herald*, and assisted in getting out its first issue, and he remained with this newspaper until the close of the war. In 1864, in association with Col. Jacob Childs, he established the *Evening News*, purchasing the presses and machinery of the old *Gazette*. This was a campaign sheet and was discontinued at the close of the political agitation of that year. During the two following years Mr. Thompson engaged in a real estate business and was then elected to two city offices,—recorder and police judge. He served efficiently through three terms and then removed to Hastings, Nebraska, where he opened up a hotel. This enterprise promised to be a very successful one, but a disastrous fire destroyed his property a year later and ruined his business prospects in that city. He returned to his old friends in St. Joseph, finding a ready welcome and very soon afterward was appointed deputy in the office of the circuit clerk. It is not necessary to recall his efficiency in this office, his long years of continuous service in the position being sufficient proof of the value in which he was held.

On May 8, 1852, Mr. Thompson was married to Jane Lyon, a resident of St. Joseph, but a native of Kentucky. She was a daughter of the late A. B. Lyon, a prominent merchant and justice of the peace. Nine children were born to this union, of whom the four daughters and two sons still surviving are as follows: Sallie (formerly the widow of the famous astronomer, Richard A. Proctor), who is the wife of Dr. Smyth, of Belfast, Ireland; Annie, who married Louis De Gottrau, a native of Freiburg, Switzerland, and resides in Florida; Bettie, who is the wife of J. R. Lyle, of Buckley, Washington; Mary (Mrs. Edward Hammond), who resides at Encinitas, California; John H., who is a resident of California; and Charles M., Jr., who is bookkeeper for the Roberts-Parker Mercantile Company of St. Joseph.

Mr. Thompson was a true type of the genial, warm-hearted, hospitable gentleman, a man who

had strong convictions and was not afraid to make them known. Intense in his dislikes, he was equally firm in his friendships and it has been said of him that no personal advancement could ever shake his fidelity to his friends or party.

JAMES BUCHANAN CROY, assessor of Buchanan County, Missouri, with office in the Court House at St. Joseph, has been a resident of Marion township for many years and a prosperous agriculturist. He was born in Marion County, Iowa, May 28, 1856.

Mr. Croy was the fourth of five children born to Zebulon and Sarah (Gorrell) Croy, the others being Jacob, of Kansas City; William H., deceased; Samantha, who resides with our subject in Marion township; and Sarah, who also resides in Marion township. The parents of these children were born in Virginia, but removed to Iowa at an early date. Mrs. Croy died in 1864, and three years later Mr. Croy moved with his family to Missouri, locating in Buchanan County. He thereafter engaged in farming in Marion township until his death in 1872.

James B. Croy accompanied his father when he removed to Buchanan County, and was reared on a farm in Marion township. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood and also the St. Joseph schools. After his father's death, he was the ward of Jacob Weddel, with whom he continued during the remainder of his boyhood days, still pursuing his studies. Upon completing his schooling, he returned from St. Joseph to Marion township, where he purchased a farm and has resided ever since. He is a practical man and has farmed in a most approved manner, becoming one of the successful and influential men of the community. On March 7, 1898, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of his brother, William H. McCroy, deceased, as county assessor, and in the fall of the same year was elected to succeed himself. He has since filled this office in a most acceptable manner, gaining the commendation of his fellow citizens. For a period of 15 years he served on the School Board in Marion township, and did much toward raising the standard of the schools.

In 1876, Mr. Croy was united in marriage with Elizabeth Kennedy, a native of Buchanan County, Missouri, and a daughter of Alfred and Rebecca (Frogge) Kennedy, by whom he has the

following children, all born on the home farm: Mabel, who married M. L. L. Bartlett, of Buchanan County, and has three children,—Edna, and Leda and Lela (twins); Zebulon; Georgia, who married Isaac Hall, of Buchanan County, and has a son,—Elder; Sarah; and Effie. In politics, our subject is a Democrat and has always worked hard for party success. He belongs to the following fraternal organizations: Lodge No. 278, A. F. & A. M.; Invincible Lodge, No. 470, I. O. O. F.; Golden Cross Lodge, No. 143, K. of P.; Arapahoe Tribe, No. 26, I. O. R. M.; Pride of the West Lodge, No. 42, A. O. U. W.; Missouri Camp, No. 1893, M. W. A.; and the Eagles.

JOHN MILLER, one of the old and prominent agriculturists of Washington township, Buchanan County, who owns 16 acres of very valuable land in section 32, just north of the city limits on the Savannah road, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 9, 1827, and is a son of Frederick Miller.

Our esteemed subject grew up on his father's farm and from his parent learned many practical lessons in the tilling of the soil. In 1852 he decided to come to America in search of better opportunities. He took passage on a sailing vessel and after eight weeks of tossing on the ocean, landed at the port of New Orleans and went from there to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in farming and gardening for others for a few years. Then he decided to come to St. Joseph and made the trip by boat from St. Louis, reaching here in 1858 and settling on a farm two miles south of town. A few years later, he moved to a farm east of St. Joseph, where he remained until 1865, when he located on his present farm, which he has occupied ever since. He devotes his land to gardening and, both on account of its high state of cultivation and its proximity to the city, it is of great value. For some time he has lived retired, his farm being managed by two of his sons.

At Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Miller was married to Elizabeth Buedel, who was also born in Germany and came to the United States in 1856. They have had 10 children, namely: John, deceased; William, deceased; Frederick, a farmer of Buchanan County; Edward, of St. Joseph; Lena (Walter); Frank and George, living on the home place; Mrs. Bertha Zimmer; and Henry and Charles, at home.

In politics, Mr. Miller votes with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are very active in spite of their advancing years. They have many warm friends in their neighborhood, their many estimable qualities of mind and heart bringing them the respect and esteem of all who know them. Mr. Miller has been a hard worker all his life and now deserves the comfort and ease which he enjoys.

WALLER YOUNG. Among the prominent members of the Missouri bar for many years was the late Waller Young, who was, also, one of the vigorous politicians of Northwestern Missouri. Waller Young was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in 1841, and was a son of Willis and Fetnah Ann (Miller) Young, members of old and honorable Kentucky families.

In 1851 Mr. Young accompanied his parents to Buchanan County, Missouri, settling in the vicinity of Easton. During the Civil War, he served as a faithful soldier of the Confederacy, and after the close of the struggle went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated in law in 1870. He was a man of brilliant parts and after serving with the greatest efficiency as private secretary to Governor Woodson, he was nominated and elected to the State Senate. About 1875 he became a resident of St. Joseph, and subsequently was elected a member of the State Legislature. He continued to practice his profession until he was appointed to the office of county clerk, by Governor Stone, to serve out the unexpired term of T. Ed. Campbell, who died May 3, 1893; he resumed his practice upon the expiration of the term in January, 1895. He was connected with much of the important litigation of his time, and even when not personally interested in legal controversies as to civic improvements, gave his advice freely and assisted in the establishing of many of the present institutions which reflect credit upon St. Joseph. He was a member of the board of managers of the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, and was president of the Board of Education of St. Joseph. To his interests and energy are due many of the facilities now enjoyed both by the asylum and the public schools. His death, on November 17, 1896, removed a valued and useful citizen.

On June 17, 1876, Waller Young was married to Kate Howard, who was a daughter of Wil-

liam G. Howard and a member of a prominent Kentucky family. They were survived by three children, as follows: Kate H., wife of Dr. Perry Fulkerson, of St. Joseph; Waller, his father's namesake, a prominent young business man of St. Joseph, who is bookkeeper for the Republic Oil Company; and Fay, who lives with her sister. Mr. Young was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Perry Fulkerson, son-in-law of our subject, is one of the leading oculists and aurists of St. Joseph, with office at No. 518½ Francis street. He is a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, of the New York Eye and Ear College and of the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph. His father was one of the first physicians of Andrew County, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Fulkerson reside at No. 324 North Seventh street.

BUFORD ADAMS, district manager at St. Joseph of District No. 2, Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, and one of the city's well-known citizens, was born in 1876 in Carroll County, Missouri, and is a son of William H. and Martha (Sands) Adams.

William H. Adams was born in Maryland and his wife in Indiana. After completing his education he taught school in Maryland for a time and then learned the cabinetmaking trade, which he followed for 10 years in Indiana. Deciding to turn his attention to farming, he purchased a farm in Lafayette County, Missouri, which he operated a few years and then removed to Ray County and from there to Carroll County following farming until 1884, when he settled at Carrollton, where he now resides. He married Martha Sands, of near Frankfort, Indiana, and they had nine children, of whom five survive, namely: Maggie, who is the wife of J. H. Spurlock; Effie, who is the wife of L. L. Campbell; Dell M., who married Nodia Millstead; Carrie, who is the wife of Dr. Amos Lovell; and Buford, our subject, who married Elma Burrows.

Mr. Adams enjoyed only the educational advantages offered by the public schools and as soon as he had completed the course he secured employment with the Pacific Express Company. He continued in the express business for some time, but close attention and constant confinement of this character told on his health, and, after a ser-

ious illness at St. Louis, he took his physician's advice and sought outside employment, severing his pleasant connection of five years with the express companies. In a short time he was offered and accepted a position of manager of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, with offices at Carrollton, Missouri, where he remained two years and was then transferred to Joplin and was placed in charge as manager of the Joplin and Carthage (Missouri) exchange, where he continued until April 1, 1901, when he became manager at St. Joseph. On October 1, 1904, he was made district manager of District No. 2, composed of 18 counties.

Mr. Adams' long service with this company is sufficient evidence of his ability and fidelity to duty. Under his intelligent management the company has prospered and the public has been accommodated. In political sentiment he is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a Knight of Pythias, having his membership in a local lodge at St. Joseph, and is a member of the Commercial, Benton and Lotus clubs.

JOHN A. WHITEFORD, superintendent of the city schools of St. Joseph, is one of Missouri's scholarly men and experienced educators. He was born at Aurora, Indiana, August 12, 1865, and is a son of William J. and Rachel (Stewart) Whiteford.

William J. Whiteford was born in Belfast, Ireland, and removed to the State of Indiana a lad of 14 years. He moved to Northwestern Missouri in 1864 and became a prosperous farmer and large stock dealer. He married Rachel Stewart and they reared a family of eight children.

John A. Whiteford spent his boyhood on his father's farm and was educated in the country schools, later receiving better advantages in the schools at Barnard, where he was graduated from the High School at the age of 18 years. Subsequently he took a graduate and post-graduate course in the State Normal School and then began the study of the law under Judge Andrew Ellison, of Kirksville, Missouri, with whom he read for an extended period. He first engaged in teaching in Andrew County, remaining one year at Whitesville, and then was superintendent and principal of the schools of Milan, Missouri, for four years. From there he went to Moberly, where he was principal of the High School one

year and subsequently became superintendent of schools, filling that position for period of nine years, meeting every requirement and bringing the schools up to a very high standard. At Moberly he installed work in manual training and gymnasium work, these being marked features of the system. His appointment as superintendent of the city schools of St. Joseph being in the light of an advancement and promising a larger field of work. Professor Whiteford felt called upon to resign his position at Moberly. When he came to St. Joseph on July 1, 1904, he left many sincere friends and admirers at Moberly. He was a member of a committee of five at Moberly appointed to plan and install the educational exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In January, 1892, Professor Whiteford was married to Mary Keely, who is a daughter of Patrick Keely, and they have two children: Elizabeth B. and Dorothy E. They reside at No. 701 South 13th street.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat but not very active in party work on account of his absorbing professional duties. He has been honored on various occasions by educational bodies, in 1902 receiving the election to the office of president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, of which he had been secretary for one year. He is a member of the State Library Board of Missouri. He has been an active member for the past eight years of the National Teachers' Association and is well known in educational circles all over the country. In respect to his church connection, he is a Presbyterian. St. Joseph is to be congratulated on acquiring so competent and experienced an educator to take charge of her educational interests, one who combines unusual executive ability with breadth of culture and who possesses the zeal to push onward to higher and higher ideals.

Social by nature, he is an active and valued member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows.

THE ST. JOSEPH GAS COMPANY, which provides the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, with light and fuel, was organized in 1897 and has since experienced uninterrupted success. The evolution of the various companies, organized in the past to supply the city with gas, into the present company is one of interest.

On May 17, 1854, the City Council of St. Joseph granted to William Herrick and his as-

sociates the right to operate and use the streets of the city for lighting purposes and the sale of gas, but later rescinded this right. In 1857, the St. Joseph Gas Light & Coke Company was incorporated by the General Assembly of Missouri, it being the first gas company of the city. Its capital stock was placed at \$50,000, and its incorporators were William Herrick, Julius B. Raney and Charles H. Herrick. This company continued until June 25, 1864, when the entire plant was sold to Thomas B. Weakley, who operated it until July 21, 1871, when he sold it to James Clements and others. The Citizens' Gas Light & Coke Company was then organized with a 20-year charter, and was incorporated by David Henning, James Clements, Ebenezer Wells, Silas H. Douglas, Philip Back, Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Thomas B. Weakley, Elisha Foote, Jr., and James Horigan, of St. Joseph. The capital stock was \$100,000, with shares at \$100 each. The price was then \$4.50 per thousand cubic feet. In 1878,—February 20,—the Mutual Gas Light Company was incorporated, to compete with the old company, by the following citizens: Allen H. Voorhies, Thomas Springer, Charles H. Nash, Kerr M. Mitchell and Alexander Ogilvie. The capital stock was \$100,000 at \$100 per share. The new company placed the price of gas at \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet, while the old was selling at \$4.50. In 1878, August 7th, the new company purchased the old one and conducted the business under the name of the Mutual Gas Light Company. On August 5, 1885, articles of incorporation were taken out and the name changed to the St. Joseph Gas & Manufacturing Company, with the following board of directors: John W. Turner, S. T. Newman, George A. Madill, Kerr M. Mitchell and A. F. Nash.

In 1890, the St. Joseph Light & Fuel Company was incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 in 5,000 shares, with the intention of "bucking" the existing company. The board of directors was Charles McGuire, Oliver M. Spencer, J. W. Heddens, George C. Black, John Donovan, Jr., D. D. Burnes and J. G. Schneider: It was their purpose to operate and manufacture gas under the Fahnehjelm system, and did so for two years, then changed the plant's mode of manufacturing gas, producing what is called an illuminating water gas during the next five years. Emerson McMillin, a capitalist of New York, then purchased both companies, the St. Joseph Light &

Fuel and the St. Joseph Gas & Manufacturing companies, and on May 27, 1897, the St. Joseph Gas Company was organized. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, and the price of gas to the consumer is placed at \$1.00 per thousand cubic feet. Its board of directors includes: Thomas J. Chew, Jr., Charles A. Pfeiffer, Milton Tootle, Jr., W. A. P. McDonald, Stephen C. Woodson, Huston Wyeth, Kerr M. Mitchell; V. C. Turner of St. Joseph, and Walstein F. Douthirt, of New York. The officers are as follows, Emerson McMillin, of New York, president; W. P. McDonald, vice-president; Kerr M. Michell, general manager; and F. Labrunerie, secretary and treasurer.

HON. OLIVER P. SMITH, one of the representative agriculturists of Rush township, Buchanan County, and the owner of a well-improved farm of 153 acres, situated in section 1, was born April 14, 1857, and belongs to an old and honored pioneer family of Rush township. His parents were Absalom R. and Hester O. (Alderson) Smith.

The Smith family, from which our subject is descended, claims Scotch and French ancestry. Barrett Smith, the paternal grandfather, was born in Hamblen County, Tennessee, where he followed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture all his life. He was a worthy Christian man, a class leader in the Methodist Church and an esteemed member of his community. His children were: Absalom R., Polly, William M., Rhoda, Mary and Benjamin McF. Their descendants still live in Tennessee.

Absalom R. Smith, father of our subject, was born and reared in Tennessee, where he taught school in young manhood and then engaged in farming. His removal to Missouri took place in the fall of 1854 and on November 29th of that year he settled in Rush township, Buchanan county. Here all his active years were spent in conducting his farm. His death took place December 9, 1889. He married Hester O. Alderson, who died December 1, 1900. She was a daughter of Isaac Alderson, a farmer of Jefferson County, Tennessee. Both Mr. Smith and wife were consistent members of the Christian Church. They had ten children: Cyrus A., deceased; Oliver P., of this sketch; Nancy Susan, deceased; Martha J., wife of James M. Campbell,

of Holt County, Missouri; James J., Benjamin C. and William F., all farmers in Rush township; M. Lucy, wife of A. J. Jones, a farmer of Rush township; Orlando L., also a farmer of Rush township; and Rufus L., deceased.

Oliver P. Smith was educated in the public schools of Rush township and also enjoyed a commercial course at Bryant's Business College, St. Joseph, completing the latter in 1883. Since then he has followed general farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing in Rush township. His fine farm in section 1 is almost all under cultivation and ranks with the valuable properties of the locality.

Mr. Smith has always been identified with the Democratic party and has been honored by it on numerous occasions, in 1895 being elected as representative to the State Legislature. His public service only tended to make him more highly respected and to increase the esteem which led his party and friends to place him in so responsible a position. He is regarded in his community as man of sound business judgment as well as of unquestioned integrity and reliability. While he is a good farmer, his interests cover other activities and he keeps thoroughly abreast of the times.



MRS. JESSIE L. GAYNOR, founder and proprietor of the Gaynor Studio, the leading musical conservatory of St. Joseph, is a lady whose musical talents and poetic gifts have made her name a household word over a wide extent of country where her genius is known and appreciated. Mrs. Gaynor was born in 1863 at St. Louis, Missouri, and is a daughter of Capt. Henry W. and Susie F. (Taylor) Smith.

Captain Smith was born in Connecticut, of an old colonial family, and his wife in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where the Taylors rank with the Biddles, the Townsends and the Janneys. Captain Smith came West and was one of the pioneer Mississippi River commanders, operating steamers on this mighty stream until his death at St. Louis, in 1870. The mother of Mrs. Gaynor died at Iowa City, Iowa, in 1887. Of their nine children, Mrs. Gaynor is the youngest.

Mrs. Gaynor was reared in a home where her great talents and unusual musical gifts were recognized and she was afforded every educational advantage she craved. Until the age of 12

years she attended school in St. Louis and then became a student at Pritchett Institute, at Glasgow, Missouri. Upon her return to St. Louis, she became in turn a pupil of a number of celebrated musicians, both in her native city and in Boston, Massachusetts, including A. J. Goodrich, Frederick Grant Gleason and that noted composer, Dr. Louis Maas. Instructed and encouraged by these great musicians, she became a teacher herself, at Iowa City, Iowa; at Newton, Kansas; at Chicago, Illinois, where she had a studio in the Auditorium Building; and, since 1901, at St. Joseph, Missouri.

The Gaynor Studio which Mrs. Gaynor opened in this city has met with the success which the thorough instruction given there merits and it is with pardonable pride that this accomplished teacher points to her students and graduates. In art and music St. Joseph is as critical as any Eastern center and that Mrs. Gaynor has won the enthusiastic approval of the city's cultivated people, both as an artist and as a lady, is self-evident. Mrs. Gaynor has won the right to be classed with successful music composers, not only of simple music but of operas and more ambitious works as well. While there seems to be scarcely any limit to her versatility, she has been so very successful in her composition of juvenile productions that her admirers have decided her best talent in composing lies in this direction. Recently, in association with Frederick F. Beale, she produced the opera, "The First Lieutenant," which was performed with eclat on September 6, 1904, at the St. Joseph Opera House, with a chorus of 100 voices. Other operas she has composed are: "The House That Jack Built" and "The Toy Shop" and the following songs: "And I;" "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes;" "If I Were a Bee;" "Cradle Song;" "Flowers Cradle Song;" "The Discontented Duckling;" "The Sugar Dolly;" "My Dear Jerushy;" "Molly;" "Serenade;" "Sleep My Beloved;" "Come Down to the River To-Night, Love;" "If Love Be Won;" "The Sunbeam's Kiss;" "Spring Songs;" "The Riddle;" "The Star of Bethlehem," a Christmas song; "The Birth and the Resurrection," an Easter song; "The Gingerbread Man;" "The Jap Doll;" "The Slumber Boat;" "Hush-A-Bye;" "Close Yo' Eye;" "Contentment;" "Lest Winter Come;" "A Valentine;" "Maureen;" "Only a Rose;" "A Question;" "The Dew Drop and the Star;" "I Love Thee;" and these musical albums: "Rose



JOHN A. FRENCH, M. D.



St. Joseph School and Hospital for
Training Nurses
402-406 South 8th St.



The Site of Dr. French's Sanitarium for
Nervous Diseases



RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. FRENCH, M. D.

Songs ;" "Seven Songs ;" "Songs to Little Folks." "Songs of the Child World," No. 1 and No. 2, and "Songs and Scissors." These songs and other compositions have justly placed Mrs. Gaynor in a very prominent rank in the musical world.

In 1885 Mrs. Gaynor was married, at Iowa City, Iowa, to Thomas Wellington Gaynor, and they have two children: Rose Fenimore, who was born at Newton, Kansas, and Dorothy Eyre, who was born at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mrs. Gaynor was the organizer and the first president of the Fortnightly Musical Club of St. Joseph which started with four members and now has a membership of 56. She is a lady who is held in the highest esteem here, not only for her musical talents but also for a particularly charming personality.

JOHAN ANDREW FRENCH, M. D., formerly a member of the faculty of the Northwestern Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, and the founder and present owner of the St. Joseph School and Hospital for Training Nurses, is one of Missouri's eminent and successful medical practitioners. Dr. French was born November 8, 1853, in Gentryville, Gentry County, Missouri, and is a son of William L. and Sophia O. (Reed) French.

The French family is an old one in the "Blue Grass" State and both parents of Dr. French were born there. Soon after marriage they removed to Missouri and settled in Gentry County, but removed to Randolph County at a later date. The father entered the Confederate Army and died in the service. The mother survived until 1903, making her home with our subject at St. Joseph.

Dr. French was educated primarily in the public schools of his locality and was 18 years of age when he entered a drug store, at Moberly. There he became deeply interested in medicine and entered upon its study, under the direction of Dr. John T. Cox, learning in the meantime the practical use of drugs in his daily vocation. In the winter of 1878-79 he entered the Keokuk Medical College, at Keokuk, Iowa, and in the following spring went to St. Louis, pursuing his medical studies in the Missouri Medical College, and was graduated in the class of 1880 from the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College. Entering immediately into practice, the young physician met with immediate success and now controls probably the largest private practice in this city

of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Dr. French took post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic College and Hospital and has been identified with advanced medical science for a number of years. He became a member of the faculty of the justly celebrated Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph and was a member of its directing board. The fine college building on the corner of Eighth and Sylvania streets, St. Joseph, was erected by him, the sum of \$30,000 being expended on this noble structure, an ornament to the city. He was its secretary and lecturer on diseases of women and clinical surgery. He has been prominent in city affairs, where they have been connected with anything pertaining to the public health, and has served two terms as city health officer.

Perhaps Dr. French is as well known as a lecturer and in the newspaper field as any other, his versatile talents enabling him to make a success of almost everything he undertakes. In the lecture field he has been for years in great demand and in this connection is widely known all over the State. He is both editor and proprietor of the *St. Joseph Medical Journal*, a paper local only in name and widely circulated. Formerly he was one of the editors of the *Western Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of this city, and holds an important place in the ranks of medical writers. Dr. French is a valued member of the Buchanan County Medical Association, of the District Medical Association of Northwestern Missouri, of the State Medical Association and of the Missouri Valley Medical Association. In 1893, at Moberly, Missouri, he was elected chairman of the North Missouri Medical Association. Dr. French is assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Col. Joseph Hansen, Missouri National Guard, his commission being dated July 12, 1882, and signed by Governor Thomas C. Crittenden.

In addition to the above-named just claims to professional prominence, Dr. French is still further interested in medical science and educational work. Perhaps no one except the trained physician can even feebly understand how the medical man's best efforts are handicapped and, indeed, often entirely thwarted by the ignorant care given a patient after his work is well done, and the crying need, wherever there is illness, for the competent nurse. In his large practice, Dr. French felt this need so keenly that it became one of his cherished desires to found an institution where nurses could be thoroughly trained. He

recognized that, while this training would offer a profession to those who took advantage of it, it must come within the financial resources of the class which would most likely become students. After much consideration, his plans were laid and became a fact by the erection, in 1888, of the imposing four-and-five story building at Nos. 402-406 South Eighth street, St. Joseph. This handsome, modern building contains 37 rooms and was designed for hospital and college purposes and bears the name of the St. Joseph School and Hospital for Training Nurses, and he is now erecting a new building 20 blocks north of the present terminus of the street car system, on an 80-acre tract, on which there are already two buildings. This new structure is to be used as a sanitarium for nervous diseases.

Dr. French has surrounded himself with a faculty that is comprised of the leading physicians and surgeons of the West. The class of 1902-03 consisted of four graduates and the current class will be much larger. The course of instruction includes a liberal medical education, lectures being given upon the duties of a nurse in cases of fevers, contagious diseases, general surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, diseases of the eye and ear and hygiene. Practical experience in obstetrical cases, general cases and outdoor practice will be included, while other lectures on anatomy, physiology and the management of the insane will follow. A directory of nurses, for graduates, is kept and application at the institution will bring swiftly to the sick bed a careful, thoroughly competent helper. Some of the graduates of this school are now filling positions of great responsibility in distant parts of the country. Dr. French has every reason to look back upon what he has accomplished with no little pride.

On February 12, 1884, Dr. French was married in Andrew County, Missouri, to Kate V. Lewis, who is a daughter of Hugh Lewis a large farmer of that section. They have two sons and one daughter, viz: Louis Andrew, Valiant D. D. Melvin and Kate Marie. Both he and his accomplished wife are members of the Christian Church, of St. Joseph, in which connection they are valued very highly. Dr. French is a Democrat politically, staunchly supporting the party's principles and candidates. His fraternal associations include the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights and Ladies of Security, Woodmen of the World, the Red Men and Court of Honor, and has been medical examiner for all these insurance

organizations, carrying a personal insurance himself of \$13,000.

With all these varied interests claiming his attention, Dr. French finds some time for social enjoyment and his friends know him to be a genial, hospitable host. He is honored and respected in a degree beyond that of the ordinary physician because he possesses those qualities of mind and character which attract men and inspire their confidence. Duty has been one of his watchwords and he has followed its path from boyhood when, uncomplainingly, he took upon his shoulders a large part of the rearing of his father's family. He is truly an honored citizen of St. Joseph.

On near-by pages, in connection with the foregoing sketch, are shown a portrait of Dr. French and views of his residence, of the St. Joseph School and Hospital for Training Nurses and the site of his sanitarium for nervous diseases.

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JESSE H. HARTMAN, secretary of the Hartman Furniture & Carpet Company, at St. Joseph, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, October 15, 1878, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Straus) Hartman.

Henry Hartman was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1829, and died in 1891, aged 62 years. He came to seek his fortune in America, when a lad of 16 years, and through sterling traits of character amassed a fortune. He worked at various occupations for a time in the city of New York, and then went to Baltimore, where he finally embarked in the wholesale meat business, on his own account, in which he continued active for some 10 years. He then entered into a wholesale cloth business, with a number of capitalists and they controlled the largest business in that line, south of New York, for some years. He retired from active interests five years prior to his death. He married Mary Straus, a daughter of Martin L. Straus, of Baltimore. They had nine children, namely: Leon, who is president of the Hartman Furniture & Carpet Company, of Chicago, which owns 22 stores, operating in the principal cities of the United States; Rena, who is the wife of Dr. Harry S. Greenbaum, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore; Milton L., who is vice-president of the Hartman Furniture & Carpet Company, of Chicago; Florence, a resident of Baltimore; Blanche, who is the wife

of Moses Hecht, of New York City, who is one of the proprietors of the Hecht syndicate, which operates 10 furniture stores; Jesse H., of this sketch; Stanley, who is the assistant manager of the Hartman interests in Minneapolis; and Helen and Irving, of Baltimore.

The name of Hartman has been identified with the furniture interests of the country for many years. On the maternal side, the grandfather was the originator of the installment feature in the furniture business. He was born in Germany and came early to the United States. At the close of the Civil War he was the largest retail furniture dealer in business south of New York City.

Our subject was liberally educated in his native city, passing from private schools into Johns Hopkins University, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. His first business connection was with the *Baltimore Herald*, after which he went to Chicago and became connected with one of the company's stores. In April, 1902, he came to St. Joseph, where he opened up his present store and easily controls the bulk of the furniture business in this city. The Hartman corporation is the largest in this line in the world. The members are all recognized as able business men. Their transactions amount to immense sums and cover a wide territory, but it remains a matter of pride with them to continue the honorable methods used at the founding of the business. The house at St. Joseph presents the same attractions to the citizens here as do others of the name, in other localities,—good goods, honest prices and fair treatment.

IN. MILLER, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of St. Joseph, and one of the organizers of the St. Joseph Medical and Surgical Institute, was born near Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, September 18, 1857, and is a son of Benjamin and Angeline (Taylor) Miller.

Dr. Miller's father was born in Michigan. Later he became one of the early settlers in Hancock County, Indiana. He was a veteran of both the Mexican and the Civil War, and at the close of the latter struggle located in Nodaway County, Missouri, where he died in 1869. In political sentiment he was a staunch Republican. He married Angeline Taylor, who was born in Ohio and belonged to the same Taylor family as did Presi-

dent Zachary Taylor. Her death occurred in 1876, at the age of 73 years.

Dr. Miller was the only child of this union and he was nine years of age when his parents removed to Nodaway County, Missouri. His best educational opportunities were far from being those afforded the youth of the present day. The death of his mother severed his home ties entirely and he then went to Mound City, Missouri, where he accepted a position in a drug store. Studious and investigating, he soon became interested in drugs and their compounding and an ambition was aroused to learn more concerning them and to intelligently make use of them for the benefit of others. Thus he almost insensibly drifted into the study of medicine, which he subsequently pursued under Dr. Ross and Dr. J. P. Jackson and by them was prepared for entrance to Keokuk Medical College, in 1879. In 1882 he was graduated from this institution, having earned the money for his tuition by clerking and assisting the college professors.

Dr. Miller settled at Mound City, Missouri, where he continued to practice for eight years and then came to St. Joseph. In 1893, in association with Drs. J. H. Walker and J. K. Egbert, also eminent physicians, he organized the St. Joseph Medical and Surgical Institute, incorporated. Dr. Miller commands a large private practice, in which he makes use of a number of remedies of his own compounding, the result of his own scientific investigation. These include a line of suppositories for the treatment of diseases of both sexes. He is the inventor of the interuterine suppository which has come into general use, not only in the practice of home physicians but all over the country. These remedies are in no sense patent medicines, merely the preparations of a skilled pharmacist and a scientific physician. They are most successfully used for female weaknesses and for piles, being much superior to any thing that has previously been placed on the market in this line. Owing to the increasing demand for the above mentioned specialties, Dr. Miller, the originator of the same, has retired from active practice to devote his attention to the manufacture of the "Anchor" suppository.

In 1877 Dr. Miller was married, at Mound City, Missouri, to Ella Hyatt, who was born in Illinois and is a daughter of W. T. Hyatt, who operates a hotel at Mound City. The three children of Dr. and Mrs. Miller are: Ralph M., Myrtle J. and Carrie A. On August 19, 1896, Dr. Miller was married to his present wife, whose

maiden name was Caroline E. Collins. She was born at Oregon, Missouri, and is a granddaughter of Roland Burnett, and a daughter of John Collins, both early settlers of Northwestern Missouri. The Burnett and Collins families were among the leading families in all progressive movements in the country where they resided. Dr. Miller's private office is situated in his pleasant home at No. 611 North Ninth street. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Politically, our subject is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He has long been connected with a number of the leading medical societies, and in 1877 he was a delegate to the American Medical Association in its convention at Chicago. For several years he was secretary of the United States examining board of pensions of Holt County. He enjoys an enviable professional status and is held equally in esteem in private life.



WILLIAM G. FAIRLEIGH, who is now retired from business activity, is widely known throughout Northwestern Missouri, as merchant, banker and capitalist. Since the early days of St. Joseph's history, no one has borne a more important part or taken greater interest in her rapid growth than has he. His history is that of a man who has risen from the lowest rounds of the financial ladder to a truly enviable position as an influential and respected citizen.

Mr. Fairleigh is a native of Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, where his birth occurred February 9, 1830. In the fall of 1843, with his parents, he went by the way of the Ohio River to St. Louis, proceeding from that point to Western Missouri. The first money he made after his arrival in Weston, Missouri, was by selling apples on the street and at the boat landings. His father, Andrew Fairleigh, went to Savannah, Missouri, in 1845, and the following year came to St. Joseph. He followed the trade of a silversmith until 1849, when he went to California, working at his trade in Sacramento and later working in the mines. His death occurred three months after his arrival in that Western country. He sent to our subject several hundred dollars he had made, and the following spring his widow and two daughters went to Sacramento, here they conducted a hotel for several years but were unfortunate, as the hotel was

burned three times. Mrs. Fairleigh died July 20, 1901; one daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Free, died in California in 1904 and the other, Mrs. Louisa O'Brien, resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

For two or three years, William G. Fairleigh turned his hand at whatever he could find to do, for a time acting as errand boy and cleaning out the store of Smith & Donnell, the largest house of the kind in the city. Milton Tootle was then in business in Savannah, and in 1847 succeeded to Robert M. Donnell's interest in the firm, the latter entering into partnership with Albe M. Saxton, who conducted a nearby store. An incident which the people of this day and age would consider very amusing occurred about this time. During religious services a genuine backwoodsman appeared at the door of the church, motioned the pastor to silence and asked in a loud tone if Bob Donnell was there, for he had a barrel of honey to sell him. The firm name of Smith & Donnell was changed to Smith, Bedford & Tootle and continued until the death of Mr. Smith in August, 1849. During the latter's sickness, young Fairleigh rode as far as Platte County for the well-known and skilled physician, Dr. McAdow. Mr. Tootle bought the interest in the firm formerly owned by Mr. Smith and the other partner retiring, Mr. Fairleigh was taken in as a partner only 19 years of age and having only \$600 to invest, the firm name becoming Tootle & Fairleigh. Soon after, Joseph and Thomas E. Tootle were admitted to the firm and continued with it until 1860, when Joseph Tootle died and Thomas E. Tootle retired, taking a share of the goods. In the spring of 1861, Milton Tootle, senior member of the firm, went East, and bought \$60,000 worth of goods; but on account of the growing uneasiness in regard to the war it was deemed dangerous to have the goods brought to the city. Mr. Fairleigh went to Quincy, Illinois, to have them stopped and returned to the sellers at Philadelphia, New York and Boston, but on his return it was found that the step was a mistake, as prices were rapidly going up and the demand for goods increasing. The goods which had proceeded as far as Pittsburg and Albany were then brought West, and prints which had been purchased at eight cents and sheetings at seven cents per yard were worth 30 cents by the time the first installment of goods reached the city. This was the only house to continue a jobbing business for several years. The firm of Powell, Levy & Lemon closed out and Mr. Tootle furnished capital to start the firm of Lemon & Hosea in business

about 1863, the latter firm being very successful. In 1856, a large brick store between Felix and Francis streets, on Second street, was erected by Tootle & Fairleigh, where they continued in business until 1873, when Mr. Fairleigh retired on account of failing health. When our subject became a member of this firm in 1849, there was \$20,000 invested in the business, and the amount of business was about \$75,000 per annum. When he retired in 1873, the capital was \$100,000 and the amount of business \$600,000 per annum. In 1857, they retired from the retail trade entirely, becoming wholesale dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes and queensware. From 1861 on, Mr. Fairleigh was the manager and buyer. In 1873, he spent considerable time in recuperating, visiting the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence River, and in June, 1878, went to Europe where he remained until the following January. Going into partnership with J. W. Bailey and afterward taking in Isaac Weil, the firm of Bailey, Fairleigh & Weil was founded; Mr. Fairleigh remained in the business for about two years, and sold out in 1881. In 1857, with his brother, Talbot Fairleigh, as manager, the firm of Fairleigh & Company was established in the hardware trade, and was continued with much success until 1873, when the business was purchased by William M. Wyeth. In 1881, Mr. Fairleigh and Milton Tootle became half owners in the Buell Manufacturing Company, soon afterward building the woolen mill, which has since become a fine business. The former also loaned \$15,000 on a mill at Blue Rapids, Nebraska. In the spring of 1880, he became interested with Joseph Knight at Cheyenne, Wyoming, putting up \$40,000 to buy cattle near Salt Lake City, which after holding for two years they sold at a large profit. The same year he purchased 2,000 head of cattle in Texas for \$25,550, selling later at a profit of about \$30,000. Though his success was great, he has not since invested in cattle, preferring to place his money with commercial and manufacturing concerns. As the St. Joseph Valley Packing Company had done a big business for some time, in 1873 Mr. Fairleigh invested \$10,000 with it, but it proved a bad investment, in which he lost \$40,000. Joseph Knight was also a member of the company. One year when their stock could have been sold for \$60,000 profit, it was considered best to hold it and by so doing they finally lost \$120,000.

In 1846, for \$250, our subject's father pur-

chased the corner lot on the southeast corner of Third and Felix streets, which is now in the very heart of the business section of the city. Our subject purchased the property from his mother and the heirs and in 1856 erected upon it a substantial two-story brick building, which in 1867 he replaced with a bank building, the Colhoun banking house being started on that corner in 1869. Until 1876, Mr. Fairleigh's home was near the Court House on Fifth street: for it he had paid \$1,500 in gold when gold was worth \$2.50. In 1856, in partnership with Mr. Tootle and others, he purchased 800 acres of land at Forest City, three miles from Oregon, where he laid out a town, started a store and induced several good firms to locate. The town prospered, being on the Missouri River, and proved a fair investment. He still owns lots at that place. Long before this, when Nebraska was still a Territory, he went West with a party to lay out town-sites, one of which was Laramie City, although he did not make anything on this deal. Several times he has visited California but has never invested in property there. He was a director of Schuster-Hax National Bank and a stockholder in the Saxton National Bank at St. Joseph.

In October, 1867, occurred the marriage of Mr. Fairleigh and Alice O'Neil, whose sister Kate married Milton Tootle. Mrs. Fairleigh was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky. Her father, James L. O'Neil, who had been a banker at that place, was identified with banking interests in St. Joseph, in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Tootle, who founded the Western Bank about 1856. To Mr. Fairleigh and wife have been born four children: James O'Neil, president of the Buell Manufacturing Company; Jennie, wife of Charles Enright, vice-president of the Missouri Valley Trust Company, deceased October 28, 1900; May L., who married Randolph M. Davis; and William G., paying teller of the Missouri Valley Trust Company. The two daughters were married January 25, 1892, the double wedding being a notable event in St. Joseph society circles, all of the contracting parties being well known and very popular. Mr. Fairleigh and his family are members of and active workers in the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph. He has never been a politician, although he takes some interest in political affairs. He was a Democrat for some years but is now a Republican. Mr. Fairleigh's residence is situated upon beautiful grounds com-

prising 29½ acres on Frederick avenue and 26th street. He has expended from \$10,000 to \$15,000 on his residence, a beautiful and modern home, where he is now living a retired life.

ANTON KLOS, who now lives somewhat retired, has long been identified with St. Joseph, Missouri, of which city he is one of the large capitalists and most highly esteemed citizens. He was born November 30, 1829, at Prombach, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany.

Mr. Klos remained in his native land until 15 years of age, obtaining his education in the local schools. He then determined to come to America, where he believed he could find better business chances, and in 1844 left the fatherland and in the same year reached New Orleans. Soon after he removed to St. Louis and there found a chance to learn the trade of cigarmaking, at which he worked for five years. He then came to St. Joseph, embarking here in a cigar and tobacco business, which he continued for 14 years. In 1864 he commenced as a wholesale leaf tobacco dealer, buying and shipping tobacco which was raised within a radius of 50 miles of St. Joseph. He was one of the pioneers in this business and it brought him large returns. In 1877 he turned his attention to real estate dealing and, firm in his faith as to the future of the city, invested a large amount of capital in city property. This he has improved and still owns a great deal of business and residence realty, occupying his time for some years in looking after these interests. He is one of the largest taxpayers in the county, but has not been actively engaged in business since 1876.

On October 25, 1864, Mr. Klos was married to Elsie Deppen, who died November 17, 1869, survived by two children: Harvey and Edward W. The former was born May 13, 1865, and is a painter contractor, having establishments in St. Joseph and in Kansas City and giving employment to a large body of men. He married Maggie Bradford of St. Joseph, and they have six children living,—Edward, Annie D., Frederick, Andrew, Victor and Nellie.—and two deceased. Edward W. Klos was born December 23, 1867 and is engaged in the tent and awning business in St. Joseph, under the firm name of E. W. Klos & Company, and is a very successful man of business. He married Mary Sikes and they have one son,—George.

During the Civil War, Mr. Klos was a member of the State Militia under Capt. John Dolman, of St. Joseph. His property at No. 612 Sylvanie street has been his home since 1864, his present fine residence having been erected in 1887. Mr. Klos is highly esteemed by the citizens of St. Joseph and bears a reputation for business integrity, good citizenship and admirable social qualities.

CHARLES F. HEWITT, general superintendent of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, February 11, 1869, and is a son of Rev. John and Margaret J. (Pearson) Hewitt.

Rev. Horatio Hewitt, the paternal grandfather, was born, reared and married, in Yorkshire, England. He was the second son of his father's family, in which, for 300 years the first son had been given to the army and the second to the church. In 1847 he came to the United States with his wife and three-year-old son, and took charge of a church near Asheville, North Carolina. Rev. John Hewitt, the above-named son, was born April 10, 1844, in Sheffield, England. His first intellectual training was for the bar, but later he studied theology, and was graduated at St. James Collegiate Seminary at Hagerstown, Maryland. He entered upon his ministerial duties immediately and has attained to eminence in the church, at present being the rector of St. Paul's Church, at Columbus, Ohio, one of the largest Episcopal churches in that city. Dr. Hewitt is very prominent in Masonry, having taken the 32d degree and has served in the order as grand prelate of the State of Pennsylvania. He married Margaret J. Pearson, who is a daughter of James Pearson, one of the oldest Scotch settlers in Maryland, living near Baltimore. Of their six children, the two survivors are: Charles F. and Strafford Reaves, the latter of Columbus, Ohio.

Our subject enjoyed exceptional educational advantages in his boyhood and youth. He was the second son of the family, but did not subscribe to family tradition, choosing an entirely different career. From the old academical school at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, he entered the University of Nebraska, where he completed the electrical, mechanical and engineering course, fitting himself for practical work in this line. He soon

after entered the employ of the Western Engineering Company and continued a year with this corporation, installing electric light and power plants, and then took charge of the Lincoln (Nebraska) electric light plant. In the fall of 1889 he engaged with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, at Lynn, Massachusetts, and one year later went into their Boston office as constructing engineer, remaining there until 1895, in which year he left the company's employ in order to accept the responsible one of superintendent of the Elmira (New York) Water, Light & Railway Company, this including the street railway and city lighting plant. Mr. Hewitt remained at Elmira for six years and then went to Elkhart, Indiana, as manager of the St. Joseph & Elkhart Power Company, which controlled the South Bend and Elkhart Electric companies and the local street railway in Elkhart. Since 1904 he has occupied his present position,—that of general superintendent of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company. His rise from one important position to another has been continuous and tells its own tale of faithfulness and capacity.

Mr. Hewitt has a very pleasant home in St. Joseph. He married Edith Barnes, a daughter of Lucien Barnes, of Albany, New York, and they have two children: John Kenneth and Ada Montague. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Hewitt belongs to a number of fraternal organizations and also to the Benton and Lotus clubs.

JAMES S. BURRIS, who has been a resident of Buchanan County throughout his entire life, was for many years engaged in farming in Center township, but for the past five years has rented his farm and lived at the Buchanan County Poor Farm, of which he is superintendent. In this capacity he has proved a most efficient officer, and has gained the confidence and high esteem of his fellow citizens.

The Buchanan County Poor Farm is located about four miles northeast of St. Joseph and comprises 229 acres of land. This property was purchased by the county some 35 years ago for the paltry sum of \$1,100, and is now valued at \$200 per acre. The first building was erected by its former owner Mr. Todd, who occupied it until the Civil War. In 1884, the main building of the

institution, a four-story brick with basement, was erected, and in 1896 was remodeled. It has accommodations for 120 inmates, with separate wards for males and females. The superintendent's residence was completed in 1903, and is a modern two-story brick of 10 rooms, with all modern conveniences, such as bath, electric lights and furnace. The barns, sheds, wash house and implement house are substantial structures and in keeping with the main buildings. There are some 80 inmates at the institution at the present time (1904), consisting of 49 white men, 20 white women, six colored men and five colored women. The farm is devoted to gardening and the raising of grain and hay, and under excellent management has been productive of good results. This institution, which is of so great importance to the county, could not have been placed in more capable hands than in Mr. Burris'. Dr. J. K. Graham is at the present time the county physician and has general oversight of the health of the inmates. The first county superintendent of whom we have a record was a Mr. Alley, although there were two before him. He died in office, and was succeeded in turn by the following in the order named, the duration of their tenure also appearing: Mr. Carson, 8 years; Michael Gleason, 2½ years; John B. Carbett, 5½ years; P. Mosely, 2 years; Spencer Barnes, 1 year; Thomas Chivers, 4 years; and James S. Burris, 5 years.

Mr. Burris was born in Center township, Buchanan County, Missouri, December 27, 1863, and is a son of Elijah and Cynthia (Gilmore) Burris. His father was born in Missouri in 1829, and became a very prominent farmer of Buchanan County. He was joined in marriage with Cynthia Gilmore, who was born in Buchanan County and is a daughter of Joseph Gilmore, who entered the farm where our subject was born, and of which he now owns a part. This union was blessed with the following children: Lizzie; Sally (Critchfield); Amanda (Vincent); and James S.

James S. Burris was reared and educated in Center township, and thereafter engaged in farming on the old homestead until he was appointed to his present position. He was united in marriage with Hallie Brown, who was born in Buchanan County and is a daughter of Charles F. Brown, and they have four children, as follows: Effie; Aleen; Myrl and Exia. Politically, Mr. Burris is a Democrat and has always been an active worker in the party's ranks. He is a member of the Masonic order and belongs to St. Jo-

seph Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously, he and his family are members of the Christian Church.



CHARLES NOLD, one of the leading contractors and builders of St. Joseph, was born in the little town of Hoffheim, by the Rhine, in Prussia, Germany, March 29, 1842, and is a son of Adam and Katherine (Menger) Nold.

The father of Mr. Nold was born in the same locality as himself, and there followed the occupation of farming. He died in 1873, aged 72 years. His six children were: Margaret, deceased, the wife of Robert Schwartz, of St. Joseph; John, deceased; Casper, of St. Joseph; Charles, of this sketch; Peter, of Savannah, Andrew County; and Mary (Mrs. Lesher). The parents were worthy members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Charles Nold attended the schools of his native land and there learned the trade of carpenter and builder and was thus equipped when he came to the United States at the age of 18 years. He located at Nashville, Illinois, where his father's sister lived, and then found farm work, at which he continued for six years. In 1865 Mr. Nold came to St. Joseph, where he commenced to work at his trade, becoming a foreman carpenter. For seven years he continued to work for one contractor and builder, George Herbst, but in 1872 he started out for himself in this line. It would require much space to designate all the buildings now standing in St. Joseph which Mr. Nold has erected, but among the most notable are the substantial structures occupied by The Louis Hax Furniture Company, the Nathan Stone Building at the corner of Sixth and Felix streets and the building occupied by the Crystal Theatre. Mr. Nold's work has stood the test of time on account of its substantial character and honest construction. Much of it will stand long after the builder has passed away, a monument to the industry and ability of a thoroughgoing, practical man.

On September 25, 1840, Mr. Nold was married to Sarah Kieffer, who was a daughter of George Kieffer, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Nold died January 1, 1900, at the age of 52 years. She was a most estimable woman, beloved by family and friends and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. The children of this mar-

riage were: John W., of St. Joseph; Caroline R., the wife of George E. Welty, of St. Joseph; Charles H., the largest dealer in general building material in St. Joseph, a prominent and successful man; and Harry H., Emma O. and Lulu D., all of St. Joseph.

Mr. Nold is identified with the Republican party, but his life has been one of too much business activity to permit of his accepting office. His fraternal connections include Humboldt Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F.; Minnehaha Tribe, No. 18, I. O. R. M., in which he fills the office of past sachem.

Mr. Nold has been honorably associated with the business interests of this city for many years and has upheld the reputation of a man of the highest integrity. In every relation of life he is held in respect and may be justly counted one of the representative citizens as well as substantial men of St. Joseph.



REINHOLD MEIERHOFFER, one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of St. Joseph, who has been a resident of this city since 1884, was born at Boonville, Missouri, February 7, 1862, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lantz) Meierhoffer.

The parents of Mr. Meierhoffer were of Swiss extraction. The father died October 30, 1898, and the mother passed away April 27, 1904. Of their five children, four still survive.

Reinhold Meierhoffer attended the public schools of Boonville until the age of 17 years, growing up to young manhood with qualities which inspired confidence. He was scarcely older when he was appointed station agent at Pilot Grove for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company. In 1884 he severed his connection with the road and came to St. Joseph, where he first engaged in a cooperage business until 1894, and then went into partnership with R. A. Pegan, in an undertaking business. Later he purchased his partner's interest and has continued alone. Mr. Meierhoffer has convenient and well-appointed undertaking rooms at Nos. 818-820 Felix street, where three male and one female attendants are employed. It was Mr. Meierhoffer's own idea to engage a lady attendant and this thoughtfulness on his part has met with much approbation.


In August, 1883, Mr. Meierhoffer was united in marriage with Emma Smith, who is a daughter



CHARLES GEORGE GEIGER, M. D.

of John L. Smith, of Virginia. They have had five children, four of whom still survive.

Politically, Mr. Meierhoffer is a Republican. He is prominent in many fraternal orders, belonging to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, Modern Brotherhood of America, Foresters and others. He is a reliable, honorable business man and is held in high esteem in St. Joseph's commercial circles.

 HARLES GEORGE GEIGER, M. D., a highly esteemed physician of St. Joseph and one of the most skillful surgeons in this section of Missouri, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in 1865 at Homer, Champaign County, Illinois, and is a son of Clemence and Rosa (Mueller) Geiger.

The Geiger family originated in Obernau, Wurtemberg, Germany. The earliest progenitor of the family known to tradition was named Joseph Geiger. He was a miller by occupation and owned along the river Necker a large number of windmills for grinding grain into flour. He was prosperous to a large degree and became possessed of an entire province. This was in the 16th century. His property was later confiscated by the king. The family continued to engage in the milling business during many succeeding generations and had acquired considerable property up to the time of our subject's grandfather, Antoine Geiger. He failed in business during the boyhood of his son Clemence.

The failure of business of his father interrupted the education of Clemence Geiger, our subject's father, who was studying for the priesthood. At about the age of 18 years he came to America and worked at first on railroads in Pennsylvania. Later he farmed in Minnesota about a year, and then removed to Homer, Illinois, where he met Rosa Mueller, who became his wife in 1858. After six years spent at Homer, Illinois, he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and here worked for two years and then removed to Everest, Brown County, Kansas, where he still resides with his wife, engaged in the occupation of farming. Our subject's father and mother are both in vigorous health, and are aged 69 and 67 years respectively. Four brothers of our subject, who are variously engaged in farming and in the drug business, and five sisters, four of whom are mar-

ried, are all residents of Brown County, Kansas. His unmarried sister lives at home with her father and mother.

Charles G. Geiger spent the first 19 years of his life in Kansas and was an attendant of the public schools. Then, desiring to become a physician, he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered the St. Joseph Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. Continuing his studies, he went to Philadelphia, and, that no time might be lost, took up studies in both a day and night school—Jefferson Medical College and the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy and Surgery—graduating in 1889. Returning to St. Joseph, he at once began the practice of his profession and, entirely on his own merits, built up a very creditable practice as it was not long before the public and the members of the profession were ready to admit that Dr. Geiger was wonderfully successful in his methods. At the expiration of seven years, wishing to still further extend his researches and familiarize himself with the most approved modern methods in his chosen work, he visited Europe and spent six months in study at Vienna, where he took a post-graduate course in surgery, private diseases and the diseases of women. Returning, he once more took up his practice in St. Joseph and, while he is successful along all lines of medicine, he is especially so in his treatment of female diseases and is regarded as an undoubted authority in surgical cases, in which his opinion is frequently asked by his brother practitioners and he is called on to perform most of the more delicate and difficult operations. The extent of his office practice is attested by the large crowd constantly seen in waiting at his rooms in the Geiger Block and the general consensus of opinion is that he is one of the busiest and most successful practitioners of St. Joseph.

Dr. Geiger is unmarried, having devoted his attention entirely to his work. He is a strong Republican but gives little time to politics. He is prominent in local, State and national medical societies and since 1889 has occupied the chairs of genito-urinary diseases and surgery in Emsworth Medical College. He is examiner for the Equitable, Aetna, Travelers and the Illinois life insurance companies. He is an active member of the English Lutheran Church and has been an officer in that organization for several years. He is a Scottish Rite Mason of the 14th degree and holds membership in Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M.; Mitchell Chapter, No. 89, R. A.

M.; and St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, K. T. He is also a member of Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in which for the past six years he has acted as second ceremonial master. He is also a member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 40, B. P. O. E.

JOHN DONOVAN, vice-president and general manager of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, and a man to whom is given a great share of the credit for the prosperity of the new and greater St. Joseph, was born July 28, 1854, at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, and is a son of John and Evelina M. (Robinson) Donovan. The family genealogy is given in the biographical sketch of the father, John Donovan, which appears elsewhere in this work.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of the Maryland town where he spent his boyhood days, and in the grammar schools of Baltimore. He entered upon his active business career in the winter of 1868, when he secured employment as errand boy in the shoe store of W. T. Stone, of St. Joseph, Missouri, his parents having removed to this city. Later he worked for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company as clerk and then entered the employ of the contracting firm of Hastings & Saxton, buying ties and equipment for the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, now known as the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway. His next position was with the Northern Kansas Land & Town Company, his duties being such as arose in the company's work of laying out towns along the route of the present St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway. In the spring of 1871, Mr. Donovan began buying cattle in Northwestern Missouri, and drove the animals to Maryville and vicinity, where they were sold to the farmers. On May 17th of that year, after having had a varied experience for one of his years and having profited by the practical tests through which he had passed, he laid the foundation for the more substantial and lasting part of his business career by entering the State National Bank of St. Joseph, in the capacity of messenger. He remained in that bank exactly 10 years. When he left it in May, 1881, he had attained a position of responsibility and had won the esteem of his associates, his superiors and of all who had dealings with that institution. He gave up his position in the bank to take the management of the Hemphill County Cattle Company, an enterprise

in Hemphill County, Texas, projected by prominent St. Joseph capitalists. The company sold out in 1881 and Mr. Donovan then purchased the land on which the St. Joseph Stock Yards now stand. The ground was then flat and wet and the new owner inaugurated the necessary work of ditching, draining and reclaiming the land from its useless swampy condition. The history of the St. Joseph Stock Yards is one familiar to every person who lives in the rich territory tributary to St. Joseph. The debt of gratitude which the people of the city owe to Mr. Donovan, and which they are free to recognize in every possible way, is best known when it is said that through the efforts of this man the kings of the packing world were induced to erect immense plants at South St. Joseph and that on the land which Mr. Donovan reclaimed there now stand the most modern packing houses and the handsomest Live Stock Exchange building in the world as well as acres of sheds for the shelter of thousands of heads of cattle, hogs and sheep, shipped from the broad grazing fields of the Western States. Mr. Donovan was the founder of the German-American Bank of St. Joseph, one of the soundest financial institutions of the city, and was its first president, serving from its inception until July 1, 1893. Prior to that time, Mr. Donovan had been connected with the Stock Yards as a director in the company at the head of the St. Joseph live stock market, the organization having begun its existence in 1884. On July 1, 1893, he took active charge of the affairs of the Stock Yards Company and is now vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Donovan's military experience had its beginning when he assisted in the organization of the "Saxton Rifles" of St. Joseph, being elected 1st lieutenant. Afterward a battalion was formed under the same name and he was elected captain of Company A, and afterward promoted to the rank of major, commanding the battalion, but resigned his commission when he went to Texas. He was one of the first members of the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Joseph, under appointment by Governor Marmaduke, when the metropolitan police system was established in this city, and served five and a half years. He was one of the organizers of the force under the new system and performed good service in establishing a force that for efficiency and thoroughness of work is unexcelled. He has held to the Democratic faith since he arrived at the age of majority.

On October 5, 1875, Mr. Donovan was united in wedlock with Emma C. Patee, of St. Joseph, and they have one daughter,—Emma. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at St. Joseph.

JOSEPH H. TULLAR, president of the Board of Police Commissioners and owner of the leading livery business of St. Joseph, was born in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, in October, 1843, and is a son of Valencourt and Sarah W. (Jones) Tullar.

Valencourt Tullar was born in the State of New York but went to Virginia when quite a young man and there met and married Sarah W. Jones, a native of Culpeper County. They lived in Mason County, Virginia, for a short time and in 1842, with their one child, came to Missouri, locating in Fayette County. The following year they moved to St. Joseph, where Mr. Tullar became a leading citizen. He was the first tax collector of the city and a man whose enterprising spirit was soon felt in the betterment and growth of the community in which he had cast his lot. He built the first scales, which he afterward sold to the city, and also built the first levee at the foot of Charles street. He gave his attention to buying and selling stock and land and was one of the most successful of men. He was in the prime of life when his career was ended by death in 1860. He was the father of four sons, namely: W. B., who was elected for a term of two years as marshal of St. Joseph the year before the charter was changed making it a city of the second class, so that the first year he acted under the title of marshal and the second year was known as chief of police; Joseph H.; Frank, who is in partnership with our subject in the livery business; and Loren M., a merchant broker of New York City. The oldest and youngest of the sons were born in Virginia; the others in Missouri. Mrs. Tullar married a Mr. Skiles, who lived but a few years and by whom she had one child, a daughter, now a resident of New York City. She died in 1902 at the advanced age of 84 years, loved and regretted by all who had known her. She was an earnest Christian and a devoted member of the Baptist Church.

Joseph H. Tullar has been a lifelong resident of St. Joseph with the exception of three years.

He was educated in a private school and began to do for himself at an early age. He learned the trade of a tinner, followed that occupation for several years and conducted a shop on Frederick avenue. This business he sold to his partner, Mr. Steward, in 1870 and went to Montana where he accepted a position with a hardware firm, with which he remained three years. He returned to St. Joseph to take the position of foreman of the tin factory of Shultz & Hosea and he remained with them until he engaged in the livery business about 27 years ago. The building in which he is located is one of the landmarks of the city and has been in use as a livery barn for the past 40 years. It was owned by our subject's mother who had leased it to a liveryman for 12 years before its occupancy by Tullar Brothers. Mr. Tullar is now the oldest livery man in the city and conducts a first-class business in every respect. He is a Democrat in politics and received his appointment as police commissioner for a three-year term from Governor Dockery in May, 1903. He is a prominent Odd Fellow and a man whose genial disposition has made him a general favorite. Mr. Tullar is unmarried.

FRED DEMSKE, one of the well-known and prosperous farmers of Washington township, Buchanan County, owning a fine farm of 30 acres in section 28, township 58, range 35, within a half mile of St. Joseph, was born in Prussia, Germany, September 9, 1839.

In 1871, Mr. Demske resolved to come to America. He had learned the brick-making trade in his youth and had followed that as a means of livelihood, but after his children began to grow around him, he left that a farm would be the best and most healthful place on which to rear them. For the past 20 years he has lived on his present farm in Buchanan County. It is a fertile tract, well adapted to truck and fruit raising, and he devotes two acres to grapes. His vines have produced abundantly and have rewarded him for his excellent care. Being so near the city of St. Joseph, Mr. Demske has done a large business also in raising early vegetables and he has many old patrons in St. Joseph. He has built a very attractive, comfortable home here and the whole place shows thrift and good management.

Mr. Demske was married in Germany to Julia

Daitschman and they have four children: Selma, Anna, Robert and William. Both he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Church, to which they have given a liberal support for many years. In politics, Mr. Demske is a sound Republican.

The spirit of energy and industry which was characteristics of our subject and wife in their younger days is still evident. They are very highly esteemed and are enjoying together the competency gained by earlier effort. They are good and useful citizens and have many friends among those with whom they have spent 20 years of life.



CHRISTIAN F. RUEGSEGGER, a very prominent market-gardener and wine-grower of Buchanan County, who owns a very prolific fruit farm of 26 acres in sections 28 and 33, township 58, range 35, in Washington township, just three miles north of Market square, St. Joseph, was born December 18, 1872, in Steffisburg, Switzerland, and is a son of Fritz and Anna (Farhni) Ruegsegger.

The parents of our subject were also natives of Switzerland, a country which has contributed many valued citizens to the United States. In 1883 the father brought his family from their native land and located in Buchanan County, Missouri, residing at St. Joseph until the following year, when he purchased the farm now owned by our subject. In his own country he had been a hotelkeeper, but he farmed in Missouri until his death, on July 17, 1894. His three children were: Christian F.; Freda, wife of Ernst Mueller, of Washington township; and Mrs. Bertha Kerr, who lives in St. Joseph.

Mr. Ruegsegger was 12 years old when the family came to America. He continued his interrupted education at the New Elm School and since completing it has devoted his entire attention to the raising of fruit, mainly grapes. He devotes the entire extent of his valuable farm to this industry. His father cultivated 125 varieties of grapes, but Mr. Ruegsegger confines his attention to but 100, and they are of such size, and flavor and possess such superior keeping qualities and are such wonderfully prolific bearers, that he has frequently been awarded prizes at the county fairs. He devotes five acres to grapes and makes from 40 to 50 barrels of fine wine each season. He also has one acre in straw-

berries, one acre in raspberries, and one acre in blackberries, harvesting great crops. He has 200 bearing pear trees, 80 plum trees, 40 apple trees and 75 cherry trees, giving attention only to the choicest varieties of each kind.

Mr. Ruegsegger married Rosa Ogie, a most estimable young lady, who was born in Switzerland and is a daughter of Christian Ogie, who came to the United States and to Missouri, in 1885. He is now a farmer near Amazonia, Missouri. Mr. Ruegsegger and wife have three children: Leona, Fritz and Lloyd G., bright children, all being prepared for intelligent, American citizenship.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. He has always been a very industrious man and through his energy and excellent management has become one of the leading fruit-growers in this part of the State.



ANTHONY HALTER, one of the substantial farmers of Center township, Buchanan County, where he operates a farm of 110 acres situated in section 11, township 56, range 35, was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, January 17, 1858, and is a son of Anthony and Caroline (Hafner) Halter.

The father of our subject was born in a province of France which has since become a part of Germany, on May 10, 1826, was brought to the United States in 1829 and was reared in Stark County, Ohio. In 1857, Mr. Halter came to Buchanan County, Missouri, buying the present farm of his son in 1861, and died here July 10, 1890. Prior to coming West, he had learned the brick-making trade and worked four years at it in Ohio and four more years at St. Joseph. During the Civil War, he was a member of the State Guards under Captain Claggett, of St. Joseph. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was a consistent member of the Catholic Church. Anthony Halter married Caroline Hafner, who was born in Switzerland, April 24, 1837. She was brought to the United States by her parents in 1848, was married in Ohio and in 1857 accompanied her family to Missouri, where she died March 3, 1896. Of the nine children of this marriage, Anthony of this sketch is the oldest. The others are: Kate, the wife of Peter Draut, of Agency township; John, of Center township; Louis, who died

unmarried, aged 32 years; Andrew J., of Agency township; Joseph, of Agency township; Sophia, wife of George Hunter, of Washington township; Tillie, wife of Fred Stock, of Agency township; and Theresa, who died aged 16 years.

Our subject was three years old when his parents located on the present farm, which has been in the family since 1861. Mr. Halter and his father put all the improvements here, which consist of a handsome residence and two great barns, one built by our subject and the other by his father. The land is devoted to the growing of grain and stock and to the production of fruit, for there is an orchard of 350 trees on the place. When his father settled here, the land was still wild and from boyhood up our subject worked to clear and improve it. It is one of the most valuable properties in Center township and would bring a high price if Mr. Halter felt disposed to part with it. It is favorably situated and keeps in touch with St. Joseph and the outside world by means of the rural free delivery mail route, No. 5, and other modern convenient methods, unthought of in 1861.

In 1882, Mr. Halter was married to Theresa Fisher, who was born April 14, 1858, and is a daughter of Michael and Ragina (Vaeth) Fisher, natives of France and Baden, Germany, respectively. They have had 10 children, viz: Peter A., Caroline, Mary, Louis, Joseph, William, Theresa, Anthony, Frederick and James.

Mr. Halter has always supported the Democratic party, but has never accepted any of the local offices, his agricultural pursuits absorbing his time. He is a consistent member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN DONOVAN, deceased, lawyer and real estate broker for many years, was one of the men who helped to transform greater St. Joseph from a cherished dream to a substantial reality.

Mr. Donovan was born in February 1828, at Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland, and died August 7, 1897, at his home in St. Joseph, Missouri. His parents were John and Sarah Ellen (Pattison) Donovan, members of old and prominent Maryland families. The grandfather and great-grandfather on the Donovan side were born in Maryland, and their predecessors came from Virginia at an early day. The ancestors were participants in Revolutionary affairs, and the lineage is clearly traceable back to the time when

the Colonies were struggling for independence and such noble patriots as these sacrificed their homes and their lives on the altar of freedom.

John Donovan received his education at Cambridge and Easton, Maryland, finishing an academic course. After leaving school he served as clerk in the office of the register of wills of Talbot County, Maryland, and was later elected to that office for several terms. At the expiration of his last term, he went upon a plantation in Talbot County, which he owned, and there resided until the breaking out of the Civil War. He moved to Oxford in the same county and engaged in the canning business, putting up oysters, fruits, vegetables, etc. He was a pioneer in this industry, which was then in its infancy and which has grown to be one of the most important in the country. His name was familiar in the business world and the business was in flourishing condition, when, in 1865, the entire plant was wiped out by fire, and financial ruin stared the owner in the face. Mr. Donovan then removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was deputy collector of the port until early in the spring of 1868. In that year he came to Missouri and settled in St. Joseph, his family arriving in June of the same year. He was a lawyer by profession, but engaged in the practice but little, confining his work along this line to the problems of a legal character which affected his own business affairs or those of his friends. He engaged in the real estate business with Albe M. Saxton, the firm name being Donovan & Saxton, and after the death of Saxton the firm became Donovan & Company. It continued as such until the death of our subject in 1897, the firm doing a very extensive real estate business throughout Buchanan County.

During the War of the Rebellion and for some time before the strife, Mr. Donovan was captain of a troop of Maryland Cavalry. He also served in the State Guard of Maryland during the progress of hostilities, but did not participate in active field service. He was a lifelong Democrat, and a devoted Episcopalian and vestryman in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Joseph, always taking an active part in and liberally contributing to every wholesome cause and philanthropic movement that appealed to him as meriting support. He was a Mason of high standing.

Mr. Donovan was married December 1, 1850, to Evelina M. Robinson, of Talbot County, Maryland, coming of English descent. Her father was

an agriculturist in Maryland and was very successful. Their son, John Donovan, is one of the leading men of St. Joseph. Mrs. Donovan's death occurred March 31, 1895, about two years before the demise of John Donovan, whose noble life had proved an inspiration to the young and a blessing to his associates.

LOARN RANDALL, a prominent and prosperous business man of St. Joseph, a member of the firm of Feuquay & Randall, located at No. 2409 South Sixth street, extensive dealers in fuel and feed, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1853 and is a son of Zebina Randall. The family moved to Illinois the following year and made their home in Bureau County. In 1886 the father came to St. Joseph and lived with our subject until his death in 1892 at the age of 68 years. There were eight children, viz: Loarn; Suket, a farmer living near Lincoln, Nebraska; Frank, a resident of Bureau County, Illinois; Edward, a railroad man living at Princeton, Nebraska; Royal, of Henry, Illinois; Mrs. Haynes, a widow, also residing in Henry, Illinois; Mrs. Decker, residing near Lincoln, Nebraska; and Mrs. Butler who lives in Bureau, Illinois. The sisters are all widows and their husbands were all soldiers in the Civil War.

Mr. Randall was 16 years of age when his mother died, and, being the eldest of the family much of the responsibility of caring for his brothers and sisters fell upon him. Owing to this, his education was curtailed and only his keen observation, retentive mind and judicious reading have enabled him to acquire the fund of useful knowledge which has placed him among the leading business men of St. Joseph. He is truly called a self-made man, his success having been gained through hard and persistent effort and entirely upon his merits. His first employment was in the round house of the Rock Island Railroad at Bureau Junction, Illinois; from this position he was advanced to be fireman. He then turned his attention to husbandry, cultivating a farm in Bureau County for a time and later one near Hamilton, Missouri. This not being satisfactory, he again turned to railroading and for four years was fireman on the old Kansas City & Council Bluffs (now the Burlington) road and he was then given a position as engineer. He continued there another four years and then determined to

establish a business of his own. This he did in a small way in July, 1888, when he opened his small store for the sale of feed and fuel. He has built up a trade which to-day is second to none in the city. Twelve years ago, in 1892, he formed his present partnership with A. L. Feuquay and the business, which at the start was easily handled by one man and a team, now requires the constant attention of both members of the firm and eight teams to keep up with the orders.

Mr. Randall was married in Illinois to Anna Watson, a native of that State, and is the father of seven children: Minnie; Ida; Harvey; Ollie; Andrew; Onia, and Adolph. They are pleasantly located at No. 2411 South Third street, where they are always ready to greet their friends with cordial hospitality. Mr. Randall is a strong Republican and is serving as a member of the city council from the Seventh Ward. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security; Knights of the Maccabees, Court of Honor, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

EARL L. THRASHER, one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Wayne township, Buchanan County, now engaged in farming in section 22, and attending to the duties of the office of justice of the peace, was born May 25, 1872, at Atlanta, Georgia, and is a son of William F. and Fanny (Hotchkiss) Thrasher.

William F. Thrasher was born in Georgia and is a son of Earl Thrasher. He was liberally educated and, after leaving school, chose railroading as his occupation and continued in that line until 1874, when he removed to Washington County, Kansas, where he engaged in farming until 1876, when he settled at St. Joseph, Missouri, and followed the roofing business for some years. He then engaged in farming in Washington County, Kansas, for some 10 years, after which he removed to Rooks County, Kansas. There he spent 12 years in agricultural pursuits, and upon retiring from active life settled in a pleasant home at Joseph. He has always been a consistent Democrat, and has served officially on numerous occasions, being justice of the peace and for a number of years was postmaster at Ballards Falls, Kansas.

William F. Thrasher married Fanny Hotchkiss, who is a daughter of Nathan Palmer Hotchkiss, a native of Florida. Seven children were

born to them, namely: Earl L.; Birdie, who resides in St. Joseph; Belle, who is the wife of Garrett Whitlock, a resident of St. Joseph; Fanny, who resides at home; a babe who died in infancy; and Nathan and Eric, both living at home.

Our subject was educated in Rooks County, Kansas, and completed the high-school course at Stockton at the age of 17 years. He then removed to St. Joseph and was employed as a fireman with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for seven years. Since then he has been interested in farming in Wayne township. Like his father, he has always been a loyal Democrat and was elected by his party to the office of justice of the peace in Wayne township. He has performed the duties of this office with satisfaction to all concerned for the past two years, having yet two years to serve.

On December 26, 1899, Mr. Thrasher married Betty Ann Banker, who is a daughter of Fred Banker, Sr., a large farmer of Wayne township. He resides on his father-in-law's farm and assists in its operation. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher are bright, attractive little ones, bearing the names of Gladys and Birdie.



LOYD HENRY SPENCER, M. D., has attained a high degree of success as a practitioner of medicine at St. Joseph, although he has been located here but a few years. His preparation for the profession was most thorough, and his skill has frequently been tested in complicated cases, which have redounded to his credit.

Dr. Spencer was born in Graham, Missouri, in 1879, and is a son of Jacob and Emma J. (Brink) Spencer. His father conducted the first newspaper in Mound City,—*The Jeffersonian*,—and later established the *St. Joseph News*, now called the *News and Press*, also being identified with the *Record* of this city. He is now connected with the Goss Printing Press Company of Chicago as salesman and travels all over the world selling presses. He married Emma J. Brink, a native of Ohio, and they have two living children: Floyd Henry; and Zula Romola, who was born in St. Joseph and is unmarried.

Floyd H. Spencer first attended the public schools, and later Gould's private school in St. Joseph for a period of four years. He attended the Guthrie (Oklahoma) High School and later the Central Medical College of St. Joseph. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1900,

having in the meantime read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. O. B. Campbell, of St. Joseph. Immediately after his graduation, he embarked in practice and has continued in this city ever since with the exception of the time spent in Chicago in 1903, completing a post-graduate course in the Chicago Medical College. He is treasurer of the St. Joseph Medical and Surgical Society, a member of the Buchanan County Medical Society and also of the Missouri State Medical Society. He has been an instructor in the Central Medical College ever since his graduation, and has met with success as a lecturer.

Dr. Spencer is a member of the Knights of Pythias and numerous insurance orders. He is examining physician and surgeon for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; the Theatrical Mechanics' Association; the Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias; and is a special examining surgeon for the Protective Home Circle, of Pennsylvania. Politically, he is a firm supporter of Democratic principles.



WILLIAM X. DONOVAN, one of the prominent business men of St. Joseph, secretary and treasurer of the McCord Rubber Company, and the McCord-Harlow Shoe Company, was born at Marshall, Michigan, December 2, 1873, and is a son of James A. and Anna (Blake) Donovan.

The father of Mr. Donovan was born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1834, and died at Marshall, Michigan, in 1874. He was engaged in a mercantile business at the latter point until the time of his death. The mother of our subject died in 1884, aged 55 years. The four survivors of their family are: James A., of Chicago, who is manager of the Missouri River Railway Car Company; Anna, who is the wife of John Cleary, of Chicago; Honor, who is now Sister Bernadette, of the Immaculate Conception Convent, at Mount Clemens, Michigan; and William X., of this sketch.

Our subject was educated in St. Patrick's Academy, at Chicago, prior to coming to St. Joseph in 1885. He entered the office of W. P. Robinson, general manager of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Company, where he continued about five years and then became secretary and treasurer of the St. Joseph Grain Company. In 1894, when the McCord Rubber Company was incorporated, Mr. Donovan was selected as sec-

retary and treasurer, a position he has efficiently filled ever since. This is the first exclusive rubber house in St. Joseph and is one of the largest west of the Mississippi River. In 1898 when the McCord-Harlow Shoe Company came into existence, Mr. Donovan was invited to become its secretary and treasurer. This company also occupies a leading position in the great industries of this city, being the first factory to manufacture exclusively a special line of men's welts. In addition to these responsibilities he is on the directing board of the Emerald Isle Oil Company, which is operating oil leases near Humboldt, Kansas. His business career has been one of unusual success, and his rise from the position of office boy to his present status has been accomplished in a very short time.

Personally, Mr. Donovan is very popular in St. Joseph. He belongs to the Benton, Commercial and Lotus clubs, the Knights of Columbus and the United Commercial Travelers' Association.

CHARLES S. IRWIN. The death of Charles S. Irwin, in 1901, at his home in St. Joseph, removed a citizen who was held in high esteem and a man of brilliant intellect and inventive genius.

The late Mr. Irwin was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1841 and came to America in boyhood. His earlier years were passed at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he became interested in and made a study of chemistry. His advent in St. Joseph was when he came here with his brother, with the intention of opening up a large manufacturing industry. His studies had resulted in the discovery of an unchemical starch, and after securing a patent, he wished to begin the manufacture on a large scale. After investing \$150,000 here he discovered that he would not be able to secure sufficient water power, hence the venture was a failure. This resulted in his removal to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he embarked in the glucose business. Upon his retirement from business, he returned to St. Joseph and made this city his home until his death, at the age of 60 years.

Mr. Irwin is survived by a widow and three children. He was united in marriage with Annie C. Menzies, who is a daughter of the late Dr. Samuel D. Menzies. The latter was born in Kentucky and graduated at Lexington College and during the Civil War served as surgeon of the

First Kentucky Regiment and when he retired was surgeon of Thomas' division of the Army of the Tennessee. The children of this union were: Sarah M., who married Louis W. Hax, Jr., and has three children,—Louis W., Esther M. and Louise M.; Grace, who is the wife of Henry R. Bass; Gustavus M., who is a commercial traveler for a wholesale millinery house of St. Joseph; and Stewart B., who is deceased. Mrs. Bass is an artist of local fame, a graduate of the art schools of Chicago, Cincinnati and New York. Her specialty is painting on china and ivory miniatures. Her work has been much admired and has been favorably compared with that of some very celebrated artists.

Mrs. Irwin resides at No. 717 Robidoux street, St. Joseph. The family is very prominent socially.

JOHAN BLACK, a prominent farmer residing in section 18, Bloomington township, Buchanan county, was born in Kentucky, in 1841. He is a son of James and Sally (Martin) Black; grandson of William and Polly (Guess) Black, and great-grandson of James Black. The family for generations has devoted its energy to agricultural pursuits.

James Black, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, December 28, 1798, and lived there until after his marriage. In 1847 he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and purchased a claim in section 18, Bloomington township, from Daniel Murphy, 25 or 30 acres of the property being fenced and under cultivation. Farming was carried on in the primitive style, harvesting being done with a reaping hook, which in turn gave way to the cradle and dropper, after which came the binder. Weston was the nearest trading point, and a trip to market meant two or three days away from home. He married Sally Martin, who was born in April, 1807, and they became parents of the following children: William G., of Clay County, who married Mary Russell; Mrs. Elizabeth Black, deceased; Robert, who married Simeon Martin, of Rush township; Mrs. Mary Howard, who lives in Oklahoma Territory; Armilda, wife of David Hart, who lives in Oklahoma Territory; David, who died in infancy; James, who married Annie Thomas; John; Thomas, deceased; Hudson Montgomery; Mrs. Sally Moore, who lives in Oklahoma Territory; and Cleveland, who is engaged in farming with

our subject, and is the only child of the family born in Missouri. The father died August 9, 1867, at the age of 69 years, and was survived many years by his widow, who passed away on August 11, 1899, aged 92 years. She lived to see the great changes wrought in this country during the last half century. When she first came to Buchanan county, cooking was done in the fireplace and light was furnished by a twisted wick in a grease cup.

John Black and his brother Cleveland were raised on the old homestead and attended the old subscription school in the district, which was conducted in a primitive log school house, slabs being used for benches and desks. Later they attended Sleepy Hollow School which is now located on O. C. Steele's farm. With the exception of a few years spent in mining in the mountains, John Black has always followed farming, and with his brother has one of the most productive farms in Bloomington township. He has 165 acres of rich land, all well-improved and well-fenced, and they live in the house erected by their father in 1859.

Cleveland Black was born in the old log cabin on his father's place November 19, 1848. He was married June 28, 1885, to Penelope Conner, a daughter of David and Margaret (Brown) Conner, her mother being a sister of A. J. Brown, of Bloomington township. To them were born three sons: Thomas Monroe, John Martin and David Cleveland. Religiously, they are members of the Sugar Creek Christian Church.

John Black served for nine months in State Guards of the Confederate Army under Capt. John Hart, who afterward became major. He is a Democrat in politics, as is his brother, and for many years served as overseer of the roads. He is a man of great strength of character and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

RIPLEY ROBINSON CALKINS, one of the pioneer business men of St. Joseph, who enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most highly educated men of the city and one of the best mathematicians in a wide extent of country, passed out of life on August 3, 1900, after an illness of several months. He was born at Howard, Steuben County, New York, December 20, 1826, and was a son of Ripley Calkins. He was a descendant of Hugh Calkins, who came to the new world from

England in the 17th century and settled in Massachusetts. The family has always been a strong one intellectually and has given to the country men who became prominent in every walk of life as governors, judges, ministers, teachers, etc.

Ripley Calkins died when our subject was 12 years of age. He was a devout Christian, and, as his son showed a natural aptitude for mental work, he purchased before his death a scholarship in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York, with a view to our subject studying for the ministry. Before he was 16 years old, Ripley R. Calkins was examined and certified as a teacher for the district school at Avoca. After he had spent two years at the seminary, he received the following certificate:

This certifies that Mr. R. R. Calkins has been a member of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary four terms. During this time he has pursued the following studies, viz.: Latin Lessons, Grammar and Reader, Virgil and Caesar, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Composition and Rhetoric, Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Physiology, Geology, History of U. S., Bookkeeping.

He has maintained a good standing as a scholar, been punctual in the discharge of his duties, and we cheerfully recommend him to the confidence of the public.

GEORGE LOOMIS,

LIMA, ——— 23, 1847.

Principal.

Attending the seminary four years more, he was then graduated, and subsequently entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, where he spent a year in the study of chemistry, mathematics and the higher sciences. He then became principal of a seminary at Lockport, New York, where he also delivered a popular course of lectures on astronomy and chemistry.

Early in life he became filled with the ambition to devote his energies to scientific research. The success of some of the gold-seekers in California prompted him to visit that State in the hope that through his efforts there he might acquire a fortune that would enable him to gratify his ambition. After living in California for 10 years, from 1850 to 1860, he returned to his old home in New York. Shortly after his marriage in 1866, he came to St. Joseph and resumed teaching. He was soon offered better financial inducements in the insurance business, so he gave up educational work and devoted all his energies to the insurance line, becoming one of the most

prominent agents in the State. Although his career as a teacher had been abandoned, he never lost his interest in educational work and, until the infirmities of age curtailed his activities, was always ready to lend his help to the training of young and ambitious students. He continued to be interested in literature along the line of scientific research during the remainder of his life. During the three years in which he was principal of the Washington School in St. Joseph, his success as an educator was marked. He was most highly esteemed in all the places where his life was spent, for his intellectual ability and his character.

When he first established himself in St. Joseph, his gifts as an orator were recognized, and he was frequently called upon to speak or lecture on public occasions. An address delivered by him at Kansas City, before a State convention of the public school teachers of Missouri, won for him the degree of Master of Arts from the State University of Missouri at Columbia.

On September 7, 1871, Mr. Calkins established the *St. Joseph Weekly Standard* which proved quite a popular venture and which he continued for three years. However, the unsettled financial condition of the country at that time, incident to the crop failures in 1873 and the ravages made by the grasshoppers in the West, induced him to abandon what had been a very dear project and one for which he was eminently fitted.

Mr. Calkins was a lover of books and thoroughly believed in the value of good books as an important factor of public education. He was the first to propose a free circulating library in St. Joseph, gave freely of his means and time to its promotion and served as librarian of the first institution of this kind in the city without remuneration, his pay being contained in the pleasure it gave him of seeing the institution in successful operation. The fame of his success in founding the library of St. Joseph was spread abroad and he was invited to deliver lectures in various other sections of the State to aid in promoting local libraries.

On March 27, 1866, Mr. Calkins was married to Elizabeth Martin, who still survives, with four children: Calhoun; Mrs. C. A. Battreall; Raymond, cashier of the German American Bank; and Benton, who is with the Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company. Our subject was preeminently a home man and exhibited all the characteristics of a devoted husband and loving father.

For some years previous to his decease, Mr. Calkins had been in delicate health, but was able to attend to his business until a few months prior to his death, which took place at his beautiful home at No. 516 North 7th street. His remains were laid to rest in Mount Mora Cemetery. He was a man of noble character, of strictest integrity and of acknowledged intellectual superiority. He possessed also the genial qualities which attract friends. His loss was felt in the business world, social circles and in the home where he had been not only the mentor but also the beloved husband and honored father.



WILLIAM M. NEENAN, M. D., a well-known member of the medical profession, in active practice at St. Joseph, was born in this city, November 14, 1869, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Gleeson) Neenan.

The late Michael Neenan was a well-known citizen of St. Joseph, where he was identified for a long period of years with many of the works of public improvement. He was a native of Ireland, born at Six-Mile Bridge, County Clare, and his death took place in St. Joseph, March 29, 1885, aged 60 years. Prior to coming to America, he was considered a young man of enough reliability to be placed in charge of a large estate as manager. By trade he was a stone-mason and his first work in the United States was undertaken at Fort Seward, New York. At a later date he worked at Aurora, Illinois. His business had grown by this time and he had become a recognized contractor and builder and he made his home at the various points where his work was in progress.

In 1850, Mr. Neenan came to St. Joseph and soon pushed to the front as a contractor. To his skill and honest work of construction, St. Joseph is indebted for many of her best macadamized streets. He died of an acute attack of erysipelas. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party.

On February 13, 1861, Michael Neenan and Elizabeth A. Gleeson were united in marriage at St. Joseph. Mrs. Neenan was born in 1841 in County Tipperary, Ireland, near the town of Silver Mines. Her mother died while she was but a child, and in 1850 her father, William Gleeson, came to the United States and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died in 1854. Mrs.

Neenan was 11 years old when she came to America to join her father, and after his death she went to live with her aunt, Mrs. James Murphy, at Indianapolis, Indiana. She came to St. Joseph, August 1, 1860, and as stated above was married in the following year. A family of 10 children was born to this union, but only three survived to maturity, viz: John F. Neenan, S. J., born April 4, 1862, now pastor of the Church of the Holy Family (Jesuit), of Chicago; William M. Neenan, of this sketch; and Margaret M. Neenan, who lives at home. The family are Catholics in religion.

William M. Neenan was educated at the Christian Brothers' College, St. Joseph, and then spent two years at the Ensworth Medical College in this city, completing his medical education with three years at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1891. In 1893 he took a post-graduate course in the same institution. Since his graduation in 1891 he has been located in his native city, in the practice of medicine and surgery, meeting with abundant success. He belongs to the leading medical organizations of the country and pursues the advanced methods in his practice, which modern science has approved. He is favorably located with well-appointed offices and commands the confidence of the public and his brother practitioners. His fraternal connection is with the Catholic Order of Foresters. Like his late father he is a staunch Democrat.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. LOAN, deceased, was one of the earliest residents of St. Joseph, where he opened a law office in October, 1843, and in this, his home for many years, he attained distinction of a high degree. As lawyer, statesman, patriot and soldier, he was in the front rank, and the accomplishments of his active life are indelibly written in the history of St. Joseph. He was clerk of the first board of trustees of St. Joseph, Joseph Robidoux, the founder, being president. In those pioneer days, the young attorney's office was for years, as the records of St. Joseph show, a sort of town hall where were held most of the assemblies having for their object the progress and welfare of the town and surrounding country. In forwarding every scheme for improvement he was always among the most zealous and active.

General Loan was born in Hardinsburg,

Breckinridge County, Kentucky, October 4, 1819, and acquired a fair education in his native State. Soon after leaving school he was sent by his father to Hancock County, Illinois, to assist in disposing of some business interests which had been intrusted to other parties, his father being unable to leave his affairs at home. The settlement of this business required a residence of two years in Illinois, and then he removed to Jackson County, Missouri, to which place his father and family had preceded him. Soon after he joined them, they located in Platte County, Missouri, near Platte City, where the old Loan homestead is still occupied by a member of the family. After two years study of the law, he obtained his license to practice and established himself in the young town of St. Joseph. From the beginning he was successful. He was simple in his tastes and habits, never extravagant, and always scrupulous regarding the payment of debts and the fulfillment of every obligation. Numbered among his clients were many of the citizens of St. Joseph who were at the time, or afterward became the wealthiest and most prominent business men of the city and Northwestern Missouri. They remained his friends while he and they lived and were his colaborers in all plans for the improvement of the country.

A railroad to connect St. Joseph with some points on the Mississippi River was among the first projects of a public nature to engage his attention, and during the summer of 1846 he gave much of his time to the work of interesting the citizens of Northwestern Missouri in this undertaking. He made speeches in many places and enlisted the efforts of the most enterprising citizens. The farmers, as well as the townspeople, at length became interested, the result being a call for a railroad convention to be held at Chillicothe, Missouri, and this convention was largely attended by delegates from the northern part of the State. Benjamin F. Loan and Lawrence Archer, who later became prominent in California, were the delegates from Buchanan County. Judge A. A. King, afterward Governor of Missouri, presided over the convention and much was accomplished in furtherance of the project. The untiring exertion of the promoters of this great work was at length rewarded.

The first and much needed Market House built in St. Joseph and the first permanent bridge over the unruly stream that flowed through a part of the town owed their early construction to his untiring efforts. He served one term in the

Council for the avowed purpose of bringing about these much needed improvements; he succeeded, but as the expenditure of public funds was not more popular then, than now, he predicted that he would not be wanted in the Council again for some time.

With like energy and determination, he made the first successful move in the work of staying the ravages of the Missouri River, which threatened at one time to tear away all the lower portion of the city. Every effort to secure the wharf at the foot of Jules street had failed, the turbulent stream dashed with all its force against the western ends of Jules and Francis streets, and then turning southward washed away street after street of the city. He believed that a permanent obstruction placed some distance from the bank would form a sand bar, which would deflect the current of the river from the bank and so protect the piling and filling at the wharf. As the city engineer did not originate this scheme, he covertly opposed it, but a number of the leading citizens supported Mr. Loan and favored carrying out his plans. Together they raised the necessary funds, a large log crib was built on the ice at a selected spot, and was filled with rocks and bags of sand. The ice was then cut out and the crib sunk in the stream. It did all it was expected to do,—a sand bar formed around it, the force of the current against the bank was so diminished that a permanent wharf was secured and further cutting arrested. That sand bar has maintained itself to this day,—a monument to his good judgment, and to his pluck and determination.

In politics, General Loan was a Whig. He remained steadfast to the principles of that party when the party no longer existed, was always an advocate of a protective tariff, a United States Bank under proper restrictions, and internal improvements by State and Federal governments, propositions not so startling now as then, when Free Trade Democracy was in the ascendancy. The Democratic party had an overwhelming majority in Missouri, and no Whig could have a voice in the State's councils, much less a share in any of the honors of office. As far as his political prospects were concerned, matters were not improved when the Missouri Compromise was repealed. Whigism was dead, but Calhounism was very much alive and very aggressive in Missouri. He was opposed to the repeal, and indignant and outspoken against the high-handed wrongs inflicted upon the settlers of Kansas as a conse-

quence of that repeal. He made many bitter enemies among the pro-slavery citizens of St. Joseph and Northwestern Missouri by his opposition to the course they were pursuing in the attempt to force slavery upon the new State. This was but the outcropping of the rebellious feeling which was being nursed and made ready for the first pretext which could be used to rouse and madden the Southern people. The pretext came from the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Loan promptly took his stand on the side of the Union and from that time to the end of the war gave it his most active support. During the spring and summer of 1861 he contributed, almost daily, political articles for the *Union*, a paper supported by Unionists and under control of the patriot, ex-Governor Robert M. Stewart, of Missouri. This paper was the most radical of any in the State, and was of more service to the Union cause than any other in Missouri outside of St. Louis. All through the summer and fall of 1861 he was most active in assisting to raise and organize troops for the Union Army, corresponding daily with the leading Unionists of the northern part of the State, and encouraging, assisting and promoting enlistments by all means at his command. In December, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of the Missouri State Militia, and was assigned to command of the Northwest District of Missouri with headquarters at St. Joseph. At the time of his assuming command here, the Confederates were in strong force in every county in the district, and military had superseded civil authorities. By midsummer of the following year the measures put in force and carried out by General Loan were so effectual that life and property were secure and order prevailed. Numbers of those who had identified themselves with the Southern cause fled and those who remained were subject to control. This satisfactory state of affairs did not exist in any other part of the State. The Confederates held full sway in the central part of the State on the north side of the river, and, with the exception of St. Louis and a few military posts, they also held the south half of the State. About this time was discovered a plot to seize the railroad and telegraph lines of communication between the eastern and western borders of the State. Foindexter, a Confederate officer, with 1,600 men was operating within striking distance of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and was closing in on that road. General Loan was ordered to take as many

of his force as could be spared and move with all speed possible to intercept and break up the force. In less than 48 hours after receiving this order, everything that could be drawn on the railroad was loaded with men, who had been called in from all quarters, with horses, equipments and supplies, and in a few hours were landed, it so happened, a few miles beyond the point where the main body of the enemy were camped. The cavalry was mounted and turned back on the track. Though everything had been conducted with the greatest caution, the enemy had become aware that a body of troops was in motion in their midst and knew not which way to turn. Their force was cut in two, and they did not know who nor how many were upon them, and so fled in all directions and were pursued by the enthusiastic militia. Many of the Confederates abandoned their horses, threw away their guns and took to places of concealment. Random firing was heard over several counties during the day, and the number of refugees slain will never be known, but Poindexter's band was never heard of again. Some fled Northward into Iowa, and those who succeeded in escaping Southward, it is supposed found the forces of some of the Confederate leaders in Southern Missouri. The complete success of this expedition elated the loyal people of the Northwest District, but their joy was short lived; it was the end of General Loan's rule in the district. The Federal commander at St. Louis, after congratulating him on his perfect success, ordered him to take command of the Central District of Missouri, paying the compliment of adding "that affairs of the Northwest District were in such good condition that some one else could be found to take charge of it." General Loan entered the new field of duty cheerfully and commenced anew the arduous work of reconstructing the disaffected element and subjugating the defiant. Here also he brought order out of confusion and succeeded where all his predecessors had failed. He was commissioned during this year to a seat on the Supreme bench of the State, which honor he declined, but while at the head of his troops he was elected by the Republicans of his district to the 38th Congress by about 2,200 majority. He was unanimously nominated and elected to the 39th Congress and also to the 40th, at each of which his majorities were about 8,000.

General Loan entered Congress without having to encounter many of the difficulties that beset the new member, especially one from the West. The leading Republican in both houses

had noted and approved his course in Missouri, and at once gave him kind reception and a place among themselves. In the 38th Congress he was promoted from the committee on military affairs to the joint committee on the conduct of the war, with Wade, Chandler and Julian. The report on the conduct of the war will show the very creditable part he took in the proceedings of that committee. He was on the best of terms with the Republican leaders in both houses and seldom failed to exercise the influence required to secure the passage of a measure in which he took a deep interest. This influence was clearly manifested in a matter which came before the 39th Congress. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, offered in the Senate a joint resolution modifying the test oath in order that Patterson, President Johnson's son-in-law, elected to the Senate from Tennessee, might take the oath without perjuring himself. The resolution passed the Senate with but two dissenting votes, those of Senators Wade and Chandler. The Radical Republicans of the House were hopeless of defeating it and proposed to let it pass without opposition, but General Loan would not agree with this and in time brought his fellow members to his view, the resolution being defeated. In the 38th Congress, Mr. Blow of Missouri had charge of the bill granting \$5,000,000 to indemnify Missouri for the war debt, but the measure was lost. In the next Congress, General Loan presented the bill in the House, the sum having been increased to \$7,500,000, and it was passed. After the war he was offered the missions to Venezuela and to Brazil, the governorship of New Mexico and the judgeships in the Territories, all of which he declined, preferring his home life and the practice of his profession. In 1869, General Loan was appointed by President Grant one of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1876, as Republican delegate-at-large from Missouri, he attended the presidential convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.

After his retirement from public life, he resumed the practice of the law. The old clients and friends returned to him regardless of differences in politics or opinions and at the time of his death few men had happier surroundings or more thoroughly enjoyed life. In his honor has been named the Grand Army of the Republic post at Kingston, Missouri, and the camp of the Sons of Veterans at Savannah, Missouri.

On December 5, 1848, General Loan was united in marriage with Emeline Eleanor Fowler,

a daughter of William Fowler, who was one of the earliest settlers in the Platte Purchase. Our subject was a man of the purest character, a lover of home and family and his domestic life was one of uninterrupted happiness.

WILLIAM C. FREDERICKS, general inspector for the Board of Public Works of all street and sewer construction of the city of St. Joseph, has been identified with the material growth of this city for the past 48 years and is one of the representative men of the place. He was born at Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland, and is a son of George and Martha (Fissel) Fredericks.

Mr. Fredericks has Spanish blood in his veins, his father being of that nationality. The latter resided many years in Maryland, where he died in 1893, aged 86 years. The mother of Mr. Fredericks died at York, Pennsylvania, in 1895, survived by one son,—William C.—and two daughters.

Mr. Fredericks is a practical workman, having learned the bricklayer's trade 52 years ago, and he has laid brick in 22 States and five Territories. In the interests of his business, he has traveled in South America and through all the States of the Union, being identified with the construction of public works, bank and corporation buildings, business blocks and private residences, all over the land. He reached St. Joseph, Missouri, June 10, 1856, and immediately began work at his trade. All his work has been of a most important character and he has probably done more in this line than any other contractor in the city has done individually. The greater number of the handsome brick structures which are notable features of the streets of St. Joseph are his work, while the residences in some sections were almost entirely built by him. He assisted in building the old Union Block, on the site of the present National Bank of St. Joseph; built the old Union Station which was destroyed by fire in 1895; the building for the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company; Center Block, which was burned in 1894; the Hughes Building; the Terminal freight house and offices, on South Fourth street; the Terminal shops and roundhouse on South Sixth street; the St. Joseph Gas Company's plant; the Commercial Block, a fine building for that day, burned in 1894; the United

States Post Office and Custom House at Salina, Kansas, and, as mentioned, hundreds of private residences and other buildings. In the erection of some of these large structures, Mr. Fredericks was in partnership with Charles Nowland, this being the case in the building of the Terminal shops and roundhouse on South Sixth street, this being the largest single contract he ever filled, amounting to about \$100,000. His work has stood the test of time. On September 1, 1902, he was appointed building inspector of this city, and served until April 15, 1904, when he was appointed to his present position. A more competent man could not have been found for these positions. His office is in the City Hall.

After the great fire in Denver, Colorado, in 1863, Mr. Fredericks and William Morrison, who was at that time his partner, rebuilt a great many of the buildings, using brick as material. Later by himself he built a church, school house and store with a Masonic hall in the second story, which were the first three brick buildings erected at Golden City, Colorado.

Mr. Fredericks was married at St. Joseph, to Charlotte Niven of Brooklyn, New York, of Scotch parentage. They have a beautiful home at No. 1322 North Fourth street.

Politically, Mr. Fredericks is a Republican. He is a Mason and Knight Templar and is well known in the organization all over the country.

VERDE V. HARDCASTLE, attorney-at-law, St. Joseph, was born in Franklin County, Arkansas, July 17, 1872, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Adelphe (Kalveni) Hardcastle, being of English-Greek extraction.

On the paternal side, Yorkshire, England, was the ancestral home and there, near Hardcastle Garth, was born the founder of the family in America, who migrated to South Carolina prior to the American Revolution. William Hardcastle, our subject's great-grandfather, was born in South Carolina and served under Gen. Francis Marion in the Revolution. Thomas Hardcastle, his son, and the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1799, within 12 miles of Nashville, Tennessee, and was only 13 years of age when he accompanied his father's regiment, as a fifer, in the War of 1812, and was with Gen. Andrew Jackson's command at the battle of New Orleans. In the fall of 1819, Thomas Hardcastle married

Mary Bates, of a distinguished Tennessee family, which has given one Governor to the State, and in 1820, with his bride, Mr. Hardcastle started across the mountains to search out a new home across the border. He was one of the earliest settlers in Cooper County, Missouri, where the father of our subject was born in 1841.

Benjamin F. Hardcastle remained on his father's estate in Cooper County, until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company K, Second Reg., Arkansas Vol. Cav., and served through three years, mainly on scout duty, under the command of General Grant. After the close of the war, he remained two years in the regular army, but later settled at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he soon married. Shortly afterward he removed to Franklin County, Arkansas, where he was engaged for a few years in agricultural pursuits, and then to Montgomery County, Missouri, where he again settled on a farm. Some years later, he removed to Denison, Texas, and in 1879, to Savannah, Missouri, engaging in a livery business at both points, and in 1889, to Chandler, Oklahoma Territory, where he still resides.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Hardcastle was married to Adelphe Kalveni, an accomplished lady and a teacher, who was a daughter of Prof. Rego Kalveni, who occupied the chair of languages at Marietta College (Ohio) and was a native of Greece. Two children were born to this marriage: Verde V., our subject and a sister, Adelphe Kalveni, who is the wife of William Lumley, of Washita County, Oklahoma. The mother died in 1874, aged 24 years. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

Verde V. Hardcastle was educated mainly during boyhood at Savannah; later, he entered Hayward's Business College in St. Louis. From there he entered the law department of Washington University, from which institution he graduated in 1896, with the degree of LL. B. He had previously studied law for some five years with the law firm of Collins & Jamison, of St. Louis, and had been admitted to the bar as early as 1893. In 1895 he opened an office of his own in St. Louis, where he continued until 1899, when he removed to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, and practiced there until October, 1902. Until the fall of 1903, he spent some time in Texas and in travel through the North, and then came to St. Joseph, opening his present office and actively entering into political life here. He has always been prominently identified with the Democratic

party and, wherever his home has been, has been a leader in political organizations. He was a charter member of the Jefferson Club of St. Louis, of which he was treasurer two terms and vice-president one term. Six months after reaching Oklahoma City, he was elected chairman of the Democratic City Committee and at the first election was elected State Committeeman. Upon the meeting of the committee, he was elected its secretary, an office he held as long as he remained in the Territory. When he came to St. Joseph, he immediately identified himself with the Monroe Club and has taken an active part in all political affairs. He is recognized as a shrewd, able, tactful leader and the time is not far distant when he will be found a masterful force in State politics. He has every qualification and has hosts of friends all over the country.

Mr. Hardcastle married Mary Louise Phillippe, who is a daughter of Hiram Phillippe, of Graham, Missouri, and they have one son.—Valle.

Mr. Hardcastle is a lecturer on commercial law in the St. Joseph Business University, and as a speaker is much in demand all over the country. He belongs to Charity Lodge, No. 220, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, and is filling the office of royal vizier of Marhaba Temple, No. 85, D. O. K. K.



CYRUS SAXTON is one of the best known of the representative farmers of Washington township, Buchanan County, and has a valuable farm of 240 acres in section 23, township 57, range 35. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 6, 1834, and is a son of James J. and Rosetta (Shellhouse) Saxton.

James J. Saxton was born in Vermont, April 8, 1786, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He engaged in the mercantile business in his native State, until 1811, when he moved to Elyria, Loraine County, Ohio, where he conducted a large brick-yard and engaged in farming. He was sheriff of that county for some years, held other offices and was one of its leading citizens. In 1834, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and bought a farm where that city now stands, remaining there until 1840. He then removed to Rochester, Racine County, Wisconsin, and entered government land, on which he lived until his death in 1856. He was married in Vermont in 1807 to Rosetta Shellhouse, who was born in

Vermont, October 12, 1792; her parents were from Holland. She died at the home of her son Cyrus in 1894, having attained the remarkable age of 102 years and three days. Religiously, she was a Seventh Day Adventist. James J. Saxton was an Old-Line Whig and later a Republican. Their union was productive of the following issue: Cyrus Platt, who died in Vermont; Delia, deceased; Rosetta, deceased; Hiram, deceased; James, deceased; Albe M., deceased, a pioneer banker of St. Joseph, Missouri; Aurilla, wife of John Andrew of Andrew County, Missouri; Myra, deceased; Mary, wife of Thomas Kirby, of St. Joseph; and Cyrus.

Cyrus Saxton attended the old log school house of the pioneer days, and lived at home until his father's death. He was married shortly after and engaged in farming until 1876, when he moved West to Doniphan County, Kansas. The same year he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and purchased 240 acres in Washington township, where he has resided continuously since. A part of this land was cleared, but a greater part has been improved by Mr. Saxton who is a very progressive farmer. He set out a fine orchard and made extensive improvements which have added much to the value of the farm. He raises grain of all kinds, hay and considerable stock, including horses, cattle and hogs. He is one of the best known men of the community and has many friends.

On October 12, 1856, Mr. Saxton was joined in marriage with Mahala C. Fisher, who was born in Chautauqua County, New York, March 20, 1834. Her father was born in Vermont, where he followed his trade as a carpenter, until 1854, and then moved to Wisconsin; there he followed his trade until his death in 1881. He married Caroline Clark, a native of Massachusetts, by whom he had three children: Caroline, Emily and Mahala C. Mrs. Fisher died in 1839, and he formed a second marital union with Emily Williams, of Philadelphia, who died in 1886, having given birth to five children: Mary, Henry, Ella, Jennie and George. Mr. Fisher was a Seventh Day Adventist. He served as county superintendent of schools and as township clerk and officiated as justice of the peace many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Saxton have one son, Elwin F., who was born on the home place, March 1, 1866. He was married in 1894 to Jennie L. Lollin, of Wisconsin and they have four children: Cyrus D., Alma M., Millie E. and Melvin. Cyrus Saxton is a Republican in politics, and takes a deep

interest in the success of his party. He is a member of the Seventh Day Advent Church, as is his wife and son. He is a man of high principles and character, and those who know him appreciate him at his true worth.

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HENRY LYNNE WALKER, M. D., assistant county health officer of Buchanan County, Missouri, has met with unusual success in that office and in the general practice of the medical profession. Although young in years, he has had the experience of a man many years older, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow practitioners and the general public.

Dr. Walker was born in Salem, Nebraska, in 1876, and is a son of William Joseph and Emeline (Bringer) Walker. His father was born in Holt County, Missouri, and has made his home in St. Joseph for some years past. In early life he engaged in farming in Nebraska, and during the Civil War served in Colonel Slayback's regiment, enlisting from Mound City, Missouri. He was joined in marriage with Emeline Bringer, a native of Nebraska, who died October 17, 1886. Of eight children born to them, two are now living, namely: Henry Lynne and Minnie C., wife of C. C. Crone, of St. Joseph.

Our subject received his early education in Salem, Nebraska, where he was graduated from the High School in 1891. He commenced studying pharmacy in the Chicago Institute of Pharmacy and continued until his graduation in 1896. In 1898 he enlisted from St. Joseph for service in the Spanish-American War in the Fourth Regiment, Missouri Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, as a private in Company I, and was later transferred to the Hospital Corps of the regular army. He served for about 15 months and was hospital steward at the time he received his discharge at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1899. In 1901, he graduated from Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, and for six months served as assistant city physician. Prior to his graduation from Ensworth, he was appointed assistant county health officer and jail physician, in which capacity he has served for four years and is now serving. During this time he has taken care of more than 2,000 cases of smallpox, 1,700 of which he sent to the pest house. His army experience in the handling of smallpox and yellow fever cases stands him in good stead, and in fact had its

weight in his being selected for the office. He is examiner for the Independent Order of Foresters, Modern Brotherhood of America, Royal Neighbors, Knights and Ladies of Security and Modern Woodmen of America. He is lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, Missouri National Guard, and a member of Troop 43, D. D. Burnes' Hussars. In addition to belonging to the above named orders, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, Red Men, and Knights of Pythias, belonging to 13 organizations in all.

On July 19, 1900, Dr. Walker was united in marriage with Wilda C. Miller, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party, in whose success he is always deeply interested. He is a member of the Monroe Club, the Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Sons of the Confederacy.



MICHAEL WALSH, one of the highly esteemed citizens and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Washington township, Buchanan County, is the owner of a fine farm of 120 acres, situated in section 13, range 57, township 35 which is known as the "Locust Grove Dairy Farm." Mr. Walsh was born April 7, 1834, in Kilkenny, Ireland, and is a son of James and Anastasia (Norris) Walsh.

James Walsh and wife spent their whole lives on their little farm in Ireland. They were worthy, honest and respected people. They had a family of nine children, almost all of whom subsequently found homes in the United States, our subject, the youngest of the family, being the only one to settle in Buchanan County. The other eight were: Robert and Rachel, both deceased; Mary, who died in St. Louis; John, who died in St. Louis; Alice and Margaret, who died in Davenport, Iowa, where Ellen still resides; and William, who died in St. Louis.

Our subject was 17 years of age when he came to America. He had little capital except health and energy, but soon found farm work at Salem, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years and then went to Iowa, locating in the vicinity of Davenport, where he followed farming until 1871, in which year he came to Buchanan County where he has resided ever since.

Mr. Walsh was married in Buchanan County, in 1875, to Mrs. Catherine Cleary, who was the

widow of Edward Cleary, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, who died in 1870, leaving three children, namely: Mollie, who married James Guynan, of Davenport, Iowa, and has two children,—Edward and Regina; Agnes, who married Edward Kelley, of Horton, Kansas, and has two children,—Maria and Edward; and Kate, who married Samuel Wright, of Washington township, and has three children,—Earl, Joseph and Jack. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh have three sons, James P., John J. and William J.

Mrs. Walsh is a daughter of the late Patrick and Mary Carey, both of whom were born in Ireland. The mother died in St. Louis, Missouri, and the father passed his last days with Mrs. Walsh. They were worthy members of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Walsh and his sons carry on general farming and stock-raising, and the sons operate a large dairy business. This farm in cultivation and improvements ranks with the best in its section of the county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are well known and highly esteemed. Their hospitality is noted and their friends are always sure of a warm welcome under their roof. Time has touched them very lightly and they enjoy the health and vigor of younger days. The family belong to the Catholic Church.



MARTIN L. KULLMANN, M. D., is prominently engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Joseph, where he has resided since 1896. He was born in Wisconsin in 1865, and is a son of August J. and Mary (Kurney) Kullmann.

August J. Kullmann was a native of Paris, France, and was about 11 years of age when prior to the Civil War he settled in Wisconsin. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed until he retired a few years prior to his death, which occurred in 1896 at the age of 74 years. He was joined in marriage with Mary Kurney, a native of Germany, and they became parents of nine children, five of whom are now living.

Martin L. Kullmann was reared in Wisconsin and there received his early education. He later attended the Chillicothe Normal School of Chillicothe County, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1892. He came to St. Joseph the following year and attended Central Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1896. He then

entered upon his practice in this city, and has since continued with a great deal of success, establishing a large and well-paying practice.

In 1890, Dr. Kullmann was united in marriage with Betty Herrth, a native of Missouri, and they have one daughter, Clara, who was born in Chillicothe, Missouri. The Doctor is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F.; and Modoc Tribe, No. 29, Improved Order of Red Men. In politics, he has always been a supporter of the Republican party.



WALTER ANGELO POWELL, architect, at St. Joseph, is one of the city's most highly esteemed citizens. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 7, 1828, and is a son of Samuel R. and Mary (Kelley) Powell.

The Powell family is of Welsh extraction and in its native mountains is still spelled Paul, the change to the present spelling having been made by our subject's father. The paternal grandfather came to the United States before the Revolutionary War and settled at Germantown, Pennsylvania, as an engineer and for a number of years was a member of the business firm of Paul & Wernwag, of that city, where he died, aged 98 years.

Samuel R. Powell was born at Germantown and was educated in civil engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, and his life work was confined to activity in his native State and in Maryland. He built many of the bridges and coffer-dams for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad system in its earlier days. His death was caused by heat prostration while engaged in filling a contract. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was a class leader. He married a daughter of General Kelley, a Revolutionary officer, of Germantown, and they reared six of their eight children, viz: Walter Angelo, of this sketch; William A., an officer in the United States Army, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, who died at Peoria, Illinois; George T. (deceased) and Samuel W., of Pennsylvania, who were students of architecture under our subject; Jennie M. and Laura J.

From boyhood, our esteemed subject evinced a love for the profession in which he later attained such eminence. While still laying the foundations of his literary education, he found more pleasure in the work of his pencil, which

fell naturally to tracing symmetrical lines. As soon as released from the common-school course, Mr. Powell began the study of architecture, with Minard Le Fevre, of New York City, with whom he remained about five years. He then started out to practice what he had learned, working in the environs of New York City until 1846, when he returned to Baltimore. At that time, architecture and civil engineering as special sciences had few devotees, there being only 11 skilled architects in the whole United States, and Mr. Powell had a personal acquaintance with them all.

Upon his return to Baltimore, he formed a partnership with Carey Long, under the firm name of Long & Powell, but the death of Mr. Long, at New York, a victim of cholera, a short time after, dissolved the partnership and disarranged the firm's plans. Mr. Powell then went to Washington, D. C., where he soon became associated with an architect named Robert Mills, who had been appointed supervising architect for the government. The firm soon had high hopes of great success, as the plans they made and submitted, for an extension of the Capitol, were adopted by both houses of Congress. At the critical moment, political influence antagonistic to this firm was brought to bear, and the vote was reconsidered. A prize of \$500 was offered for new plans. These were prepared by Thomas U. Walters, for whom Mr. Powell made the perspective drawings. After this disappointment, he returned to Baltimore and soon after went to Cincinnati, Ohio. There he soon found an appreciative public and built up a large business, at one period employing as many as 20 draughtsmen in his office.

It was in Cincinnati that Mr. Powell formed the acquaintance and gained the lifelong friendship of Salmon P. Chase, George B. McClellan, Rutherford B. Hayes and William S. Rosecrans, all of whom became of such great national importance in the years following. The outbreak of the Civil War offered Mr. Powell a chance to put in practice his knowledge of civil engineering, which theretofore had been scarcely utilized. Urged by his military friends, who sought to benefit the army by his skill, he finally closed up his private enterprises and entered the service as an engineer. After drilling two companies at Cincinnati, he went to the front first with General Rosecrans' command, and subsequently with General Averill's and Sheridan's. He was made engineer of the Eighth Army Corps and built one of the forts at Washington City and also the

fortifications at Winchester. His service continued until May 21, 1866, when he was mustered out.

After a short residence at Cincinnati, he accepted engineering work in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, running preliminary lines for different railroad companies, who began to project plans for opening up the rich resources of the South. His duties included the making of reports on the mineralogy along the routes and affording details of all kinds to his employers. Upon completing these enterprises satisfactorily, on September 28, 1866, he entered the crude, overgrown town of St. Joseph. Since coming here, Mr. Powell has wrought many changes through the exercise of his art. He has laid out parks and cemeteries, planned and remodeled the Tootle Treatre, St. Joseph, and the leading place of amusement at Atchison, and has furnished designs for hundreds of buildings of more or less importance.

Mr. Powell married Cecelia Gilmyer, who is a daughter of John Gilmyer, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and they had eight children, of whom five are now living, namely: Flora, who lives at home; William C., of San Francisco, California; Annie, wife of Frederick Bohn, of St. Joseph; Mary, wife of Walter J. Norris, of Kansas City; E. Gray, an architect, associated with his father. The family are Catholics, belonging to the Cathedral congregation.

The early enthusiasm felt by Mr. Powell for his profession has never left him. He still cherishes the idea of the true architect, the building beautifully of useful structures. He does not doubt the refining influences of such work and has always advocated the construction of artistic as well as utilitarian buildings.



EDMOND J. ECKEL, senior member of the firm of Eckel & Mann, is one of the best known architects in the West, throughout which he has many public buildings, school houses, churches, business blocks, and residences standing as evidence of his genius. He has made his home in St. Joseph, Missouri, since 1869.

Mr. Eckel is a son of Philip Jacob and Caroline Louise (Schweighauser) Eckel, and was born in Strasburg, Alsace, France, June 22, 1845, his father being a native of the same place. His maternal grandfather was a manufacturer at

Strasburg, and his family was one of prominence in that section. The Eckel family removed from Saxony to Alsace about 1630, and were of the Lutheran faith. The father of Edmond J. Eckel was a prominent manufacturer in that country. The mother came to America in 1870 and made her home with her sons until her death in 1886, aged 72 years. Of their six children, two are now living: Albertine and Edmond J.

Edmond J. Eckel received a good education in his mother tongue and was 14 years of age when he began the study of architecture with a relative, preparatory to entering the school of fine arts in Paris. He later went to that famous center of art and was a student at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, the best institution of its kind in the world, and there pursued his studies diligently for four and a half years. Soon after his graduation, he concluded to try his fortune in America and in September, 1868, left Havre, France, on the steamer "Ville de Paris," and landed at New York City. He proceeded West to Cleveland, Ohio, where for eight months he worked as a draughtsman, then went still farther West, to Omaha, Nebraska. He started for Kansas City en business, and while en route, on July 3, 1869, was obliged to stop over Sunday in St. Joseph because of a railroad accident. It proved one of those little incidents which change the course of one's entire life. He was deeply impressed with the town and decided to locate here. He easily obtained employment in his profession, becoming a draughtsman for Stiegers & Boettner, with whom he continued for nearly three years. In 1872, he was made a partner in the firm, the senior member retiring, and the firm name became Boettner & Eckel. It remained as such until 1880, then became Eckel & Mann. He continued in partnership with Mr. Mann until the latter went to St. Louis, in 1891, to superintend the construction of work there. Our subject continued in business alone until 1899, when he and Mr. Mann again became associated. Mr. Eckel has been the architect for the St. Joseph School Board since 1896 and since the year 1880 he has drafted and has been the architect for the principal wholesale houses, public buildings and residences at St. Joseph, among them being: The St. Joseph Union Station, St. Joseph High School Building, St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange Building (South St. Joseph), First Baptist Church, Elks Club, Free Public Library, Carnegie Branch Library and the Commercial Block; the buildings for the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, C. D.

Smith Drug Company, Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, Hirsch Brothers Dry Goods Company, Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company and R. L. McDonald & Company; German-American Bank Building, the State Hospital for Insane, No. 2, St. Joseph Gas Company's Building, First National Bank of Buchanan County Building, Logan Block, Tootle-Lemon National Bank Building, Board of Trade Building, Transit House (South St. Joseph) and numerous others. A few of the residences are those of J. B. Moss, J. W. McAllister, D. L. Bartlett, Jr., H. A. Smith, S. M. Nave, J. J. Tootle, M. H. Bartlett and N. P. Ogden.

Messrs. Eckel and Mann were the architects for many public and private buildings throughout the West. Among these are the court houses at Council Bluffs (Iowa), Maryville, Maysville, Rockport and Albany (Missouri), and buildings at Quincy, Illinois; Fort Worth, Texas; Pueblo, Colorado; Union Station at Hannibal, Missouri, and the Faxton Hotel at Omaha, Nebraska. In 1890 they drew plans for the new City Hall at St. Louis, winning preference over some 37 competitors. At present they are preparing plans for the new Auditorium; also for a large office building and a large hotel building at Little Rock, Arkansas, where the new Arkansas State Capitol, for which they are the architects, is being erected.

In 1875, Mr. Eckel was united in marriage with Minnie L. Schroers, a daughter of George D. Schroers, a manufacturer of St. Joseph. Four children were born to them, as follows: Edmond G.; Minnie A., wife of David R. Agnew, by whom she has a daughter, Marguerite E.; Elvie E.; and George R. Mr. Eckel is a man of pleasing personality, and has many friends wherever known.

ALBERT T. JONES,* one of the representative farmers of Rush township, Buchanan County, located on a well-cultivated and valuable farm of 81 acres, in section 24, was born in this township, September 27, 1847, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Staggs) Jones.

Daniel Jones, father of our subject, was born in 1803 in Virginia, but was educated in Kentucky, to which State his parents had moved while he was young. At a later date, Mr. Jones moved to Rush County, Indiana, and in 1845, to Buchanan County, Missouri. He located on land in Bloomington township, where he died in 1886. He married Elizabeth Staggs, who was a daughter

of James Staggs, a farmer of Fleming County, Kentucky. They had these children: James, Sarah, William, Lovina, Ambrose, Fielding, Marilda, Albert T., Marinda and Alfred B.

The father was a lifelong member of the Democratic party, but never sought political office. He died as he had lived, a man respected by all who knew him. The mother of our subject was a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Albert T. Jones obtained his education in the public schools and has been interested in farming ever since attaining his majority. His home farm is all under cultivation and is well-improved. Mr. Jones has utilized modern machinery and operates his land wisely and sensibly. A practical farmer, himself, he has always been interested in agricultural matters and especially in agricultural legislation in county and township. In addition to this well-improved tract of 81 acres, he also has an interest in 70 acres in another part of the township.

On February 27, 1875, Mr. Jones was married to Susan McCarty, who is a daughter of Moses McCarty, of Leavenworth County, Kansas, and they have these children: Edward and Thomas, both employed at home; Gertrude, who married John Alexander, a school teacher of Leavenworth County, and has one child,—Veta; and Claude and Dollie, both at home.

Mr. Jones has always been a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He is a pleasant, genial man, one who commands the respect of his neighbors and one who bears the reputation of being one of the township's best farmers.

EMMETT C. WELLS,* a successful merchant of Rushville, Buchanan County, was born in Lee County, Virginia, November 11, 1836, and is a son of William S. and Lovina (Jones) Wells.

The Wells family is of Welsh origin and was established in this country as early as the year 1500. Robert Wells, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Lee County, Virginia, where he received his education and engaged in his occupation as merchant and stock dealer. He married a Miss Shepherd, by whom he had the following issue: Frank; William S.; George Washington; Celia; Rachel and Louisa. In 1838, Robert Wells removed from Virginia to Southwestern Missouri, to what is now Howell County, where he engaged in stock-raising. There he and his wife died.

William S. Wells, father of Emmett C., was born in Lee County, Virginia, in 1812, was educated there and in his early days was employed as a school teacher and afterward engaged in the mercantile business. He accompanied his parents to Howell County, Missouri, in 1838, and in 1843 removed to Marshall, Alabama, where for eight years he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1851, he removed to Obion County, Tennessee, where he followed farming a short time, then again embarked in the mercantile business. In 1855, he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where he followed farming and stock-raising until 1856, then went to Douglas County, Kansas, where he farmed. He was elected to the State Legislature from that county in 1857, and was one of the framers of the Lecompton Constitution. In 1860, the year of the drought, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, locating in Rushville. He here enlisted in Company B, Colonel Martin's regiment in Range's division of the Confederate Army, and took part in the battle of Pea Ridge. In March, 1862, he was mustered out at Des Arc, Arkansas, and returned to Rushville, where for a time he engaged in the mercantile business. He served three terms as a member of the State Legislature,—in 1874, 1876 and 1878,—representing his district in a most faithful manner. He is now retired and lives with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Allison, at the age of 92 years. He married Lovina Jones, a daughter of Zechariah and Elizabeth Jones of Lee County, Virginia, and they had the following offspring: James M., deceased; Emmett C.; Martha J., wife of David Green, of Kansas City; Minerva J., wife of Reese Matney of Kansas City; Samuel B., of Rushville; Robert, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of J. W. Allison, a farmer of Rush township; Mary, deceased; Albert, deceased; and George W., of Agency, chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. William S. Wells is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in politics and cast his first vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson for president.

Emmett C. Wells accompanied his parents in their several removals to Missouri, Alabama and Tennessee, and received his educational training in the schools of these States. He left school at the age of 20 years and in October, 1861, left the farm to enlist in Company B, of Col. Elijah Gates' regiment, in Range's division. He later served under Colonel Williams, in Shelby's brigade, taking part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Independence, Springfield, Lone

Jack and Crane Creek and in a few skirmishes. He was mustered out in March, 1863, at Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, and subsequently returned to Rushville, where he remained until May, 1864, and then went to Colorado and engaged in mining four years. He again came to Rushville in 1868 and has since been engaged in the mercantile business. He has a complete stock of dry goods and groceries and enjoys a lucrative trade in the community.

In 1860, Mr. Wells was joined in marriage with Sarah J. Tuyrer, a daughter of Simon Tuyrer, a farmer of Douglas County, Kansas, and two children were born to them: Francis S., deceased at the age of 31 years, who married Kitty Carson, a daughter of Capt. William Carson, of Forest City, Missouri,—to them were born three children, Emmett, Kate and Charles; and Lovina, who died at the age of four years. Mrs. Wells died April 10, 1874. Our subject formed a second marriage on May 10, 1876, with Nattie A. Dickson, a daughter of J. H. and Martha (Pepper) Dickson, of Rushville, and two children have blessed this union: James E., who married Bertha E. Lawrence, a daughter of Coleman Lawrence, a farmer and stock-raiser of New Market, Missouri, and has one son,—Lawrence; and Mattie, who lives at home. Mr. Wells is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, he has always been a staunch Democrat and has taken a deep and active interest in party affairs. He was appointed by Governor Dockery in 1901 as assessor of Buchanan County, and served efficiently in that capacity for two years. For a period of 14 years he served satisfactorily as justice of the peace. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masons and the Odd Fellows.



WILLIAM WILEY WHITTINGTON,* who resides in a fine residence facing the school house in the town of DeKalb, Buchanan County, was for many years a prominent farmer in the county. He is still owner of considerable farm land and town property, which he buys and sells when he can do so advantageously.

The Whittington family was established in this country by two brothers, William and John, who left England at the time of the persecution of the Protestants, and located in Baltimore, Maryland. William Whittington, grandfather of our subject, was born in Baltimore, and moved


from there to North Carolina. He had seven sons and three daughters.

Hon. Allan A. Whittington, father of our subject, was born in North Carolina, February 1, 1820, and there was educated and reared to manhood. He came West to Missouri in 1841, and made the trip back to his native State by wagon in 1843. In 1844 he came to Buchanan County, settling one mile west of Wallace, where he pre-empted a claim. At that date Indians were numerous and frequently stopped at his house, which was just a quarter of a mile off the old trail between St. Joseph and Weston. Mr. Whittington was a cooper by trade and a blacksmith, and did most of the blacksmithing for his neighbors. The trading point at that time was Weston, and he used to make trips to the mill of Joseph Robidoux, which consumed four or five days. While waiting his turn at the mill, he spent his leisure time in fishing and hunting. At that early period he split many rails for the father of Judge O. M. Spencer, for which he received 25 cents per hundred, and he also chopped cord wood for 25 cents a cord. He engaged in general farming but later in life was admitted to the bar, although he did not practice except in justice courts. He was an upbuilder of the schools and churches in his district and was a consistent member of Unity Christian Church. He was a member of the Democratic party and represented his district in the 52d General Assembly. Fraternally, he was a Mason and belonged to the Commandery, Knights Templar. His death occurred while on a visit to his daughter's house near Weston, April 22, 1869, and his wife survived him many years, dying March 25, 1899. Both are buried at Unity Church. They were parents of the following children: Ellen, widow of William Hiles; John J.; Margaret, widow of Samuel Judah; Ezekiel S., who lives near Girard, Kansas; and William Wiley, our subject.

William W. Whittington was born half a mile west of Halleck, in Crawford township, Buchanan County, Missouri, March 7, 1847. He received his early education in the old log school house, in which slabs were used for benches. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a student in the schools of Platte City. He later attended school at Camden Point. He remained on his father's farm until he reached his 26th year, then purchased a tract of land in Crawford township, on which he resided six years. At the end of that period, he bought a farm adjoining the homestead and 190 acres close by, and there he lived

for 20 years. He then sold a part of his land and bought property to the north of it, where he lived two years, then purchased still another farm, on which he also lived two years. Since March, 1904, he has lived at DeKalb, and has bought and sold property with successful results.

In 1875, Mr. Whittington married Lucinda Roberts, by whom he had two children. He subsequently married Lulu Davis, and they have two children: Della and Lee Wiley. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian Church. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise and stands high in the esteem of his large circle of acquaintances throughout the county.

 HARLES BURRI.* Among the self-made men of St. Joseph, whose lives offer food for thought, in the fact that their success shows so completely the certain reward which awaits industry and economy, is Charles Burri, for many years one of the most prominent business men of this bustling city. His birth took place in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, December 8, 1836, and he is a son of Jacob and Anna (Weber) Burri.

The parents of Mr. Burri were both of Swiss nativity. The mother died when our subject, the youngest of her seven children, was three months old. The father owned a bit of property and followed farming all his life in his own country, where he was looked up to as a man of education and exemplary life. He died there at the age of 52 years. Three of his sons came to America.

Our subject remained in his own land until 1855, when, following the example of his two older brothers, he set sail for New York, where he arrived on June 1st of that year. His objective point was Madison, New Jersey, where one brother had located. The younger brother found a welcome from the older one, who hired him out to a neighboring farmer. The change in climate, however, affected the youth's health, and another occupation had to be found. He was therefore fitted out with a pack of notions and sent out through the rural districts to sell them, returning every Saturday, and going to New York on Monday for a new outfit. He followed this occupation for four months, in the meantime becoming somewhat accustomed to the language and customs of the country.

In October, 1855, Mr. Burri joined a party of Germans on their way to Dubuque, Iowa, where

the other brother was serving as a waiter in a boarding house. The elder brother was anxious to return to Morristown, New Jersey, to complete his apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, and gladly gave the newcomer his position in the boarding house. This seemed a satisfactory arrangement all round and Charles discharged the duties of the position for a year and a half, when he obtained a situation in a mill in the vicinity of Lansing, Iowa, where he continued at work for a like period. The winter of 1857 he spent at Dubuque and then joined his brother who had completed his trade and opened a tinning establishment at Iowa City. There, again, the younger brother seemed able to adjust himself to circumstances and by 1859 had mastered the tinning business. He then settled at Richmond, Iowa, where the brothers conducted a partnership in the business until 1861.

In 1860, Mr. Burri went to Iowa City, Iowa, where he took out his naturalization papers and on the day following started for New York. He again crossed the Atlantic in order to receive the small patrimony left him by his father, and remained in Switzerland until the following year, when he returned to America, locating at Richmond, Iowa. After looking about for a good place to locate, he chose Muscatine, Iowa, where the two brothers again carried on a tinning business until 1863, when our subject sold his interest to his partner and came to St. Joseph. Here he served until the close of the Civil War in the State Militia, first in the artillery branch under Captain Landry and later under Major Hartwig.

After settling permanently at St. Joseph, Mr. Burri opened both a grocery store and a tinshop. This was an excellent business arrangement as he had married a wife who was a real helpmeet, and was perfectly capable of managing the former business while he attended to the latter. However, on account of the great growth of his grocery interests, Mr. Burri only continued his tinning work for two years, and then sold it and subsequently devoted his whole attention to the grocery. Under his good management this enterprise developed into one of the largest industries of its kind in the city and brought an ample fortune to its owner. Mr. Burri has had some rough discipline in his life, but he has never lost his courage or determination to succeed.

We have mentioned the admirable lady whom our subject chose for his wife, Josephine Bashnagel, whom he married in 1862. She was born

in Baden, Germany, and died at St. Joseph, Missouri, May 13, 1898. She was a woman of cheerful, lovable characteristics and in the rearing of her children and in assisting her husband has been rarely equaled by any wife or mother. The seven children born to this union were: Charles, residing with his parents, who is employed in the St. Joseph Post Office; Mrs. Josephine Hafner, who conducts a hotel in Arizona; Anna E., who is the wife of Frederick Harman, a florist at El Paso, Texas; John, who went to Alaska some five years ago and has been lost track of by his family; Nellie, who is the wife of Dr. A. Herney, of Nebraska; Julia E., formerly a successful teacher in the city and county schools, who is now the wife of Albert Cary, a lumber merchant of Nebraska; and George W. The last named, a promising young man, was associated with the Tootle-Lemon National Bank until recently, when, on account of delicate health, he joined his brother-in-law at El Paso, Texas.

Mr. Burri has voted, with one exception, for the candidates of the Republican party ever since obtaining the right. This exception was when Grover Cleveland was elected President the second time. His beautiful home is located at No. 808 North 24th street. He frequently seeks recreation in travel and enjoys visiting his daughters. He is held in high regard in St. Joseph.

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STERLING PRICE BROUGHTON,* one of the leading citizens of Buchanan County, and State grain inspector at St. Joseph, was born in New Madrid County, Missouri, June 18, 1861, and is a son of Jefferson Monroe and Louisa (Myers) Broughton.

Jefferson Monroe Broughton was born in 1825 at Natchez, Mississippi, and was a son of John and Sarah Broughton, who came from England, and settled first in Kentucky, where John Broughton filled judicial positions. Later he removed to Mississippi and still later to Maryland and then to Lexington, Kentucky. The father of our subject was reared on his father's farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, but when he reached maturity he came to Missouri, and was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Lexington, probably having something to do with the naming of the town in remembrance of his old home. For some years he continued to farm in that locality and then moved to New Madrid

County, where he bought his father-in-law's farm. Mr. Broughton lived on this farm until his death, in 1891, at the age of 66 years. He was a large general farmer and stock-raiser and was a man of prominence and stability, frequently serving as public administrator. Politically, he was a lifelong Democrat.

Jefferson M. Broughton married Louisa Myers, a daughter of Nathan Myers, of New Madrid County, Missouri, the family coming originally from Pennsylvania. Of the seven children born to this marriage, six grew to maturity and all reside in New Madrid County, except our subject. They are: Charles H.; James E.; Emma P., whose first husband was Thomas L. Given and her second, Edward P. Travis; Sarah, who is the widow of George T. Price; Jesse B.; and Sterling Price. The mother of this family still survives, bearing well her 70 years. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sterling P. Broughton enjoyed few educational advantages in his boyhood, his opportunities being only those offered by the local district schools, and he remained on the home farm until he attained his majority. He then secured land and farmed for himself until 1883, when he moved into the town of New Madrid where he embarked in a grocery business, which he continued until he was appointed State grain inspector, in the year of Governor Francis' inauguration. He removed to St. Louis and lived in that city until 1902, when he came to St. Joseph, where his home has been ever since.

In November, 1886, Mr. Broughton was united in marriage with Christine Harding, who is a daughter of Gen. James and Christine (Cordell) Harding, now of Jefferson City, Missouri. One son has been born to this marriage,—Eugene H. Mrs. Broughton is a member of the Catholic Church.

The late Gen. James Harding was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, but was taken to Virginia in childhood, where he was reared and married. By profession he was a civil engineer and built a part of the Missouri Pacific Railway. During the Civil War he served with gallantry under Gen. Sterling Price, and after its close moved to Pensacola, Florida, where Mrs. Broughton was born. For a time General Harding was engaged there in a lumber business, but later came to Missouri and followed railroad building until he became railroad commissioner and later rail-

road and warehouse commissioner. In the latter position he served for two terms, being the only man who ever succeeded himself, in this State, in this office. He had served 18 years and was secretary of the board when he died. He had lost heavily in slaves and other property, by the fortunes of war, as had the father of Mr. Broughton, who had been a large slave-owner.

Our subject was reared a Democrat and has always been a staunch supporter of the vital principles of Democracy. He belongs to several beneficial organizations, among which are the Royal Arcanum at St. Louis, and the Modern Brotherhood of America, at St. Joseph.

Mr. Broughton is a man who has always commanded the respect of all with whom he has come in contact, in public, business or social life. The public position he has filled so efficiently for so long is one of great importance in an agricultural State like Missouri.

EO. HICKS,* a large dealer in oils and engineering mills supplies, who represented the First Ward in the City Council for several years, was born and reared in St. Louis and is a son of Thomas E. Hicks. His grandfather Hicks was a Quaker from Hicksville, Long Island, and his grandmother, Mrs. Rosalie (La Tresse) Hicks, was of French birth, her family escaping from France during the Reign of Terror.

Thomas E. Hicks has been a resident of St. Louis for many years and there learned the trade of a printer in the old *Republican* job office, working his way up to a position as editor on the staff of the *Post-Dispatch*. He has been retired from active life for a number of years and makes his home with one of his two daughters living in St. Louis. He was a staff officer during the Civil War and participated in many battles. He was also a member of the old volunteer Fire Department of St. Louis when hand engines were in common use. His wife, whose surname was Ogden, was of English origin, her mother having been born on shipboard when the latter's parents were coming to this country.

E. O. Hicks was educated in the public schools of his native city and long before his graduation had mastered the printer's trade. He had operated a small press when a lad, printing cards, circulars, etc., and spent considerable time in the pressroom of his father's paper. Having a natural talent for mechanical work, he learned the trade

of an engineer, receiving an engineer's license and holding a membership in the National Stationary Engineers' Association. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman with a wholesale plumbing house of his native city and was connected with the concern for a number of years. In 1890 he came to St. Joseph and for eight years represented the Horigan Supply Company on the road. Tiring of traveling and thinking to find a more satisfactory employment, he opened his present business and has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Mrs. Hicks is a daughter of James B. Riney, an old resident of St. Joseph who died many years ago. Her mother took for her second husband a Mr. Bush, a man of wealth and position for whom Bush street (St. Joseph) was named. Her maternal grandfather, T. J. Vanderslice, came from Kentucky to St.

Joseph in 1854 and acted as Indian agent and teacher in Kansas, not far from this city. At one time he owned a section of land, some of which is still in the possession of his heirs. To Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have been born two sons: Roger Lee, aged eight and Bernie Vancil, aged five years. Mrs. Hicks is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hicks is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Knights and Ladies of Security, and the United Commercial Travelers. He is a Republican and his activity in political circles has resulted in much added strength to his party and reflects credit upon his management. His comfortable residence at No. 3014 Spruce street was erected in 1894 and was one of the first homes built in that part of the city, which is now one of the most beautiful suburbs of St. Joseph.



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